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SENATE.....

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS AND FOREIGN PAUPERS.

JANUARY, 1852.

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SENATE ..... HOUSE .....

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

made up

June 27, 1905

OFFICE OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE  
LAND OFFICE



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The commissioners appointed under the act of May 24, 1851, "in relation to alien passengers and State paupers," have attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following report of their doings for the year 1851 :—

The commissioners entered upon their duties on the 18th of June, and upon a careful examination of the act of May 24, 1851, they were fully impressed with the magnitude and importance of the duties confided to them, and entered upon their discharge with a strong desire to meet the expectations of the Legislature and the people.

The duties of the commissioners are twofold. First, "to appoint one or more persons whose duty it shall be to visit, at least once in every year, all the almshouses or places in the Commonwealth where State paupers are supported, and ascertain, from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in relation to such paupers are properly regarded, particularly in relation to such as are able to labor, or are but partially supported by the respective cities and towns; and in case any infractions of the laws are discovered, make immediate report to the commissioners, who shall examine and decide upon all such cases, and thereupon notify the auditor of accounts." Also, "make such suggestions in relation to the present or other plans for the support of paupers as may occur to them."

Secondly. "The said commissioners shall appoint one or more persons, to be approved by the Governor and Council, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the names of all foreigners who are landed in any city or town within the State, otherwise than by water, and also procure all such information in relation to



the age, &c. of said foreigners as is practicable, in order to identify them in case they should hereafter become a public charge."

Under this first class of duties, the commissioners appointed E. K. Whitaker, Philo Leach, Edward Cazneau, and George Savage, to visit the almshouses and places in the Commonwealth where State paupers are supported; the compensation to be \$3 per day, to each, while employed, and their actual expenses paid. These gentlemen were selected with reference to their peculiar fitness and eminent ability to discharge the important duties required of them. These agents commenced their duties the first week in July, and were engaged with great industry between three and four months before closing their examinations. The commissioners gave them written instructions to visit, in the districts assigned to each, all the almshouses and places where State paupers are supported, and examine each particular case, and ascertain from evidence the most reliable that could be obtained, as also from personal observation, and to report all the facts to them in reference to each and every case of pauperism calling for support from the Commonwealth. These examinations have been faithful and thorough on the part of the agents; the cities and towns have all been visited where State paupers are supported, and the evidence touching each case has been elicited, recorded, and transmitted to the commissioners.

The returns have been voluminous and full, and have enabled the commissioners to come to such results, in each case claiming support, as the laws of the Commonwealth require.

The existing laws of the Commonwealth upon this subject, are embraced in the following provisions:—

First. No city or town in the Commonwealth shall be allowed anything for the support of persons over twelve years of age, while of competent health to labor.

Second. Persons not actually or entirely supported by the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, but partially so, are not entitled to any support from the Commonwealth.

Third. All poor persons having a legal settlement in any city or town in the Commonwealth, or kindred chargeable by law for their support, are not State paupers, and cannot receive support from the Commonwealth.

The commissioners have found the examination of the re-

turns of the agents, who visited the almshouses, a labor requiring great care and attention, and occupying a vast deal of time. These examinations and the application of the laws of the Commonwealth, as summed up above to each particular case, satisfies the commissioners that the laws in regard to the support of State paupers, have been in many of the cities and towns disregarded or misunderstood.

Table A, exhibits the whole number of poor persons presented for State support, in all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, 10,267.

Table B, exhibits the whole number of claims presented for State support in all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, not in accordance with the laws and therefore rejected, amounting in the aggregate to 22,330 dollars and 88 cents.

In several of the cities and towns, claims were in process of preparation in a large number of cases which have been brought to the notice of the commissioners, but were withdrawn, as, upon a careful examination of the laws, it was found such claims could not be allowed and paid by the Commonwealth. The commissioners estimate the amount under this head to be \$7,500—to which add the rejected cases, making an aggregate saving to the Commonwealth for the current year of \$29,880 88.

The commissioners are satisfied that the existing laws of the Commonwealth in regard to the support of State paupers, if rightly construed and executed, will throw the burden of their support mainly upon the cities and towns, and if the Legislature in their wisdom make no change in the laws regarding this matter, it will be necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth in all its just rights, to have the examination of the almshouses in each year as contemplated by the act of May, 1851, full and thorough.

The commissioners upon a full and careful review of the whole subject referred to them, recommend that the Commonwealth make provision for alien paupers, and take the entire charge and support of them. They suggest for the consideration of the Legislature, the establishment of four district almshouses for the accommodation of all aliens who become a public charge upon the Commonwealth. They recommend Rainsford Island as a suitable depot for those who are sick or disabled when they arrive in the country, and an outlay of from two to



three thousand dollars, with the use of the buildings now on that Island, would be amply sufficient to make comfortable from 150 to 200 of this class. Three almshouses, with small farms connected with each, located in convenient parts of the Commonwealth, to wit, one in the eastern part of the Commonwealth, not far from Haverhill, or the city of Lawrence, one other between the city of Worcester and the Connecticut river, and the third in the southern portion of the State, in a healthy farming town. The three last to be sufficiently large to accommodate five hundred inmates each, and so constructed as to answer the double purpose of almshouses and workshops.

It is estimated and believed by the commissioners, that the three last mentioned almshouses can be erected, including the cost of the farms, at an expense not exceeding \$50 a head, or \$25,000 each.

The commissioners are confident in the belief, that an expenditure of \$80,000 upon the plan now proposed, will provide an ample and comfortable home for this unfortunate class of human beings, cast upon our shores, and who only make a small offset to the immense benefit the Commonwealth derives from a healthy, well-regulated immigration.

The amount now received by the Commonwealth, as a commutation tax on foreign immigration, swells to the immense sum of \$40,000 annually. This tax in two years will be more than sufficient to meet the entire expenditure of the plan we propose, and when is superadded to this fact, a still more important one, that these almshouses are to be so constructed as to be convenient workshops, where mechanical and other labor will be performed, as the inmates are competent to engage in it, the commissioners are confident in the opinion, that in a few years, under good management, these establishments will support themselves. The plan must at least commend itself to the grave consideration of the Legislature.

The commissioners in December last, visited the city of New York, for the purpose of examining the various hospitals, almshouses, &c. in that place. They were received with courtesy and kindness by the officers of the various institutions, and had every desired facility extended to them.

The first establishment examined was the New York Hospi-

tal, on Broadway, constructed upon a plan like the McLean in Allen street, and similarly connected with one for lunatics at Bloomingdale. The hospital was built in 1766, and has grounds connected with it in the heart of the city, to the extent of four acres. The cost of board was stated to be \$2 45 per week.

The commissioners were next conveyed to Ward's Island, where are supported all foreign paupers, (except such as are taken to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island,) during the five years following their arrival in this country, and the expense paid out of the fund raised by commutation tax of \$1 50 on each person, except such as are bonded: a person absent from the state one year, and returning, is then not a charge upon the fund.

The condition of the persons supported on the island was apparently very comfortable, considering their class, and we understand the fund raised is nearly or quite sufficient for their support. The buildings are some of them of wood, and rather unsubstantial in their character, but being one story and lighted from both sides, are preferred on account of better natural ventilation. The cost of a building holding forty beds, is about \$1,200, or \$30 each person.

The next place visited was the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, under the superintendence of John Fitch, Esq., who has in charge paupers sent from the city of New York, by the governors of the almshouses and other establishments belonging to the city.

The buildings here, though much superior to those on Ward's Island, are still susceptible of improvement. The number of persons during the year 1850, was, upon an average, 1135, and the net cost, \$25,827 62, or about \$22 75 each. Connected with the almshouse is the workhouse, under the care of Herman Eldrege, Esq., who reports the average number of persons in his charge, for 1850, to be 230, and the surplus earnings of the establishment for that year, over \$5,000. So well satisfied are the board of governors with the working of the system recently adopted, by which an account is kept with each person committed, that they have already commenced the construction of an extensive stone building and workhouses, for the express purpose of making pauper labor productive; and it



seems to the commissioners, that the plan will be entirely successful.

The penitentiary subsequently examined, together with the hospital, had in 1850 an average of about 1100 convicts, at an expense of about \$64 per annum each. These buildings are of stone, very extensive, and appear to be admirably managed, as is also the Lunatic Hospital, which was examined.

The last institution visited, was the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, which is in charge of the commissioners of emigration, with Ward's Island, and principally occupied by ship fever and small pox patients, of which there are about 350 now sick, at a cost of \$2 50 per week. The amount paid by the commissioners of emigration to the governors of the almshouse, for the support of lunatics and small pox patients, is respectively \$2 50 and \$3 per week. The cost of other paupers is from less than nothing to \$1 25 per week.

In concluding this branch of the subject, the commissioners cannot but be struck with the advantage arising from the management of paupers in large rather than small numbers, as the organization and classification of different branches of labor are necessarily much more perfect in the former than in the latter; and this confirms them in the feasibility of the plan of district almshouses in this Commonwealth as before alluded to, believing as they do that the cost of supporting them will be much less (if it costs anything) than the present mode of supporting them in cities and towns.

The State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, as also the kindred institutions in the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex, have been visited by the agents who have had in charge the examination of the almshouses in the Commonwealth.

#### "STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL," WORCESTER.

This Institution contains five hundred inmates, of whom 279 are rendered as State paupers; of the balance 221, some are supported by friends or kindred liable by law for their support, while others had gained settlement in cities and towns in the Commonwealth and thus liable for their support.

Table C, gives the number of foreigners, as also the birth-places or countries from whence they came.

The general health and comfort of the inmates are carefully studied by the superintendent and his intelligent assistant.

Cleanliness is preserved, exercise is encouraged, and order is seen everywhere.

But one objection to the internal government of the institution will be presented. In the confinement of several furiously mad persons, in the basement story of the hospital, we thought that several, if not all, of these unfortunates, would be greatly benefited by exercise, and occasional change in location. Close confinement and entire banishment from pure air and the light of day, would seem ill calculated to ameliorate their wretched condition.

Of the 279 State paupers in this institution, the commissioners believe from 15 to 20 have kindred, by law liable for their support, and able to support them, or settlements within the State.

#### IPSWICH LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The number of lunatics in this asylum is 86, nearly all of whom are deemed incurable.

Great liberty is allowed the inmates of this institution, which, according to the testimony of the superintendent, Ira Woodbury, Esq., is seldom, if ever, abused. The lunatics assemble together in one room, at one table at their meals, at which perfect order is maintained. They also cultivate 16 acres of land without assistance from others, which greatly promotes bodily health and tranquil habits. No punishment is permitted in any instance, the law of love and kindness alone being in use. The hospital itself is in excellent condition, with the exception of the ventilation, which is bad. Of the 86 above-named, 55 are supported by the State. Of the 55 supported by the State, it is believed five or six have kindred liable for their support. Table D gives the number of foreigners and other particulars.

#### CAMBRIDGE INSANE HOSPITAL.

Whole number of inmates at this asylum 71, of which three are supported by their friends, and 68 by the State.

The inmates are all well cared for, but the agent who visited the hospital, reports that many of them might be supported at a less expense at a common almshouse, where labor could be made of more value.



Table E shows the number of foreigners and all particulars respecting the whole number.

INSANE HOSPITAL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

Whole number of inmates in this asylum two hundred and sixty-nine, . . . . .	269
Of this number fifty-seven have kindred, liable by law, or friends who support them, . . . . .	57
The balance, two hundred and twelve, are supported by the State, and are mostly foreigners, as will appear by the Table F, annexed, . . . . .	212

This institution is full to its utmost capacity : very few are able to labor ; they are of that class requiring much care and labor and the most unremitting attention to make them comfortable.

This institution is under the care of Dr. Walker, who is reputed one of the most able and energetic officers in the Commonwealth. The space of land for the exercise of the inmates is small ; this is unfortunate and needs to be remedied.

The whole number of inmates in all the asylums is as follows :—

State Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester, . . . . .	500
“    “    “    at South Boston, . . . . .	269
“    “    “    at Cambridge, . . . . .	71
“    “    “    at Ipswich, . . . . .	86
	<hr/>
	926
Supported by kindred and towns, . . . . .	312
“    by the State, . . . . .	614
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	926

Of the six hundred and fourteen rendered as State paupers, it is believed by the commissioners that from twenty-five to thirty have settlements in cities or towns in the Commonwealth, or kindred by law liable for their support. The commissioners estimate a saving to the State from this source, of from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

Our inspection of these institutions leads us to reflect with

proud satisfaction upon the benevolent liberality and generous kindness of the government and people of Massachusetts.

We have reason to be proud of the general intelligence and elevated character of the great mass of our citizens.

Our towns, with a liberality above all praise, tax themselves more than \$900,000 annually for the support of common schools; this is a spectacle nowhere to be seen in any State within the limits of our wide spread republic.

While education is thus encouraged and brought directly home to every family in the State, aliens as well as native, we have little to fear from any influx of foreigners, however large. The instructions to a single generation in our district schools and other seminaries of learning, will have moulded their minds upon the true American model. A race of intelligent citizens thus trained and educated, cannot be made the victims of despotism, civil or religious.

Nor can we omit to refer to the high moral character and habits of our own fellow citizens, of their liberality in support of religious institutions, where the fundamental maxim is to allow every conscience unfettered freedom, and every creed an equal and perfect protection, beneath the shelter of the laws and constitution.

But looking still further at what our beloved Commonwealth has done to realize and succor every form of human want and suffering, our hearts are further expanded by the display of real and efficient benevolence. More than one hundred thousand dollars a year is paid for the support of State paupers; within a quarter of a century, more than three hundred thousand on the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the idiotic; rising one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars expended on the State Reform School, and more than two hundred thousand on the State Lunatic Asylum, besides the cost of supporting kindred institutions in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Suffolk! What government or people has ever exceeded or equalled our own in benefactions like these? We trust and believe that this wise and noble liberality of the State will continue unchanged, and that as our population continues to increase with no diminished celerity, as the great industrial interests of the country, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical, continue to pour forth their ever augmenting abundance of wealth



to reward the industry, frugality, intelligence and skill of our people, the fountains of public benevolence will likewise continue to pour forth their increasing streams for the relief of every form of human want and human suffering.

Under the second class of duties, as required by the 3d section of the act of May, 1851, the commissioners appointed E. D. Hartly, W. B. Thomas, Jesse Batchelder and James Stevens, agents, with the approval of the Governor and Council, to be stationed on the several lines of railroads in the State. The compensation to be \$1 50 per day.

Mr. Jesse Mann was appointed by the Governor and Council superintendent of foreign aliens, to be stationed at Fall River. The commissioners employed Mr. Mann to visit the steamboats running between New York city and Fall River.

These agents entered upon their duties June 23d, and have been faithful and assiduous in the discharge of those duties.

They have visited the trains daily, and have made returns on blanks, furnished for that purpose, of all foreigners who have come into the Commonwealth over those lines of travel, designating their age and other particulars, with a view to identity, should sickness or any other cause make such foreigners a public charge upon the Commonwealth.

The presidents of the several railroads in the Commonwealth were furnished with copies of the act of May, 1851, as also the presidents of connecting lines of railroads out of the Commonwealth.

The 3d section of the act referred to, makes it the duty of "all officers and agents of railroad corporations and agents of other means of conveyance, to furnish the agents of the Commonwealth when so required, with information, such as obtaining the account of alien passengers, filling up blanks," &c.

It is but justice to these officers to say, that they have coöperated willingly with the agents of the commissioners, tendering to them every facility and assistance in their power to obtain the required information.

The number of aliens who came into the Commonwealth on all the lines of travel since June 23d to December 31, inclusive, is as follows:—

Fall River Railroad,	.	.	.	1,840
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Boston and Worcester Railroad,	.	.	2,090
“ and Providence	“	.	1,640
“ and Lowell	“	.	136
Fitchburg	“	.	206
Eastern	“	.	467
Boston and Maine	“	.	153
Norwich	“	.	137
Western	“	.	6

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Making, in all, . . . . . 6,675

Of this large number, 112 have made application for relief, and have been sent out of the Commonwealth, free of charge, by the lines of travel that brought them into the State, as follows :—

Boston and Worcester Railroad,	.	.	31
“ and Providence	“	.	18
Fitchburg	“	.	18
Eastern	“	.	20
Boston and Maine	“	.	6
Fall River	“	.	19

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112

Sixty-two, in a sick and destitute condition, were not suffered to land from the boats at Fall River, and were taken back at the risk of the proprietors.

Fifty-one have been assisted in the various institutions, who came into the Commonwealth on the lines of travel as follows :—

Boston and Worcester Railroad,	.	.	12
“ and Providence	“	.	7
Fitchburg	“	.	4
Boston and Maine	“	.	4
Fall River	“	.	12
Norwich and Worcester	“	.	7
Western	“	.	5

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51

Bills have been presented to the commissioners to the amount of \$207 07 for their support; others are outstanding, and when



all collected, will be presented to the various railroads for payment.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Whole number who have arrived on all the lines of travel, . . . . .	6,675
The whole number ticketed out of the Commonwealth, . . . . .	112
Whole number who have become chargeable, . . . . .	51
The number not permitted to land in the State at Fall River, . . . . .	62
The number as yet not heard from, but supposed to be able to take care of themselves, . . . . .	6,450
	———— 6,675

The commissioners are gratified in being able to say, that the police arrangement which has been established around the railroads, has worked admirably well. A much smaller number of aliens now pass over these lines of travel into the Commonwealth who are destitute and needing immediate support, than did so during the corresponding time last year. This arrangement should be continued in full force and efficiency, in order to protect the Commonwealth as well from impositions as heavy charges.

We cannot regard the statute under which we have acted, as intended to check or discourage foreign immigration. In our judgment it has ever been, and is now the policy of both our national and State governments to encourage immigration from the old world to the new.

The constitution and laws of the United States bear witness to this fact on the part of the general government. The federal constitution was framed while the revolutionary services of Lafayette, Steuben, DeKalb, and a host of kindred spirits who hastened from various parts of Europe, to help our fathers fight the battles of American freedom, were fresh in the recollections of the American people.

That constitution, in the most liberal and humane spirit, offers to the ambition alike of native and naturalized citizens, every office of honor and emolument, except the presidency, under the federal government, and reserves to Congress instead of leaving to the states the right to establish uniform naturalization laws.

Congress has exercised that right in a kindred spirit of generous liberality. Every man of respectability, abandoning the institutions of the old world, and seeking on our shores a shelter and a home, is admitted if he desire it, to all the privileges and powers of an American citizen, as soon as he can fairly be considered a permanent resident, familiar with our constitution, and attached to our laws and people.

The constitution and laws of Massachusetts harmonize with those of the general government, in the matter now under consideration.

Shelter and protection, citizenship and office, are offered on easy terms to all, and we should search in vain the records of our Commonwealth, for any indication, at any period, of a jealous, timid, or ungenerous feeling toward those who desire to transfer their allegiance from alien governments to our own.

We can no more doubt the wisdom than the humanity of that common policy of the State and nation, by which our favored country has been offered as an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed in every quarter of the world. Reason, experience and observation, concur to fix this belief in our convictions. Our national domain is almost boundless. There now remains, surveyed and unsold and unoccupied, of the public lands of the United States, rising fourteen hundred millions of acres.

Our inhabitants are yet comparatively few. Two states like New York, with an area of ninety-two thousand square miles, would easily sustain the entire population of the Union.

The first grand want of a country like ours, is inhabitants to occupy and subdue, and render productive, our vast forests and prairies, whose capabilities of supporting a countless population, almost exceed the powers of both computation and imagination.

A hundred millions of people, scattered over the states and territories of our great confederacy, would yet leave room for a hundred millions more, and even then we could not describe the Union as densely peopled.

It is a fixed natural law, that the human race multiplies most rapidly where land and food are most easily obtained, and most securely enjoyed.



In harmony with this law of natural increase, is the law of increase by immigration. Under the joint operation of these two laws, America has advanced in population with a rapidity which the world never before witnessed.

Every ten years has added more than thirty-three per cent. to the numbers of our people, and during the seventy years of our constitutional existence, our population has swelled from three to twenty-five millions.

How largely this increase is due to immigration, may be inferred from the fact that the years 1849 and 1850, brought to our shores not less than six hundred thousand foreigners by direct importation.

No means exist for determining the numbers which arrived indirectly.

It may without fear of contradiction be affirmed, that one entire half of the American people at this moment, is composed of emigrants and their posterity in the first generation.

This increase of our population, itself an indication and leading element of national prosperity, has not outrun our advancement in agricultural, commercial and manufacturing wealth.

In every form of national development, our naturalized citizens have borne an active and honorable part, and have deserved a corresponding share of commendation. The results of their industry are visible in countless forms, all over the land.

Eleven thousand miles of railroads, of which more than a thousand traverse the soil of Massachusetts, are mainly the work of their hands.

In 1790, the annual exports of the United States were valued at twenty millions of dollars. They now exceed nine times that amount, and of this hundred and eighty or ninety millions, a large proportion, especially of manufactured goods, is the work of our imported inhabitants,—who people every manufactory and workshop that swell the stream of our national wealth.

Our commerce, in 1789, employed but two hundred thousand tons of shipping. It has increased upwards of seventeen fold. Of the 3,772,429 tons, now engaged in our foreign, coastwise and fishing trade, scarcely a vessel but is manned, to a greater or less extent, by hands alien by birth to our soil, but true in heart to the honor of our flag. In our agricultural, not less

than our manufacturing and commercial interest, are we largely indebted to the industry, skill and capital of European emigrants, and especially our western vallies and prairies have been made to bud and blossom by the toil of transatlantic husbandmen. Such have been the results of American policy in opening wide the doors of emigration and naturalization. Nothing has thus far occurred, or seems likely to occur, to weaken our belief that this policy is founded on wisdom, as well as dictated by philanthropy.

That foreign persons have, in repeated instances, abused our good nature, by sending to our shores the inmates of their prisons and poor-houses, if not of their hospitals, cannot be denied; and it is to prevent the influx of these worthless and worse than worthless classes, but not to repel a healthy immigration, that the act of May, 1851, and the various statutes to which it refers, were enacted.

Police regulations of this character are public necessities, and no man who has watched the gradual increase of our foreign paupers, until their numbers exceed six thousand, or of our State pauper expenses, including lunatics, (a large majority of whom are foreigners,) until they amount annually to more than one hundred thousand dollars, can wish to blot such laws from our statute book.

But such enactments should be both framed and administered in that humane and liberal spirit, which has characterized from the beginning, the policy of the government. While it is desirable wholly to exclude the criminal, the vagrant and the helplessly poor, we ought never to shut out the honest, able-bodied and industrious, although they bring to the stock of our public wealth no other addition than a sound mind inhabiting a healthy body,—for every such addition is a great public benefit, and adds to the durable wealth of the country.

Every such immigrant is a fresh convert to republicanism. Every such immigrant may, by possibility, (as has in two elections occurred in our political history,) furnish a president to the republic. Such laws, furthermore, should be so framed and administered, as not to enlarge, under color of diminishing, the public burdens, and so as not to oppress or injure any of our citizens.

The act of May last is, in several particulars, open to criti-



cism, and without injury to its efficiency, may be pruned of some of its objectionable features.

To punish passenger carriers for neglect or refusal to transport those who apply for carriage, and tender the usual fare for the same, in conformity to established rules, cannot, under a wise discretion, be objected to. To require of these common carriers of passengers for hire, evidence to be used hereafter against themselves, and that, too, under severe fines and penalties, seems scarcely wise or fair; and further to require of them support and maintenance for all such passengers, if they fall sick, or from any cause become a public charge, within one year after coming into the Commonwealth, is to place them between the horns of a legal dilemma, on one or the other of which they are certain to be impaled.

Enactments thus hostile and in conflict with each other, should be modified and changed in conformity to the reasonable requirements of the parties in interest, as also in accordance with sound policy and a well regulated public sentiment.

The commissioners submit the whole subject to the wisdom of the Legislature,—in the certain confidence that such a course will be pursued, as the parties interested and the best welfare of the Commonwealth require.

ISAAC EMERY,  
DAVID WILDER, JR.,  
J. B. MUNROE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS,

*No. 59, Long Wharf, January 5, 1852.*

TABLE A.

Counties.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Vermont.	Rhode Island.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Ireland.	England.	Germany.	Nova Scotia.	Canada.	New Brunswick.	Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Scotland.	Virginia.	Maryland.	South Carolina.	Ohio.	France.	South America.	All others.	Total.
Suffolk,	131	51	814	19	16	47	16	1700	142	21	108	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	3226
Essex,	30	55	245	4	11	24	4	641	75	-	25	-	-	2	5	17	1	1	1	-	-	-	55	1196
Middlesex,	29	33	251	23	5	21	2	852	57	3	31	-	-	52	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	66	1434
Franklin,	-	2	92	6	2	1	-	30	1	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	86
Norfolk,	-	7	137	8	6	17	10	600	38	4	29	-	-	4	-	13	-	-	-	1	2	-	13	906
Hampshire,	-	1	39	2	-	13	4	97	8	3	8	-	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	195
Bristol,	-	17	236	2	24	28	7	370	57	-	8	5	20	4	-	13	5	3	3	1	-	24	14	836
Hampden,	-	6	83	12	11	26	2	389	25	-	11	-	-	13	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	52	639
Plymouth,	-	1	25	-	2	2	3	38	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	115
Barnstable,	-	8	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	18
Dukes,	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	20
Berkshire,	-	-	65	8	4	40	-	91	11	3	-	12	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	334
Worcester,	-	13	272	16	12	18	-	659	64	7	21	43	-	28	-	19	-	-	1	2	-	6	54	1241
Nantucket,	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	21
	229	182	2215	100	91	237	49	5469	483	47	246	68	46	132	10	69	15	5	5	4	3	41	521	10,267

Of the foregoing, there are children under 12 years, 2873

Of those born in this country, but of foreign parents, 1363



Table B shows the amount of claims made by the several towns which were not brought within the provisions of the laws relating to this subject—the names of the persons for whom these claims were made, and specifies the objections to an allowance in each case.

The following Tables contain the whole number of inmates of the four Lunatic establishments in the State, and the birthplaces of all those charged to the Commonwealth, as follows:—

TABLE C.—*At Worcester.*

Number supported by friends and towns liable by law, - - - -	425
Number charged to State, born in Ireland, 159; in England, 15; in British Provinces, 4; in Massachusetts, 6; in Vermont, 6; in New Hampshire, 11; in France, 1; in Spain, 1; in Maine, 10; in New York, 2; in Rhode Island, 2; in Germany, 5; in Connecticut, 6; in Virginia, 2; in Scotland, 6; in Maryland, 2; in Italy, 1; in Poland, 1; Unknown, 39; - - - -	279
Making the whole number supported, - - - -	704

TABLE D.—*At Ipswich.*

Number supported by towns or friends, liable by law, - - - -	32
Number charged to State and born in Ireland, 24; in England, 3; in British Provinces, 1; in Massachusetts, 1; in Vermont, 1; in New Hampshire, 9; in France, 3; in Maine, 3; in New York, 3; in Rhode Island, 2; in South Carolina, 1; Unknown, 4; - - - -	55
Whole number, - - - -	87

TABLE E.—*At Cambridge.*

Number supported by towns agreeable to law, - - - -	3
Number charged to State, born in Ireland, 42; in England, 3; in Nova Scotia, 2; in Massachusetts, 3; in Vermont, 4; in New Hampshire, 5; in France, 1; in Spain, 1; in Maine, 1; Unknown, 5; - - - -	67
Whole number, - - - -	70

TABLE F.—*At South Boston.*

Number supported by friends and towns, agreeable to law, - - -	57
Number charged to State, born in Ireland, 160; in England, 6; in British Provinces, 8; in Massachusetts, 1; in Vermont, 2; in New Hampshire, 5; in Maine, 12; in New Jersey, 2; in Germany, 4; in Rhode Island, 1; in Scotland, 2; in Connecticut, 2; in Italy, 1; Unknown, 4; Pennsylvania, 2; - - - -	212
Whole number, - - - -	269

TABLE G.—*Recapitulation.*

Whole number supported by cities, towns and friends agreeable to law, - - -	517
Whole number charged to State, who were born in Ireland, 385; in England, 27; in Massachusetts, 11; in Vermont, 13; in France, 5; in Spain, 2; in Maine, 26; in New York, 7; in Rhode Island, 5; in Germany, 9; in Connecticut, 8; in Virginia, 2; in Maryland, 2; in Scotland, 8; in Italy, 2; in Poland, 1; in Pennsylvania, 2; in South Carolina, 1; in British Provinces, 15; in New Hampshire, 30; Unknown, 52; - - - -	613
Total number supported by State, cities, towns, and friends, - - -	1130

## SENATE....No. 25.

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*Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers—Senate Doc. No. 14.*

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### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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IN SENATE, February 11, 1852.

ORDERED, That the List of Foreign Paupers, stricken off from the Returns of the several Towns in the Commonwealth, returned by the Alien Commissioners, be printed.

F. H. UNDERWOOD, *Clerk.*



*List of Foreign Paupers stricken off from the Returns for 1851.*

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Boston,	150	Charles Mills,	13	365	-	Able to labor.
		Ellen Murphy,	19	365	-	do
		Daniel Claskey,	52	102	-	do
		Patrick Dougherty,	13	365	-	do
		Joana Tehany,	36	94	-	do
		John Clondworthy,	23	284	-	do
		Dennis Fitze,	36	365	-	do
		Mary Barago,	28	94	-	Childbirth.
		John Abbott,	12	304	-	Able to labor.
		David Crowley,	41	365	-	do
		Cath. Crowley,	41	247	-	do
		Bridget Fitzgerald,	31	177	-	do
		Mary White,	39	39	-	Childbirth.
		John Delaney,	25	1	-	Able to labor.
		James Quirk,	23	53	-	After one month.
		Elizabeth Bohan,	23	163	-	Childbirth.
		Jane McClaskey,	24	121	-	Able to labor partly.
		Margaret Roberts,	20	125	-	Paid the time.
		Margaret Murphy,	24	137	-	do
		Mary McCarty,	36	57	-	do
		Mary Dooley,	36	183	-	Able to labor.
		Elizabeth Murphy,	31	96	-	Childbirth.
		John Haggerty,	13	236	-	Able to labor.
		Honora Henley,	21	62	-	Paid the fine.
		Ellen Smith,	39	179	-	Able to labor.
		John T. Smith,	13	179	-	do
		Lucy Riley,	22	126	-	Paid the time.
		Margaret Sullivan,	36	48	-	Able to labor.
		Eliza Withrow,	23	57	-	Paid the time.
		Elizabeth Baker,	23	29	-	Able to labor.
		Mary McNamee,	30	18	-	Sentenced.
		Tobias Knox,	40	38	-	Part the time.
		James Corrigan,	13	71	-	Sentenced.
		Julia Mahoney,	24	121	-	Able to labor.
		Ann Thomas,	23	274	-	In part.
		Ellen Mahan,	27	218	-	do
		Elizabeth Austin, } alias Marston, }	47	1	-	Able to labor.
		Mary O'Hara,	24	195	-	In part.
		Catherine Lovett,	36	32	-	Able to labor.
		Eliza Cook,	32	12	-	do
		Mary O'Neal,	33	197	-	do
		Mary Smith,	22	55	-	In part.
		Mary Mullone,	20	87	-	do
		Alice Flynn,	50	127	-	Able to labor.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Boston—contin'd.	Thomas Flynn,	15	127	-	Able to labor.
	Catherine Kelly,	30	166	-	In part.
	Cath. McDermott,	20	182	-	do
	Ezra Briggs,	51	119	-	Able to labor.
	William Lawson,	60	332	-	Not reported to us.
	Sarah Mason,	28	44	-	Able to labor.
	Joanna Gallivan,	30	133	-	In part.
	Bridget Murry,	20	262	-	do
	Jane Collins,	28	53	-	Able to labor.
	Rachel E. Means,	19	59	-	do
	Ann Young,	20	95	-	In part.
	Bridget O'Donnell,	30	215	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Mackin,	25	69	-	In part.
	Margaret Murry,	18	40	-	Able to labor.
	James Wright,	27	35	-	In part.
	Margaret M'Duffy,	32	272	-	Able to labor.
	John Kelly, 2d,	32	37	-	do
	Sarah Price,	30	111	-	do
	Elizabeth Carpenter,	22	8	-	do
	Eliza Higgins,	23	230	-	do
	Bridget Power,	28	99	-	do
	Mary E. Moran,	19	24	-	In part.
	Lydia Dillingham,	27	14	-	do
	Daniel Read,	40	45	-	Sentenced.
	Mary Fogarty,	45	86	-	Able to labor.
	Eliza Magan,	30	58	-	do
	Bridget Kelly,	28	50	-	In part.
	Mary M'Carty,	60	262	-	Nurse.
	Charles E. Canso,	20	261	-	do
	Margt. Hutchinson,	34	102	-	Able to labor.
	Margt. Carrigan,	25	123	-	do
	Mary Long,	32	122	-	do
	Jane Fitzgerald,	18	156	-	do
	Mary Mann,	20	15	-	In part.
	Ellen Burne,	26	23	-	do
	Mary Jane Ryan,	32	15	-	do
	Anardak Ruk,	35	9	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Murphy,	32	23	-	In part.
	Julia O'Brian,	30	11	-	do
	Joanna Holland,	19	105	-	do
	Joanna Grant,	22	200	-	do
	Ann Malloney,	30	157	-	do
	Ellen W. Davis,	38	35	-	Able to labor.
	Samuel Kelly,	39	25	-	do
	Elizabeth Nester,	21	28	-	do
	Esther E. Stimpson,	25	36	-	In part.
	Ann Wagner,	45	68	-	Able to labor.
	Joanna M'Donald,	40	49	-	do
	Ellen M'Coughlan,	35	52	-	do
	Cath. Millay,	25	105	-	In part.
	Ann Wood,	25	38	-	do
	Bridget Hynes,	30	5	-	Able to labor.
	Ann McCarty,	23	23	-	do
	Mary Lynes,	23	15	-	In part.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Boston—contin'd.	Ann Brown,	22	42	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Shane,	52	45	-	do
	Mary Smith,	30	24	-	do
	Cath. Murphy,	30	11	-	do
	Margt. Donnivan,	13	24	-	do
	Margt. M'Keaver,	56	29	-	do
	Ellen Briggs,	26	44	-	Sentenced.
	Margt. Smith.	28	53	-	In part.
	Robert McCarty,	40	53	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Donovan,	38	10	-	In part.
	Mich. Cunningham,	29	161	-	Able to labor.
	Edward Power,	30	35	-	do
	Susanna Haley,	38	192	-	do
	Jane Lawler,	30	277	-	In part.
	Mary McNamara,	30	56	-	do
	Hannah McKane,	21	151	-	do
	John Dunn,	45	70	-	Able to labor.
	John Flemming,	22	15	-	do
	Nancy McGrath,	21	270	-	do
	Gilbert Page,	45	36	-	do
	Cath. Donnivan,	38	98	-	do
	Roger Wood,	34	20	-	In part.
	Addeline Williams,	19	131	-	Settlement.
	Esther Fisher,	27	145	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret McHugh,	20	96	-	In part.
	John Stewart,	29	53	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas Lover,	46	134	-	do
	Dennis Golding,	30	31	-	do
	Mary Jones,	24	61	-	Sentenced.
	Mary Smith,	25	12	-	Settlement.
	Sampson S. Scott,	13	96	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Grady,	20	66	-	do
	Ellen Clark,	25	15	-	do
	Wales D. Carlton,	29	31	-	do
	Mary Spencer,	22	33	-	Part the time.
	Clarrissa Tibbets,	47	19	-	Expert cook.
	Mary Tirrell,	19	18	-	Part the time.
	Cath. Murphy,	21	15	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Sullivan,	25	55	-	do
	John Holmes,	19	14	-	do
	Mary Kain,	40	56	-	do
	John Bradley,	63	17	-	do
	Wm. Blair,	20	24	-	do
	Wm. Murry,	18	25	-	In part.
	Margaret Ramsey,	35	29	-	do
	John Donnivan,	55	14	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Butler,	40	28	-	do
	Thadeus Conley,	32	6	-	do
Chelsea,	10 Ann Desmond,	43	19	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Dempsey,	14	61	-	Able to labor.
	Elizabeth Perry,	33	81	-	do
	Thomas Deferny,	40	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary A. Burns,	40	2	-	do
	Ellen Carson,	33	61	-	Able to labor.



## SUFFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Chelsea—contin'd.	William Burns,	55	50	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget Murphy,	45	15	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Sullivan,	40	14	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Mead,	40	1	-	Travelling pauper.

## COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	2	Julia Ann Williams,	19	125	-	Able to labor.
		Matilda Jennings,	30	78	-	do
Easthampton,	2	Joanna O'Connor,	38	365	-	do
		Joanna Merigan,	41	365	-	do
Hatfield,	1	Bridget Maley,	43	211	-	do
Norwich,	2	William Clarke	50	8	-	Travelling pauper.
		and wife,	-	8	-	do
Northampton,	40	Mary Riley,	32	365	-	Able to labor.
		Mary Fortune,	30	365	-	do
		Margt. Kale,	24	55	-	do
		Jeremiah Flynn,	29	182	-	do
		Jno. Kinney,	34	314	-	do
		Margt. Kinney,	31	314	-	do
		Patrick Herr,	26	55	-	do
		Bridget Knowlton,	27	155	-	do
		Anna Boyle,	30	38	-	do
		Henry O'Brien,	28	38	-	do
		Margt. Brasil,	22	212	-	do
		Margt. Spalman,	28	19	-	do
		Michael Mahan,	27	102	-	do
		Michael Lynch,	18	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Jno. McCarty,	52	29	-	Able to labor.
		Thomas Hurley,	20	127	-	do
		Alice McMann,	28	113	-	do
		Michael McGrath,	50	128	-	do
		Ellen McGrath,	56	174	-	do
		John McGrath,	14	128	-	do
		James Connor,	53	8	-	do
		Thomas Fitzgerald,	50	50	-	do
		Thos. Pendergrast,	27	40	-	do
		Stephen Murphy,	45	66	-	do
		Henry Otto,	25	21	-	do
		Thomas Severns,	30	66	-	do
		John Dundee,	42	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Calvin Perry,	43	2	-	do
		Margt. Kale,	23	133	-	do
		Peter Henley,	35	5	-	do
		Ellen Mitchell,	34	113	-	Able to labor.
		Mary Cummings,	50	6	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Martin,	35	46	-	Able to labor.
		William Clarke,	47	6	-	Travelling pauper.
		Ann Clarke,	30	6	-	do
		Mary Murphy,	35	8	-	do
		Patrick Rider,	27	61	-	Able to labor.

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Northampton— continued.	Margt. Brasil,	22	31	-	Able to labor.
	Margt. Kale,	23	10	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Mitchell,	34	31	-	Able to labor.
South Hadley, 6	Mary Fineaughty,	25	173	-	do
	Ellen Hanighan,	35	109	-	Keeper did not re-
	Cath. Hanighan,	10	-	109	member anything
	Bridget Hanighan,	1	-	104	about the family.
	Patrick Bowler,	45	98	-	Able to labor.
Ware, 7	Bridget Hogan,	35	24	-	do
	Mary McDurgen,	29	290	-	do
	Nath'l Hallinnan,	39	18	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Buck,	35	137	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Harrison,	45	134	-	do
	Martin Merrigan,	35	80	-	do
	Ellen Shay,	40	120	-	do
	Robert Clarke,	42	6	-	Travelling pauper.

## COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Palmer, 23	James Barnes,	30	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Henry Burley,	34	2	-	do
	Margaret Burley,	38	2	-	do
	Edward Barry,	27	20	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas Carey,	30	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Connor,	41	11	-	do
	Jerry Carniver,	45	198	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Carniver,	33	183	-	do
	Jarius Daley,	21	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Hugh Fitzpatrick,	38	7	-	do
	Ann Fitzpatrick,	38	7	-	do
	Samuel Haywood,	43	4	-	do
	Michael Larkin,	36	5	-	do
	John Lane,	56	215	-	Able to labor.
	Julia Lane,	51	215	-	do
	Patrick O'Neil,	52	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Morris Reading,	42	4	-	do
	Barth Rouke,	13	145	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget Russell,	30	127	-	do
	Patrick Sullivan,	13	10	-	Travelling pauper.
Monson, 2	William Stewart,	33	5	-	do
	Patrick Sullivan,	27	3	-	do
	Patrick Donahoe,	30	110	-	Able to labor.
	Daniel C. Moon,	44	191	-	do
Brimfield, 1	Bridget Maloney,	19	12	-	Travelling pauper.
Westfield, 15	James Bray,	20	2	-	do
	James Burton,	56	4	-	do
	Elizabeth Calane,	30	23	-	Able to labor.
	Ann Campbell,	28	141	-	do
	James Davis,	56	24	-	Travelling pauper.
	Isaiah Goddard,	56	9	-	do
	Ellen Lyon,	26	56	-	Able to labor.

## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Westfield—continued.	Marcus O'Brien,	27	5	-	Able to labor.
	Lucina Powers,	41	61	-	do
	William Pierce,	38	4	-	do
	James Roach,	49	11	-	do
	James Stone,	49	20	-	do
	Thomas Sullivan,	50	3	-	do
	James Sullivan,	30	2	-	do
Wilbraham, 5	William Trash,	51	44	-	do
	Joel Gibbons,	45	-	-	} But partially supported out of the house.
	Mrs. Gibbons,	40	-	-	
	Gibbons,	10	-	-	
	Gibbons,	7	-	-	
Southwick, 1 Holyoke, 15	Gibbons,	5	-	-	} Partial support.
	John Pownale,	65	335	-	
	Joanna Brickley,	35	191	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Barry,	26	201	-	do
	Ann Demarus,	18	11	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Flaven,	38	6	-	do
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	49	3	-	do
	Denis Harrington,	27	41	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Harrington,	28	41	-	do
	Julia Hagan,	40	94	-	do
	Mary Leary,	18	14	-	do
	Timothy McCarty,	52	203	-	do
	Julia McCarty,	53	203	-	do
	Timothy McCarty,	16	23	-	do
	Mary Sullivan,	23	293	-	do
	Daniel Sullivan,	41	30	-	do
	John Scanalin,	13	-	213	do
	Eliza Caswell,	25	240	-	do
Blandford, 1 W. Springfield, 7	Sarah Allen,	51	67	-	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	13	45	-	do
	Michael Canfield,	25	47	-	do
	John Canfield,	27	8	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Donahue,	21	14	-	do
	Thomas Sullivan,	49	7	-	do
	Michael O'Brien,	25	24	-	do
	Mary Sullivan,	38	4	-	do
	Mary Ann Sullivan,	12	4	-	do
	William Sullivan,	35	149	-	Able to labor.
Springfield, 116	Daniel Sullivan,	41	44	-	do
	John Scott,	49	41	-	do
	Mary Sheaney,	26	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Shahan,	35	271	-	Able to labor.
	John Severy,	38	35	-	do
	Daniel Sullivan,	37	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Jewett,	28	-	-	Able to labor.
	Franc. Tamany,	47	2	-	do
	James Tenney,	42	-	-	do
	Geo. Valentine,	21	3	-	do
	James Wood,	62	1	-	do
	Thomas West,	61	-	-	do
	Thomas West,	61	9	-	do
	John Welsh,	28	2	-	do



## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Springfield—continued.	John Wyden,	40	1	-	Able to labor.
	John Wright,	40	4	-	do
	Ellen Donaly,	25	135	-	do
	James Donahue,	35	3	-	do
	Mary H. Donahue,	31	3	-	do
	Cath. Daley,	31	106	-	do
	Mary Daley,	12	106	-	do
	Thomas Daley,	33	1	-	do
	Mary Ann Donahue,	31	26	-	do
	Mary Doyle,	38	96	-	do
	James Donahue,	35	1	-	do
	Erander Davis,	23	5	-	do
	John Devine,	45	1	-	do
	Ann Doyle,	21	72	-	do
	Mary Donahue,	50	4	-	do
	Peter Duncan,	29	5	-	do
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	50	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Elizabeth Furnell,	23	24	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Farley,	30	9	-	do
	John Farley,	40	2	-	do
	Bridget Farland,	28	3	-	do
	Hugh Fitzpatrick,	30	3	-	do
	Ann Fitzpatrick,	30	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Hugher,	40	4	-	do
	Ellen Griffin,	25	22	-	do
	John Gould,	30	6	-	do
	Thomas Holeday,	20	1	-	do
	Peter Hollins,	34	2	-	do
	James Harris,	38	1	-	do
	Cath. Hannesan,	21	51	-	Able to labor.
	John Hickley,	48	7	-	do
	Ellen Kaley,	28	89	-	do
	Mary Kildwey,	22	11	-	do
	Cath. Laffand,	23	314	-	do
	Julia Leabey,	22	120	-	do
	Henry Landon,	23	1	-	do
	Edward Leonard,	26	27	-	do
	Edward Lynch,	28	25	-	do
	Dorah Lypsey,	30	-	-	do
	Cath. Leary,	22	16	-	do
	John Miller,	22	2	-	do
	Cath. Mack,	28	95	-	do
	John Murphy,	35	116	-	do
	Julia Murham,	45	57	-	do
	William Murham,	20	39	-	do
	John Morey,	34	1	-	do
	John Mack,	32	24	-	do
	Patrick Murry,	52	4	-	do
	Elizabeth McCarty,	35	1	-	do
	Cath. McGray,	36	1	-	do
	Mary Maloney,	32	2	-	do
	Bridget Maloney,	14	48	-	do
	Mary Maloney,	32	29	-	do
	Patrick Morris,	30	3	-	do

## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults	Child-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Springfield—Con- tinued.	Mary Murry,	30	82	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget McGown,	26	83	-	do
	Lawrence Murphy,	17	9	-	do
	John McSpait,	51	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Isaac Newton,	28	2	-	Able to labor.
	Isaac Newton,	40	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Marcus O'Brien,	29	29	-	Able to labor.
	Michael O'Dole,	29	98	-	do
	Margt. O'Connors,	28	118	-	do
	William Pierce,	38	3	-	do
	Margt. Powers,	23	50	-	do
	Calvin Perry,	54	1	-	do
	Albert Palmer,	52	1	-	do
	Julia Quaney,	28	54	-	do
	Joanna Ryan,	23	240	-	do
	Michael Ryan,	40	49	-	do
	Morris Reordon,	40	8	-	do
	William Ridgcliff,	30	2	-	do
	Michael Agen,	22	1	-	Travelling pauper
	William Allen,	17	73	-	do
	Elezer Baker,	24	1	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Burke,	28	1	-	do
	James Blofley,	32	2	-	do
	Henry Burley,	34	1	-	do
	Margt. Burley,	33	1	-	do
	James Burton,	54	1	-	do
	James Bradley,	20	10	-	do
	Ann Brinnan,	35	13	-	do
	Florence Brine,	28	7	-	do
	Margt. Brine,	24	6	-	do
	Thomas Baty,	30	3	-	do
	Ann Brosson,	22	42	-	do
	Ellen Cain,	24	161	-	do
	Patrick Collins,	48	1	-	do
	William Coneylan,	51	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Crafts,	39	1	-	do
	Patrick Charey,	34	1	-	do
	William Campbell,	41	1	-	do
	William Campbell,	41	37	-	do
	John Connelly,	28	110	-	do
	Ellen Crowley,	22	7	-	do
	Ellen Crowley,	22	46	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Campbell,	30	240	-	do
	William Clarke,	45	2	-	do
	Ellen Clearey,	35	3	-	do
	Ellen Sullivan,	40	212	-	do
	Mary Caveanaugh,	21	163	-	do
	James Murrey,	37	92	-	do
	Mary Ann Murrey,	36	186	-	do
	Jenette Guthrey,	23	8	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Mitchell,	40	169	-	Able to labor.
	Eliza Malone,	40	177	-	do
	Cath. Wellam,	12	7	-	Travelling pauper.
	Bridget Ganty,	26	166	-	Able to labor.
Chicopee,	68				

## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Chicopee—Continued.	Cath Shea,	18	154	-	Able to labor.
	William Shea,	14	154	-	do
	Ann Damras,	17	7	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Ryan,	38	4	-	do
	Mary Cuppill,	20	141	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Brady,	20	27	-	do
	Mary Garvey,	22	38	-	do
	Jenette Guthrey,	23	135	-	do
	Bridget Russell,	30	167	-	do
	John McCarty,	50	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Eugene Sullivan,	25	2	-	do
	Mary Coggin,	40	122	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Wellan,	12	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John McCarty, 2d,	50	12	-	do
	Ellen Fitzgerald,	35	127	-	Able to labor.
	John Scanlin,	12	106	-	do
	Joanna Shea,	38	128	-	do
	Joanna Buckley,	35	142	-	do
	Cath. Kennedy,	35	22	-	do
	Michael Ryan,	38	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Malone,	40	161	-	Able to labor.
	Denis Whalan,	28	115	-	do
	Cath. Wellan,	12	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Leahey,	15	69	-	Able to labor.
	William S. Gardner,	27	31	-	do
	Timothy Wrin,	23	6	-	Healthy, but lazy.
	Corn. Doyle,	66	89	-	do
	Marquis O'Brien,	28	6	-	do
	John Shea,	52	85	-	do
	John Connor,	36	74	-	Able to labor.
	Jos. Murgertroyd,	50	1	-	do
	Patrick Malone,	40	68	-	do
	Mary Fitzgerald,	22	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Learey,	42	25	-	Healthy and lazy.
	David Candon,	40	39	-	do
	Cath. Turley,	33	48	-	Able to labor.
	John Turley,	28	48	-	do
	Joanna Sullivan,	35	74	-	do
	Ellen Cronin,	21	165	-	do
	Thomas McAuliffe,	45	25	-	do
	Patrick Bowler,	45	11	-	Travelling pauper.
	Sydney Wendell,	41	8	-	do
	Mary Fitzgerald,	22	66	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Wrin,	32	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Hogan,	28	187	-	Able to labor.
	Elizabeth Relofson,	33	77	-	do
	Bridget Russell,	30	7	-	do
	Daniel Dolan,	25	28	-	do
	Ellen Sullivan,	20	9	-	do
	Ellen Griffin,	24	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Sullivan,	20	20	-	do
	James Murrey,	37	7	-	do
	Mary Ann Murrey,	36	7	-	do
	Martin Walsh,	35	24	-	Able to labor.



## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Chicopee—continued.	Martin Walsh, Jr.,	16	17	-	Able to labor.
	Watter Caton,	55	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. McGrath,	24	25	-	Able to labor.
	Jenette Grothwell,	24	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Jenette Grothwell,	24	14	-	do

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Coleraine,	1	Edward Miner,	10	-	365	Able to labor: (is 13 Partial sup't. [yrs.] T. E. pay to the family what State allows for an entire support, which is not lawful.
Deerfield,	7	Cath. Moynhan,	39	365	-	
		John Moynhan,	9	-	365	
		Mary Moynhan,	7	-	365	
		Patrick Moynhan,	5	-	365	
		Michael Moynhan,	3	-	365	Able to labor.
		Cath. Moynhan,	1	-	365	
Erving,	8	Thomas McCarty,	40	35	-	do
		Napo. Blanchard,	31	15	-	do
		Ang. Blanchard,	21	15	-	do
		Samuel Dyer,	27	12	-	do
		Rosana, Dyer,	22	12	-	do
		Esk. Lazaway,	32	36	-	do
		Fanny Lazaway,	29	36	-	do
		Daniel Harrington,	33	357	-	do
		Cath. Harrington,	26	357	-	do
Leyden,	1	Sarah Proctor,	31	41	-	do
Montague,	2	Michael Welsh,	30	127	-	do
		Bridget Kenny,	32	61	-	do
Northfield,	3	Ann Dolan,	25	70	-	do
		Isab. Murphy,	31	365	-	do
		Margt. Kiley,	21	10	-	do
Shutesbury,	2	Welcome Still,	49	365	-	do
		Cath. Champlin,	35	42	-	do
Wendell,	2	Lott Quinlain,	35	84	-	do
		Jane S. Bassett,	30	19	-	do

## COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Washington,	1	Mary Murrey,	38	53	-	Able to labor.
Adams,	1	Ann Kensey,	30	86	-	do
Pittsfield,	14	Ellen Fitzgerald,	40	304	-	do
		Mary Foley,	23	73	-	do
		William Hallahan,	56	151	-	Not reported to ag't.
		Maria Jackson,	20	50	-	do
		Robins Johnson,	14	100	-	Able to labor.
		Jos. Jessup,	42	61	-	Well able to work, but three of the family sick.
		Salina Jessup,	38	61	-	
		Jos. Jessup, Jr.,	19	61	-	
		Daniel Jessup,	13	61	-	

## BERKSHIRE COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Pittsfield—contin- ued.		Maria Leeson,	12	365	-	Able to labor.
		John McElmon,	40	28	-	do
		William O'Connell,	26	70	-	Transient.
		James Rush,	54	42	-	do
		Martha J. Rush,	40	42	-	do
Otis,	2	Mary Ann Bing,	41	20	-	Able to labor.
		Mary Miller,	39	151	-	do
Cheshire,	2	Manly Randall,	42	183	-	do
		Ann Powers,	36	283	-	Partial support.
Egremont,	1	Lawrence Decker,	12	-	187	No pay after May 13.
Lee,	1	Nancy H. Allen,	40	364	-	Partial sup't. [field.
Hinsdale,	1	Freeman Thompson,	25	42	-	Belongs to Spring-

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Braintree,	6	Patrick, Flannegan,	32	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Patrick Kelley,	22	19	-	Partial support.
		John Murrey,	29	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		James Magerty,	30	2	-	do
		Bridgt. Pendergrast,	29	126	-	Able to labor.
		Carlos Sweet,	40	2	-	do
Dedham,	20	Mary Sullivan,	25	243	-	do
		Denis Kelley,	18	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Ellen Sullivan,	26	325	-	Able to labor.
		Martin Flynn,	28	3	-	do
		William Welch,	33	2	-	do [to labor.
		William Johnson,	32	44	-	Drunkard, but able
		Michael Tenant,	49	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Fox,	45	3	-	do
		Patrick Fitzpatrick,	22	2	-	do
		John Harriss,	18	3	-	do
		William Sloan,	66	4	-	do
		John Murry,	30	2	-	do
		Thomas Burke,	26	2	-	do
		Patrick Kelly,	35	2	-	do
		Patrick Connolly,	25	2	-	do
		Patrick Nichols,	20	4	-	do
		Geo. W. Forester.	40	2	-	do
		Michael Payon,	9	-	81	Partial support.
		Henry Smith,	31	2	-	Able to labor.
		Margaret Ryan,	20	54	-	do
Dorchester,	5	Cath. Coin,	38	342	-	do
		Bernd. Cunningham,	53	23	-	do
		Bridget Dolan,	24	22	-	do
		William Hall,	42	4	-	do
		Patrick Shahy,	40	10	-	Lazy—able to work.
Milton,	5	Sarah Ann Pike,	37	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Denis Shean,	26	1	-	do
		John Harriss,	17	2	-	do
		Michael Ryan,	30	2	-	do
		Daniel Lawler,	54	1	-	do

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Needham,	15	Bridget Kelly,	30	101	-	Able to labor.
		John Kelly,	13	-	101	do
		Michael Flanagan,	40	4	-	do
		Sally Allen,	65	9	-	Lazy, but healthy.
		James Allen, Jr.,	14	9	-	Travelling pauper.
		Sally Allen,	65	13	-	do
		James Allen, Jr.,	14	13	-	do
		Jane Shepard.	45	26	-	Able to labor.
		Charles Shepard,	16	26	-	do
		James Shepard,	12	-	26	do
		Thomas Fitzgerald,	36	5	-	Travelling pauper.
		Cath. Fitzgerald,	33	5	-	do
		Cecilia Rankin,	28	5	-	do
		Edward Robinson,	28	4	-	do
		Ellen Robinson,	23	4	-	do
Quincy,	8	Cath. Kelly,	27	165	-	Able to labor.
		Ellen O'Brine,	28	154	-	do
		Ellen McCarty,	34	188	-	do
		J. McFarland,	28	213	-	do
		Robert Kelly,	37	365	-	Healthy since Apr. 1.
		John Carney,	17	86	-	Able to labor.
		Michael Cronin,	14	13	-	do
Randolph,	3	Cornelius Cronin,	12	155	-	do
		Mary Mullegan,	62	260	-	do
		Mary Mullegan,	17	260	-	do
Roxbury,	313	Joseph Whalan,	22	72	-	do
		Peggy O'Boyle,	49	365	-	do
		Mary O'Boyle,	14	193	-	do
		John Delaney,	67	365	-	do
		Maria Ross,	30	147	-	do
		Charles Cramer,	14	365	-	do
		John Saunders,	20	221	-	do
		John Kelly,	13	252	-	do
		Michael Keegy,	14	128	-	do
		Fred. Kramer,	54	365	-	do
		Mary Lynch,	48	365	-	do
		Patrick Lynch,	15	191	-	do
		Bridget Garby,	32	365	-	do
		Margt. McNamara,	32	114	-	do
		John Riley,	52	286	-	do
		William Ryan,	14	365	-	do
		Cath. Ryan,	37	365	-	do
		John Lynes,	28	220	-	do
		Margt. Droutman,	22	365	-	do
		Philip Finnigan,	16	215	-	do
		Cath. Moon,	35	212	-	do
		Margaret Boyer,	28	158	-	do
		Fanny Ward,	50	365	-	do
		Ann Doodle,	24	365	-	do
		Ann Morgan,	23	32	-	do
		John Summerville,	12	365	-	do
		James Murphy,	21	100	-	In part.
		Edward Howard,	25	60	-	In good health.
		Mary Hogan,	14	365	-	Able to labor.



## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Roxbury—contin- ued.	Cath. McAvoy,	28	203	-	Able to labor.
	Elizabeth Black,	25	114	-	do
	Owen Smith,	12	365	-	do
	Elizabeth Smith,	22	78	-	do
	Patrick Welsh,	13	239	-	do
	Patrick Keefe,	47	123	-	do
	Patrick Ryan,	51	121	-	do
	Mary McCarty,	21	132	-	do
	Eliza Johnson,	28	100	-	do
	Cath. Harney,	36	312	-	do
	Wm. Eastman,	35	60	-	do
	Ann Joers,	36	27	-	do
	Martin Flynn,	28	8	-	do
	Betsy McDaniel,	59	11	-	do
	Michael McDaniel,	13	32	-	do
	William Toona,	31	68	-	do
	Mary Bolan,	21	176	-	do
	Betsy Bly,	26	365	-	do
	Mary McAllister,	32	365	-	do
	Simon Porter,	51	4	-	do
	Michael Welsh,	52	151	-	do
	Roxana Curne,	37	227	-	do
	Luke Kelly,	42	128	-	do
	Math. Welsh,	27	2	-	do
	Joseph Carlton,	45	36	-	Thief.
	John McDaniel,	43	111	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick White,	40	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	Peter Holland,	32	4	-	do
	Mary A. Redford,	34	342	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Lufier,	35	336	-	do
	Hiram Lufier,	13	336	-	Smart boy.
	Bridget King,	35	14	-	Part the time.
	Michael Sullivan,	22	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Peter McRoy,	30	87	-	Able to labor.
	Andrew Bassker,	40	3	-	do
	Ann Dermott,	38	7	-	do
	Patrick Finnin,	21	85	-	do
	John Barney,	35	8	-	do
	John Mathew,	40	95	-	do
	James, Scantlan,	32	7	-	do
	Bryant Simmons,	50	105	-	do
	Michael Kelly,	31	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Bridget Kelly,	30	2	-	do
	Wm. C. Bickan,	18	2	-	do
	Benjamin Hartford,	17	2	-	Transient.
	William Ryan,	33	10	-	Able to labor.
	Edward Sweeney,	20	3	-	do
	Patrick McCarty,	38	3	-	do
	John Thompson,	26	2	-	do
	Thomas Lynch,	41	3	-	do
	James Welsh,	61	186	-	do
	Patrick O'Niel,	32	2	-	do
	Edward Gunny,	35	7	-	do
	John Kelly,	24	33	-	do

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Roxbury—continued.	John Murrey,	30	83	-	Able to labor.
	William Leahy,	25	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Nicholas McQuirk,	30	84	-	do
	Patrick Fitzpatrick,	22	7	-	Able to labor.
	John Fallon,	26	86	-	do
	James Howe,	27	59	-	Healthy; absconded.
	Mary McCuen,	40	2	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Fineran,	43	3	-	do
	William Welsh,	32	185	-	do
	Mary Brennon,	32	76	-	do
	James Allen,	58	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Sally Allen,	51	3	-	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	14	50	-	do
	Michael Harney,	40	84	-	Well and able to
	Elizabeth Tracy,	23	18	-	In part. [work.
	Thomas Tynan,	17	76	-	Able to labor.
	Peter Patterson,	45	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	William Robinson,	50	3	-	do
	Thomas Burke,	26	66	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Lynes,	25	31	-	do
	Ellen McWilliams,	24	284	-	do
	Mary Gunney,	19	31	-	do
	William Leahy,	26	31	-	do
	John Barry,	24	2	-	Transient.
	James Harrington,	20	2	-	do
	Thomas McCarty,	22	63	-	do
	Thomas Kelly,	25	68	-	Able to labor.
	John Pendergrast,	23	64	-	do
	Patrick Fitzpatrick,	22	27	-	do
	David Burkely,	23	14	-	do
	Philip Muldan,	40	61	-	do
	Edward White,	40	61	-	do
	Michael Joyce,	40	60	-	do
	John Barry,	24	51	-	do
	Michael Murphy,	60	7	-	do
	William Bragden,	43	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Franc. McWright,	25	5	-	do
	James Williams,	41	2	-	do
	Henry Myers,	54	2	-	do
	Patrick Rodun,	57	27	-	Able to labor.
	John Mann,	12	78	-	do
	Peter Holland,	35	2	-	do
	James Burke,	50	3	-	do
	Bridget Gately,	12	5	-	do
	Henry Cooke,	40	43	-	do
	James McLaughlen,	34	13	-	Healthy, but lazy.
	Margaret Maloney,	20	94	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Gately,	21	2	-	do
	Pat. Fitzpatrick,	23	9	-	do
	Cath. Muldane,	18	9	-	do
	Patrick Brine,	27	4	-	do
	Thomas Dunn,	23	27	-	do
	Bridget Dunn,	22	31	-	do
	Michael Guthery,	25	3	-	do

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Roxbury—continued.	David Wright,	48	4	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Rafferty,	28	48	-	Lazy but healthy.
	Ellen Shine,	30	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick McLaughlin,	20	2	-	do
	John Day,	40	5	-	Able to labor.
	James Smith,	30	2	-	do
	Timothy Lynch,	31	3	-	do
	Patrick Cook,	25	13	-	do
	Jane Cook,	21	13	-	do
	John Thompson,	40	3	-	do
	Margaret McGuire,	30	3	-	do
	Pat <sup>r</sup> k McLaughlin,	20	2	-	do
	John Fox,	46	9	-	do
	Pat <sup>r</sup> k McLaughlin,	20	2	-	do
	Henry Frasier,	32	2	-	do
	Thomas McCarty,	22	2	-	do
	Mary Fineran,	26	9	-	do
	Thomas Fineran,	4	-	9	Travelling pauper.
	John Garretty,	14	126	-	Able to labor.
	Peter K. Mack,	41	58	-	do
	Dennis Winn,	57	3	-	do
	Margaret Jones,	50	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Crowney,	28	2	-	do
	Charles Campbell,	22	2	-	Transient.
	Daniel Hannegan,	40	3	-	do
	James O'Hare,	25	2	-	do
	Bridget Muscan,	21	161	-	Able to labor.
	Charles Campbell,	25	7	-	Transient.
	James Davis,	20	7	-	do
	Michael Leavitt,	25	4	-	do
	Henry Burley,	34	6	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Burley,	38	6	-	do
	Geo. W. Burke,	28	4	-	do
	Ellen Garrity,	13	15	-	do
	Geo. W. Stevenson,	13	13	-	do
	Patrick Carey,	48	8	-	Transient.
	John Carey,	40	10	-	do
	Mary Gilmore,	28	16	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Mack,	30	12	-	do
	Thomas McMahan,	33	9	-	do
	Patrick Kurne,	31	2	-	do
	Charles Foster,	34	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Reordon,	27	3	-	do
	James Curley,	33	2	-	do
	Lawrence Connell,	50	3	-	Transient.
	Michael Haverly,	50	6	-	do
	Thomas Gurney,	31	5	-	Able to labor.
	John Reordon,	23	4	-	do
	Daniel Connell,	24	2	-	do
	Ann O'Brine,	30	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Mulchey,	28	2	-	do
	Patrick Covin,	22	3	-	do
	Hannah Cocklin,	27	3	-	do
	John White,	53	2	-	do



## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Roxbury—contin- ued.	Ann Mahan,	20	7	-	Travelling pauper.
	Fred. Bloan,	20	2	-	Able to labor.
	Mary A. Coleman,	16	94	-	do
	Pat. Reordan,	60	2	-	do
	Ellen Dodd,	20	9	-	do
	Ann Brine,	30	7	-	do
	Edward Grace,	42	4	-	do
	Eliza Robinson,	45	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Kelly,	30	3	-	do
	Thos. Williams,	12	2	-	do
	John Kenny,	14	6	-	do
	Jane Hill,	17	2	-	do
	John Lawrence,	50	2	-	do
	Michael Grace,	42	4	-	do
	Julia Flynn,	23	17	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget Connell,	18	60	-	Part of the time.
	Marg. Killery,	29	142	-	Able to labor.
	Caroline Kilman,	13	140	-	Healthy; sent to N.
	BridgetMc Laughlin	18	5	-	Able to labor. [H.
	Margaret York,	22	28	-	do
	Patrick Burke,	14	133	-	
	Margaret Boyce,	27	4	-	do
	John Wilson,	24	4	-	do
	Julia McDonald,	29	130	-	do
	James Burgess,	23	3	-	do
	Bridget Kilduff,	23	10	-	In part.
	James Mullard,	21	47	-	Able to labor.
	John Carroll,	38	122	-	Healthy and well.
	Jeremiah Quinn,	45	4	-	do
	Henry Gould,	19	4	-	do
	Mary Grace,	28	2	-	do
	Patrick Moning,	28	2	-	do
	Charles Connell,	22	2	-	do
	Robert Hayden,	19	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Turlock,	40	49	-	Scotch thief.
	Samuel Porter,	52	2	-	Transient.
	Michael Harney,	38	45	-	Run away.
	Brian Fitzcharles,	57	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen McNamara,	49	35	-	Able to labor.
	James Clarke,	49	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Burney,	28	8	-	do
	Michael Gaffney,	57	3	-	do
	James Gaffney,	30	3	-	do
	Dennis Fitzcharles,	67	2	-	do
	Daniel Donovan,	41	3	-	do
	Michael Gaffney,	57	3	-	do
	James Gaffney,	30	3	-	do
	Betsy McDaniels,	40	4	-	do
	Joseph Harne,	23	3	-	do
	John Daniels,	23	2	-	do
	Bridget Dolan,	24	21	-	Healthy.
	Thomas Moonan,	50	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Lawrence Hibbell,	26	2	-	do
	Martin Scott,	42	2	-	do

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Roxbury—continued.	William Mathews,	47	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Hugh Donagh,	51	2	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Welsh,	25	3	-	do
	Marg. McNamara,	27	20	-	do
	Samuel Endley,	23	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Robert Hodgden,	19	2	-	do
	William Chapman,	46	2	-	do
	Sarah A. Atwood,	12	67	-	Have a settlement.
	James C. Atwood,	9	-	67	do
	Ben. F. Atwood,	5	-	67	do
	Mary Dolan,	24	66	-	Enciente.
	Sarah J. McBrine,	15	21	-	Able to labor.
	John Marr,	52	4	-	do
	Lawrence Glynn,	60	10	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Garretty,	14	52	-	do
	James Glynn,	12	4	-	do
	James Bannon,	30	4	-	do
	James Clafrey,	18	4	-	do
	James Welsh,	53	43	-	Able to labor
	Thomas Minton,	12	37	-	do
	Cath. Moon,	35	42	-	do
	Margaret Jones,	50	7	-	do
	John Slater,	27	7	-	do
	Wm. Robinson,	50	4	-	do
	James McAvery,	21	2	-	do
	John Marr,	52	3	-	do
	Mary Brennon,	35	20	-	do
	Ann Cunningham,	25	18	-	do
	Peter Dyer,	40	18	-	Travelling pauper.
	Edward Hallohan,	35	5	-	do
	Sarah Cashoe,	51	2	-	do
	Hannah Dorsey,	37	11	-	do
	James Vance,	18	11	-	do
	David Leonard,	30	10	-	do
	Daniel Greene,	12	9	-	do
	Michael Flanigan,	26	2	-	do
	John Miles,	39	5	-	do
	Bridget Crosby,	25	7	-	do
	Herbert Lesley,	28	3	-	do
	John Neven,	35	3	-	do
	John Notting,	20	3	-	do
	Michael Sweeney,	22	2	-	do
	William Canoll,	18	2	-	do
	Peter Dorsey,	12	3	-	Able to labor.
	Pat. McLaughlin,	20	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Martin,	50	4	-	do
	Wm. Marthas,	51	3	-	do
	Michael Lavin,	40	2	-	do
	Patrick Dempsey,	18	2	-	do
	William Welsh,	25	2	-	do
	Angelina Watkins,	20	1	-	do
Walpole,	1	Mary McHue,	40	7	Able to labor.
Wrentham,	10	James Allen,	53	4	do
		Sally Allen,	50	4	do

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Wrentham—con- tinued.		James Allen, Jr.	14	4	-	Able to labor.
		John Dadd,	64	25	-	do
		Mary Ann Grim,	37	132	-	do
		Michael Gallagher,	42	6	-	do
		Mary Gallagher,	40	6	-	do
		William Holland,	27	6	-	do
		Michael Kelly,	25	3	-	do
Weymouth,	8	James Kelly,	23	3	-	do
		Marg. Curley,	35	247	-	do
		Pat. C. Neal,	34	1	-	do
		Mora Podesto,	36	12	-	do
		Angl. Podesto,	13	2	-	do
		Martin Barry,	27	18	-	do
		Bridget Pendergrass	29	21	-	do
		Margaret Curley,	36	87	-	
		Joseph Cook,	72	149	-	
		Mary Nugent,	30	161	-	Able to labor.
West Roxbury,	1	Ellen Frooney,	25	130	-	do in part.
Stoughton,	2	John Kellah,	22	3	-	do
Canton,	5	James Allen,	58	10	-	do
		Mary Allen,	51	10	-	do
		Mary Dyer,	26	131	-	do
		Margaret Lumpy,	18	38	-	do
		Michael Tennet,	39	3	-	do

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Haverhill,	6	David Gibson,	43	57	-	Able to labor.
		Jane Ricker,	23	89	-	do
		John Caley,	50	17	-	do
		Anna Kelly,	25	21	-	do
		Joseph A. West,	39	10	-	do
		Mathew Conlan,	23	3	-	Travelling pauper.
Newburyport,	11	John Ashton,	22	62	-	Able to labor.
		Mary Carey,	16	89	-	do
		Julia Connell,	22	60	-	do
		Bridget Griffin,	30	262	-	do
		Jane Macpherson,	25	118	-	Took care of child'n.
		Ellen Moquishi,	30	130	-	Able to labor.
		Elizabeth Moriarty,	32	170	-	do
		Margaret Murphy,	35	254	-	do
		Margaret Ryan,	30	297	-	do
		Elizabeth Scott,	26	11	-	do
		Elizabeth Stevens,	73	35	-	Settlement in Bost'n.
Salisbury,	2	Thomas Fitchalas,	50	5	-	Travelling pauper.
		Isabella Fitchalas,	35	5	-	do
Amesbury,	1	Catharine Riley,	22	110	-	Able to labor.
Groveland,	1	Ann Willey,	15	69	-	In part.
West Newbury,	6	Mary J. Pribble,	12	-	242	Partial support.
		John W. Pribble,	8	-	365	do
		Charles E. Pribble,	6	-	365	do



## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
West Newbury— continued.		Alex. Nichols,	9	-	365	Partial support.
		Gilman Nichols,	8	-	365	do
		Lewis Nichols,	6	-	365	do
Georgetown,	12	Sarah Bias,	52	256	-	Able to labor.
		Daniel Chesler,	17	176	-	do
		Frank Vesselslocks,	45	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Donahue,	30	1	-	do
		Eliza Arnold,	50	7	-	do
		Caroline Freeman,	23	7	-	do
		Edward Hannahan,	-	6	-	do
		Joseph Chesley,	60	8	-	do
		Joseph Chesley, Jr.	23	8	-	do
		James Maloney,	60	3	-	do
		Cath. McAvery,	37	96	-	Partial support.
		Elizabeth Moriarty,	33	81	-	do
Rowley,	1	Asa Daniels,	23	192	-	do
Lawrence,	8	Nancy Moran,	30	365	-	Able to labor.
		Margaret McLane,	25	232	-	do
		Hannah Finton,	19	109	-	do
		Mary Hodder,	30	172	-	In part.
		Ann Carney,	27	96	-	Able to labor.
		Fanny Devine,	30	40	-	do
		Joanna Crenin,	30	12	-	do
		Mary Foley,	22	36	-	do
Gloucester,	7	Stephen Sangernett,	62	365	-	do
		John Winn,	28	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Robert Stone,	45	1	-	do
		Russell Whitmore,	68	3	-	do
		Wm. G. Phillips,	19	3	-	do
		John Williams,	21	3	-	do
		Samuel Cox,	60	4	-	do
Rockport,	4	Mary N. Hanley,	11	-	365	Partial support.
		Phebe A. Hanley,	7	-	365	do
		Emily Hanley,	6	-	365	do
		Esther Hanley,	2	-	365	do
Andover,	33	Olive A. Greene,	29	365	-	do
		George A. Greene,	4	-	365	do
		Viola C. Greene,	2	-	11	do
		Jane Turner,	31	174	-	Able to labor.
		John Kelley,	40	3	-	do
		John Duffey,	24	4	-	do
		Michael Smith,	35	4	-	do [week.
		Betsy Lewis,	23	130	-	Employed at \$1 per
		Michael Welsh,	49	9	-	Travelling pauper.
		William Connell,	38	5	-	do
		James Ludlow,	45	10	-	Able to labor.
		Nancy Neal,	26	28	-	do
		John D. Horner,	30	12	-	do
		Jane Wright,	42	5	-	Travelling pauper.
		Eliza J. Webster,	36	6	-	do
		Ann O'Keefe,	25	353	-	Partial support.
		Margaret O'Keefe,	31	296	-	Able to labor.
		Jenette Patrick,	65	365	-	Partial support.
		Blythe Bell,	4	-	365	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Andover—continued.	Robert Pell,	3	-	365	Partial support.
	Elizabeth Greene,	36	65	-	do
	Isaac Walton,	7	-	365	do
	Jacob Walton,	5	-	365	do
	Thomas Glovy,	30	136	-	do
	Ellen Glovy,	27	136	-	do
	John Glovy,	6	-	136	do
	Mary A. Glovy,	4	-	136	do
	Hannah Glovy,	2	-	136	do
	Lydia Jameson,	48	365	-	do
	Harriet Conyers,	26	341	-	Healthy and well.
	Joanna Donovan,	23	61	-	Partial support.
	Otis H. Brown,	40	120	-	Able to labor.
Danvers,	Margaret Murray,	25	94	-	Partial support.
	Ivory Young,	39	365	-	Able to labor.
	Jane Young,	30	365	-	do
	Daniel Mullen,	64	365	-	do
	Wife of ditto,	55	365	-	do
	Mary Sullivan,	24	365	-	do
	James Clough,	26	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Carney,	20	101	-	Able to labor.
	John McDonald,	60	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John McDonald,	28	2	-	do
	Thomas Corey,	33	2	-	do
	John Campbell,	52	2	-	do
	Michael Corcoran,	31	2	-	do
	Michael Cortney,	26	2	-	do
	Jerry Hurley,	32	31	-	Able to labor.
	Jane Burton,	39	73	-	do
	John Donahue,	60	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Dority,	55	1	-	do
	Patrick Crohan,	40	1	-	do
	William Doyle,	32	2	-	do
	William O'Keefe,	29	2	-	do
	James Conner,	29	1	-	do
	Patrick Dorrity,	55	5	-	do
	Patrick Crohan,	40	6	-	do
	James Trainer,	47	9	-	do
	Daniel Hannegan,	45	4	-	do
	Timothy Corey,	40	31	-	Able to labor.
	John McCarty,	40	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	William O'Keefe,	29	4	-	do
	John Scannell,	40	100	-	In part.
	William Welsh,	32	4	-	Able to labor.
	John Holmes,	26	78	-	do
	James Donahue,	28	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Thomas Noonan,	48	2	-	do
	Patrick O. Brien,	30	2	-	do
	James Allen,	60	5	-	do
	Sally Allen,	50	5	-	do
	Dennis Shea,	26	1	-	do
	Wife of ditto,	26	54	-	do
	James Allen, Jr.	14	-	5	do
	William T. Adams,	50	1	-	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Danvers—contin- ued.	Mason Pierce,	54	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Henry Seymour,	28	14	-	do
	Julia Hickey,	42	11	-	do
	Honora McKenna,	28	11	-	do
	Joanna Murphy,	29	2	-	do
	John M. Hart,	45	2	-	do
Beverly, 5	Michael Kelly,	31	4	-	do
	John Donahue,	60	3	-	do
	Isaac Allen,	58	2	-	do
	Sally Allen,	51	2	-	do
	James Allen,	14	2	-	do
Lynn, 40	John Partridge,	35	166	-	do
	Ellen Farrell,	25	265	-	In part; allowed.
	Angelina Watkins,	40	22	-	
	Esther Anderson,	30	160	-	Able to labor.
	Lucy Brown,	32	121	-	do
	Bridget Haley,	28	37	-	do
	Patrick Haley,	28	37	-	do
	Hannah Crowing,	26	117	-	do
	David Gunn,	55	66	-	do
	James Kelly,	30	36	-	do
	Patrick Murphy,	50	40	-	do
	Elizabeth Carpenter,	22	40	-	do
	Bridget Kelly,	35	39	-	do
	Mary H. Kelly,	32	39	-	do
	James Maxwell,	40	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	George Moulton,	21	4	-	do
	Patrick Harney,	55	4	-	do
	Michael Kelly,	35	2	-	do
	John Danbrick,	50	2	-	do
	Ann Smith,	28	2	-	do
	Patrick Smith,	40	2	-	do
	Mary Thompson,	38	2	-	do
	William Brown,	16	2	-	do
	Edward Canning,	16	3	-	Thief; able to labor.
	E. P. Davis,	67	3	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Gammett,	52	8	-	Came for a home.
	Robert Anderson,	12	-	13	Gone to live out.
	Michael Leonard,	50	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Powers,	24	4	-	do
	William H. Brown,	35	3	-	do
	Edward Hallahan,	33	2	-	do
	Patrick Haley,	28	3	-	do
	Mary Seser,	40	3	-	do
	Warren Newton,	50	3	-	do
	Mary Newton,	38	3	-	do
	Rose Pollard,	50	2	-	do
	Jane Dunaway,	28	2	-	do
	Mason Pierce,	54	3	-	do
	Mary Clarke,	25	16	-	do
	Mary A. Little,	28	3	-	do
Salem, 194	Ichabod Bodge,	56	190	-	Was paid wages.
	Cath. Borland,	7	-	340	Paid \$1 per week.
	Marg't Bulkeley,	24	365	-	Married and left before '51.



## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Salem—continued.	Robert Boyd,	67	365	-	City paid by friends.
	John M. Brown,	35	14	-	Sentenced by court.
	Sarah Byers,	50	86	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Bulger,	33	31	-	Sentenced.
	Thomas Bayles,	25	44	-	do
	Eliza Brooks,	27	20	-	Travelling pauper.
	Bridget Brett,	35	7	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget Cook,	24	309	-	In part.
	Patrick Creehan,	40	335	-	Able to labor.
	Sarah Colby,	26	57	-	do
	Susan Cochran,	42	76	-	Sentenced by court.
	Ellen Calahan,	31	46	-	Able to labor.
	William Chandler,	19	214	-	do
	George Clendwing,	49	14	-	Sentenced by court.
	Thomas Claskey,	71	93	-	At work.
	John Carmody,	55	22	-	Sentenced by court.
	Richard Castrale,	22	15	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Clarke,	67	51	-	Able to labor.
	Timothy Dennie,	46	199	-	do
	Ellen Dolahan,	22	60	-	In part.
	Michael Donovan,	41	88	-	Able to labor.
	William Dobeson,	22	47	-	do
	Michael Dunn,	34	29	-	Sentenced.
	Samuel Dinsmore,	51	60	-	do
	Morriss Dolan,	36	29	-	do
	Michael Dolan,	25	42	-	do
	Patrick Doretty,	58	9	-	Travelling pauper
	Mary Eldridge,	29	310	-	In part.
	Cath. Fitzpatrick,	26	90	-	do
	Michael Farrell,	50	365	-	Able to labor.
	George Glass,	17	-	365	do
	Ellen Gowry,	20	365	-	do
	James Graham,	57	234	-	do
	Hepzibah Gloss,	35	365	-	do
	Mary Gorman,	31	365	-	do
	Moses A. Gould,	42	217	-	Sentenced.
	John Hurst,	41	365	-	do
	Bridget Hughes,	21	11	-	In part.
	Abby T. Halloway,	18	207	-	Able to labor.
	Barnard Humpson,	50	60	-	do
	Richard Horton,	28	18	-	do
	Patrick Haley,	29	35	-	Sentenced by court.
	Paul Howard,	45	19	-	do
	James Jackson,	30	239	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas L. Jones,	16	12	-	do
	Henry Jones,	46	23	-	Sentenced by court.
	William Jarvis,	41	20	-	do
	John King,	43	13	-	do
	Michael Kelly,	31	115	-	Able to labor.
	Bridget Kelly,	31	115	-	do
	Michael Kelly, 2d,	30	24	-	do
	James Kelly,	28	24	-	do
	Bridget King,	34	129	-	do
	Jeremiah Lyons,	13	365	-	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Salem—continued.	John Lyons,	3	-	365	Disch'd Sep. 2, 1850.
	Bridget Lane,	21	184	-	Able in part.
	Ellen Looby,	27	88	-	Sentenced by court.
	Ellen Looby, 2d,	27	44	-	do
	Michael McCarty,	44	365	-	Able to labor.
	John Molton,	50	365	-	Sentenced by court.
	Michael Murphy,	40	365	-	No acc't of him since
	Eliza Morrisson,	31	216	-	Able to labor. ['49.
	Mary A. Murphy,	52	130	-	do
	Patrick Mead,	45	171	-	Sentenced by court.
	Sarah Mitchell,	39	293	-	do
	Marg't McDonald,	25	300	-	Able to labor.
	John McDonough,	28	102	-	do
	John Morland,	36	42	-	do
	Charles McCarty,	56	189	-	Sentenced by court.
	Mary A. Moore,	22	11	-	Able to labor.
	John Macaulay,	24	217	-	do
	Mary A. Murphy, 2d,	52	145	-	do
	James Mardan,	26	13	-	Sentenced.
	Margaret Mullen,	22	90	-	do
	Mary Nugan,	21	365	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Nugent,	34	219	-	Sentenced by court.
	Thomas O. Brian,	25	279	-	do
	Wm. W. Peabody,	42	308	-	do
	Michael Peyton,	27	272	-	Able to labor.
	John Reed,	49	365	-	do
	William Russell,	47	180	-	Sentenced.
	James Ryan,	38	365	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Ryan,	30	365	-	do
	Daniel Richardson,	54	94	-	do
	Mary A. Ruby,	27	104	-	Sentenced.
	John Rice,	37	23	-	do
	Edward Reynolds,	66	29	-	do
	Wm. Russell,	47	29	-	-
	Joanna Sullivan,	42	365	-	Able to labor.
	Han'h A. Spaulding,	10	-	219	-
	David Scanlon,	42	91	-	Sentenced by court.
	Joanna Scanlon,	30	184	-	do
	David Stevenson,	34	18	-	do
	John Stewart,	42	15	-	do
	Charles Theobald,	19	241	-	Able to labor.
	Julia White,	17	108	-	In part.
	Francis Wade,	56	253	-	-
	Bridget Wheeler,	26	116	-	In part.
	William Wilson,	36	13	-	Sentenced.
	Thomas Williams,	46	17	-	Able to labor.
	Robert Walch,	21	4	-	do
	Angeline Wilkins,	21	16	-	do
	James Burns,	68	157	-	do
	Susan Messervey,	63	243	-	Partial support.
	Wm. W. Murphy,	60	243	-	do
	M. Clarke,	55	157	-	do
	Widow Fowler,	60	171	-	do
	William P. King,	45	186	-	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Salem—continued.	Widow J. Hifle,	80	143	-	Partial support.
	Widow Cresaw,	53	243	-	do
	Widow N. Freeman,	80	114	-	do
	Widow McMullen,	50	143	-	do
	Mary Williams,	63	157	-	do
	Nancy Campbell,	60	143	-	do
	Mrs. Defries,	40	143	-	do
	Mrs. N. Sullivan,	50	114	-	do
	Mrs. Kirby,	53	143	-	do
	Mrs. Manahan,	50	157	-	Sentenced by court.
	Timothy J. Collins,	45	243	-	Partial support.
	Nancy Kelly,	46	100	-	do
	Abim. Jones,	50	157	-	do
	Samuel Barney,	80	200	-	do
	Mary Welch,	50	157	-	Able to labor.
	Eliza Cunningham,	60	271	-	Partial support.
	Wm. H. Moody,	65	365	-	do
	Venus Chew,	65	186	-	do
	Jane Brinley,	55	256	-	do
	Mary Jordan,	45	256	-	do
	Jer'h McCarty,	46	143	-	do
	Sybel Swinerton,	70	143	-	do
	M. Harris,	60	228	-	do
	Mrs. H. Measley,	50	228	-	do
	Mary Restell,	60	128	-	do
	Ellen Callahan,	46	128	-	do
	Mary Lawson,	73	86	-	do
	Mrs. Hagan,	-	100	-	do
	Mrs. Hurman,	37	128	-	Able to labor.
	Charlotte Campbell,	45	243	-	Partial support.
	Peter Keeley,	42	114	-	do
	Bridget Sullivan,	46	143	-	do
	Ellen O. Bryan,	40	114	-	do
	Hannah Gordon,	50	256	-	do
	Rebecca Johnson,	45	157	-	do
	Ellen Horne,	30	72	-	do
	E. Mathews,	54	143	-	do
	Mrs. Batchelder,	58	243	-	do
	James O'Neal,	40	343	-	Able to labor.
	Lucy Hart,	42	114	-	Partial support.
	Bridget McDonough	40	143	-	do
	Ann Kelley,	42	143	-	do
	Bridget Heaney,	40	143	-	do
	Mrs. Sherborn,	50	157	-	do
	Cath. Hammon,	50	143	-	do
	Eugene Baker,	35	143	-	do
	Ruth Ruleff,	68	157	-	do
	Ellen Bolton,	40	143	-	do
	Nancy Gorman,	45	114	-	do
	Mary Ryan,	50	128	-	do
	Jenny Munroe,	55	243	-	do
	Cath. Shea,	45	157	-	do
	Laura Barney,	40	186	-	do
	Widow Pitts,	-	186	-	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Salem—continued.	Lavina Brooks,	45	143	-	Partial support.
	William Manning,	50	128	-	do
	Ann Moran,	-	271	-	do
	Mrs. Fletcher,	50	243	-	do
	Eliz. Burgess,	-	186	-	do
	W. Hunter,	50	256	-	do
	John O. Bryan,	-	128	-	do
	Mrs. Connor,	-	171	-	do
	Mrs. M. Choate,	60	256	-	do
	Thos. Casey,	45	143	-	do
	John Staples,	50	314	-	do
	Julia Hayes,	-	157	-	do
	Mrs. Lawrence,	-	143	-	do
	Mrs. McMulven,	-	143	-	do
	Mrs. Hunt,	60	157	-	do
	Cath. M'Carty,	-	171	-	do
	Michael Higgins,	50	128	-	do
	Mrs. Claskey,	-	143	-	do
	Edward Hallahan,	50	286	-	do
	Samuel Thompson,	55	256	-	do
	Mary Brown,	-	143	-	do
	George Williams,	50	114	-	do
	Wm. Nosworthy,	81	286	-	do
	Bridget Smith,	45	72	-	do
	Hannah Swan,	-	72	-	do
	Mary Murphy,	-	186	-	do
	Mrs. Rabeshaw,	-	57	-	do
	Mrs. Broderick,	-	72	-	do

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Ashby,	3	Charles Hodgman,	11	-	365	Settlement.
		Mary A. Hodgman,	8	-	365	do
		Martha Ann do.	6	-	365	do
Dracut,	1	Mary Smith,	36	188	-	Able to labor.
Townsend,	2	Cath. Walker,	25	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Cath. Kelly,	23	11	-	do
Groton,	1	Mary Ann Hills,	29	213	-	Able to labor.
Shirley,	1	Thomas Sullivan,	-	14	-	do
Westford,	2	Cath. Morey,	28	37	-	do
		Cath. Morey,	28	14	-	do
Concord,	18	Luke McYoung,	30	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Peter Hagerty,	30	1	-	do
		Wm. Ormond,	25	1	-	do
		Nichols Carroll,	39	3	-	do
		Patrick Fitzpatrick,	22	4	-	do
		James Thompson,	45	1	-	do
		John Fowler,	37	1	-	do
		Marshal W. Smith,	19	1	-	do
		John Speden,	13	1	-	do
		Thomas Megiras,	15	1	-	do



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Child- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Concord—continued.		Thomas Gray,	46	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Mary Gray,	35	1	-	do
		John Williams,	37	4	-	do
		John Miles,	38	4	-	do
		Walter Scott,	46	4	-	do
		William Kennol,	35	1	-	do
		George W. Forrester	45	1	-	do
Acton,	3	John Hannegan,	26	1	-	do
		Abigail Knights,	25	3	-	do
		Theo. Finnerty,	50	8	-	do
		Lucy Finnerty,	50	8	-	do
Marlborough,	4	John Readdy,	37	96	-	Able to labor.
		Henry Burley,	35	5	-	Travelling pauper.
		Hannah Burley,	33	5	-	do
		Michael Finnegan,	41	17	-	do
Stow,	1	Lydia Knight,	41	334	-	Settlement.
Wayland,	8	Ellen McGlynn,	6	-	365	Partial support.
		Margt. McGlynn,	3	-	163	do
		Jos. Gilwill,	37	10	-	do
		James Cleveland,	41	7	-	do
		John Brannon,	21	1	-	do
		James Brady,	20	1	-	do
		Daniel Hinnegan,	45	5	-	do
		Thomas Newnan,	40	2	-	do
		Hannah Carroll,	40	270	-	Able to labor.
		John Devine,	37	4	-	Travelling pauper.
		Samuel Bradford,	40	10	-	do
Winchester,	1	Margt. Jones,	50	13	-	do
		James Allen,	-	2	-	do
		Cath. Allen,	-	2	-	do
		Patrick McDane,	60	3	-	do
		William Lang,	50	125	-	Able to labor.
		Ellen Lang,	50	125	-	do
Tewksbury,	1	James Lang,	22	32	-	do
		Hannah Miles,	21	26	-	do
		Sarah Sargent,	-	24	-	do
		Jerry Sullivan,	46	2	-	do
Chelmsford,	4	William Bragdon,	45	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Cath. Murrey,	25	5	-	do
		German (from Germ.)	30	14	-	do
		Cath. Burns,	22	114	-	Able to labor.
Waltham,	6	John Daley,	25	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Sarah Mullen,	20	221	-	Able to labor.
		John Murphy,	48	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Cath. McCann,	23	13	-	Able to labor.
		Francis Rogers,	54	365	-	do
		Edward Powers,	25	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Spencer,	26	1	-	do
Woburn,	25	Francis McKnight,	28	1	-	do
		John McGlofin,	29	1	-	do
		John Jones,	55	1	-	do
		James Sanderson,	35	1	-	do
		Wm. Bragdon,	45	1	-	do
		Henry Wallis,	58	1	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Child- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Woburn—contin- ued.		Antonio Secrea,	35	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		William Butters,	28	1	-	do
		Hugh McLellen,	18	1	-	do
		Robert Fossee,	17	1	-	do
		Reuben Beard,	44	5	-	do
		Thos. Smith,	55	1	-	do
		James Cross,	39	1	-	do
		Peter Jerald,	45	1	-	do
		Mary Jerald,	38	1	-	do
		George W. Forester,	40	3	-	do
		Thomas Foley,	30	1	-	do
		John W. Hunt,	46	7	-	do
		Cath. Kehoe,	35	4	-	do
		James Allen,	59	1	-	do
		Sarah Allen,	53	1	-	do
		James Allen,	14	1	-	do
		Margt. Currier,	30	3	-	do
Malden,	12	Patrick McMorris,	19	36	-	do
		Jona. Brackett,	32	16	-	do
		James Allen,	58	2	-	do
		Sarah Allen,	51	2	-	do
		James Allen,	14	2	-	do
		Ann Larning,	38	4	-	do
		Hugh McConny,	16	3	-	do
		Thomas Dunn,	23	2	-	do
		Mary King,	25	5	-	do
		Owen Mullen,	27	4	-	do
		Patrick Fitzpatrick,	22	11	-	do
		George W. Forester,	40	4	-	do
Watertown,	80	Cath. Demison,	24	202	-	Able to labor
		Morris Ready,	44	365	-	do
		Wm. Lague,	14	365	-	do (P. S.)
		Cath. Riley,	46	365	-	do
		Ellen O'Brine,	29	365	-	do
		Ann Collins,	31	7	-	do
		Mary Currier,	23	152	-	do
		Peter Caton,	47	144	-	do
		William Holt,	40	132	-	do
		Walter Scott,	56	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Caroline Howe,	51	145	-	Able to labor.
		Henry Cook,	46	103	-	do
		Charles Meacham,	33	128	-	do
		Charles McGraid,	48	18	-	Travelling pauper.
		Edward Holman,	41	97	-	Able to labor.
		John D. Rune,	34	209	-	do
		John Dadd,	67	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Michael Ryan,	30	2	-	do
		Thomas Killion,	55	365	-	Able to labor.
		Henderson Marshall,	65	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		John B. Williams,	56	1	-	do
		Peter Cluer,	45	1	-	do
		William McCue,	42	1	-	do
		Margt. Smith,	34	1	-	do
		Ann Elliott,	42	1	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Watertown—continued.	Margaret Elliott,	13	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Collins,	50	1	-	do
	Michael Kelly,	30	2	-	do
	Marg. Kelly,	32	2	-	do
	James Munsane,	32	158	-	Able half the time.
	Daniel Deland,	53	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Turner,	35	1	-	do
	Menesba Jones,	53	106	-	Able to labor.
	Henry Burley,	34	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Margaret Burley,	34	2	-	do
	William Welch,	32	2	-	do
	Daniel Cornely,	35	2	-	do
	Peter Collayan,	30	2	-	do
	John Carr,	45	1	-	do
	William McCall,	41	1	-	do
	Patrick Glasfling,	19	2	-	do
	Ellen Cornuff,	24	179	-	Able to labor.
	William Tobin,	38	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Dristal,	28	7	-	do
	William Orwett,	25	51	-	Able to labor.
	John Sickfort,	36	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Welsh,	55	7	-	do
	Martin Murfy,	55	185	-	Able to labor.
	James McGrew,	48	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Henry Cook,	45	7	-	do
	Terence Riley,	44	6	-	do
	Jane Shepard,	63	4	-	do
	Daniel Howe,	71	3	-	do
	Thos. Fitzgerald,	53	2	-	do
	Bridget Fitzgerald,	42	2	-	do
	Mary King,	26	139	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Murrey,	24	10	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Murrey,	14	10	-	do
	Marg. Murrey,	12	10	-	do
	James Shephery,	63	1	-	do
	Mary Torry,	31	59	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Folby,	32	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Coughlend,	32	2	-	do
	John McGinnis,	14	61	-	Able to labor.
	William Holt,	45	95	-	do
	Bryant Simes,	58	100	-	do
	Edward Robinson,	27	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Robinson,	27	2	-	do
	Mary Barry,	56	88	-	Able to labor.
	Elick Damott,	42	87	-	do
	Thomas Morgan,	35	87	-	do
	James Hogen,	52	10	-	Travelling pauper.
	Robert Marshall,	66	1	-	do
	Mary Ann Riley,	30	1	-	do
	Cath. Gorden,	53	16	-	do
	Mason Pierce,	57	1	-	do
	James Riley,	25	2	-	do
	Sarah Crehoe,	52	5	-	do
	James D. Cuhoe,	9	-	5	
	Angeline Walkins,	20	3	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Somerville,	12	Ellen Donovan,	43	365	-	Partial support.
		Patrick Donovan,	13	181	-	do
		Mary A. Donovan,	12	365	-	do
		Ann Carlin,	41	243	-	Able to labor.
		Thomas Carlin,	13	181	-	do
		Julia Martin,	46	126	-	do
		Mary Hafford,	12	185	-	do
		Bridget A. Hickey,	13	365	-	do
		Cath. Hickey,	11	-	365	Partial support.
		Mary Wallace,	12	27	-	Able to labor.
		Cath. Hafford,	32	124	-	do
		Hannah Martin,	13	126	-	do
Newton,	1	William Sargent,	62	1	-	Travelling pauper.
Medford,	39	Marg't M'Caskee,	65	148	-	Able to labor.
		John M'Carty,	35	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Daniel Mullen,	27	2	-	do
		Frank Turnan,	30	1	-	do
		John McLane,	28	2	-	do
		William Brigden,	40	2	-	do
		Patrick Chase,	16	1	-	do
		Martin Chase,	18	1	-	do
		Mary Cluer,	20	1	-	do
		Nancy Sanban,	20	1	-	do
		John Britton,	36	83	-	Able to labor.
		Elizabeth Britton,	34	83	-	do
		Elizabeth do.	12	83	-	do
		John Doolen,	30	139	-	do
		Joanna do.	34	139	-	do
		Owen do.	40	139	-	do
		Ellen do.	32	139	-	do
		Owen do.	40	95	-	do
		Ellen do.	32	95	-	do
		Francis Maley,	12	315	-	do
		Michael Creol,	23	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Charles Johnson,	27	1	-	do
		Patrick Bryan,	28	1	-	do
		Pat. Philpatrick,	30	4	-	do
		John Carr,	28	1	-	do
		John Murphy,	50	2	-	do
		James Thompson,	29	1	-	do
		Patrick Macon,	23	1	-	do
		Marshal Smith,	20	1	-	do
		Thomas McGourd,	18	1	-	do
		James Edwards,	26	1	-	do
		John Ingalls,	29	1	-	do
		Michael Kelly,	35	154	-	Able to labor.
		Bridget Kelly,	33	182	-	do
		Mrs. Murrey,	28	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		Margt. McCaskee,	65	110	-	Able to labor.
		Thomas Hoggins,	25	110	-	do
		Isabella Welsh,	48	61	-	do
		William Wilson,	29	1	-	Travelling pauper.
Reading,	18	William Doyle,	32	1	-	do
		John Donahue,	61	1	-	do



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Reading—continued.	John Donahue, Jr.	30	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Evans,	22	1	-	do
	Geo. W. Forester,	50	1	-	do
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	47	6	-	do
	Thomas Gray,	45	2	-	do
	Mary Gray,	36	2	-	do
	Edward Hampden,	45	129	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Higgins,	41	4	-	do
	Edward Hampden,	45	8	-	do
	Edward Hallihan,	32	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Thomas Mennal,	28	2	-	do
	Sarah McQuighan,	34	125	-	Partial support.
	John Spence,	26	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Taylor,	56	1	-	do
	Charles Williams,	68	1	-	do
	Julia Williams,	60	1	-	do
	John Williams,	29	2	-	do
	Thomas Jones,	35	1	-	do
	James Allen,	63	10	-	do
Natick, 16	Sally Allen,	59	10	-	do
	James Allen, Jr.	14	10	-	do
	John Boyd,	19	3	-	do
	George Fisher,	22	1	-	do
	Two Irish boys,	-	-	2	do
	Mary Conley,	30	23	-	Able to labor.
	Timothy Murphy,	50	20	-	do
	Mary Ingraham,	21	54	-	do
	Mary Harren,	45	11	-	do
	Hanley,	-	1	-	Travelling pauper.
Charlestown, 114	Stevens,	-	1	-	do
	Alex. Taylor,	-	365	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Bates,	-	49	-	do
	Names unknown,	-	7	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Ambrose,	35	44	-	Able to labor.
	John Barry,	16	3	-	do
	Richard Butler,	29	306	-	do
	Henry Burley,	34	67	-	do
	Peter Banisto,	50	4	-	do
	Hezekiah Bent,	60	4	-	do
	Sarah A. Coyle,	20	365	-	do
	Alice Coughlan,	35	365	-	do
	Mary E. Coughlan,	11	-	365	do
	Hannah Crowley,	14	365	-	do
	Michael Coughlan,	33	148	-	do
	Jane Carroll,	32	159	-	do
	Thos. Culbert,	42	136	-	do
	Sarah Connors,	40	151	-	do
	Lawrence Connors,	49	5	-	do
	Joseph Carlton,	57	4	-	do
	Ann Collins,	25	64	-	do
	Patrick Coot,	40	38	-	do
	Joseph Carlton,	57	3	-	do
	Barney Conigan,	59	100	-	Sentenced.
	Thomas Culbert,	42	108	-	Able to labor.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Child- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Charlestown—con- tinued.	Isaac Collins,	51	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Coughlan,	33	4	-	do
	Marg. Cronin,	20	31	-	Sentenced.
	Michael Coughlan,	33	30	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Callehan,	32	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	Jane Degrass,	62	365	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas Devine,	40	365	-	do
	Mary Doyle,	27	365	-	do
	Ann Dorerty,	31	56	-	do
	Richard Dowd,	63	165	-	do
	Mary Dorerty,	30	97	-	do
	Ann Dorerty,	32	64	-	do
	Pat. Fitzgerald,	22	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Falvy,	35	66	-	Able to labor.
	John Garvey,	45	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Goodwin,	22	49	-	Able to labor.
	Moses Grammer,	12	93	-	Sentenced.
	Cath. Gordan,	51	3	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Haffron,	36	365	-	do
	Daniel Haley,	59	365	-	do
	Jer'h Harley,	37	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Peter Holloran,	35	2	-	do
	Daniel Hallahan,	37	3	-	do
	Robert W. Hayden,	21	4	-	do
	James Jones,	25	365	-	Able to labor.
	Minerva Jones,	50	34	-	do
	James Jackson,	29	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Jackson,	29	24	-	do
	Michael Kelley,	30	6	-	do
	Charles P. Kelley,	16	65	-	Able to labor.
	Michael Kelley,	30	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Kelley,	28	3	-	do
	John Lennan,	40	144	-	Able to labor.
	Nathan Leach,	22	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Lynch,	26	103	-	Able to labor.
	Hannah Lynch,	22	37	-	do
	Cath. Lynch,	23	30	-	do
	Alex. McDonald,	33	90	-	do
	John Miles,	37	152	-	do
	James McLaughlan,	37	91	-	do
	Charles M'Carty,	20	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Eli B. Magoun,	36	31	-	Sentenced.
	Luke McGarvy,	40	5	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Mears,	17	3	-	do
	Henderson Marshal,	65	4	-	do
	James Marshal,	26	4	-	do
	John Mullen,	37	61	-	Able to labor.
	Owen McDevit,	42	256	-	do
	Wm. McGunnagle,	41	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. McDevit,	27	221	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. McGrath,	35	184	-	do
	John McKinley,	30	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	James McGrath,	36	70	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Maloney,	35	7	-	Sentenced.

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Charlestown—continued.	John McDonahue,	61	29	-	Able to labor.
	John McDonahue, Jr.	26	29	-	do
	Eli B. Magoun,	36	62	-	Sentenced.
	John Miles,	37	54	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Morgan,	58	80	-	do
	Mary Monroe,	22	8	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ann McLane,	12	46	-	Able to labor.
	James McGrath,	36	46	-	do
	Robert Marshal,	66	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Montague,	31	35	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Monroe,	22	20	-	do
	Patrick Nichols,	19	41	-	do
	Joanna Parker,	33	290	-	do
	Nathaniel Porter,	55	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Ann Riley,	37	365	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Rogers,	33	365	-	do
	Margaret Rogers,	27	365	-	do
	Terence Riley,	47	57	-	do
	Daniel Randley,	34	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	William Ryan,	51	10	-	do
	Margaret Shroud,	16	175	-	Able to labor.
	John Sculley,	52	365	-	do
	Jane Shepard,	64	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Edward Sweeney,	30	2	-	do
	Samuel Silvester,	50	4	-	do
	John Shortie,	36	8	-	do
	Christina Stinson,	33	56	-	Able to labor.
	Jane Shepard,	64	15	-	Travelling pauper.
	Hannah Scott,	38	46	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Shean,	32	14	-	do
	Timothy Tain,	37	365	-	do
	Mary Tain,	33	365	-	do
	Wm. Thompson,	42	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Wm. Thompson,	34	108	-	Able to labor.
	Cath. Tukey,	21	77	-	do
	Mary Ann Walan,	14	56	-	do
	John Williams,	68	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Julia Williams,	69	4	-	do
Cambridge, 82	Timothy Shanahan,	80	118	-	Bonded.
	Cath. McGrath,	35	140	-	Able to labor.
	John Swain,	53	365	-	do
	Ellen Cumbrin,	27	139	-	do
	Mary Sepherson,	26	231	-	do
	Mary Buzzell,	39	60	-	do
	Susan McWiggin,	39	32	-	do
	Mary Ann Cahey,	30	365	-	do
	Mary Rough,	18	33	-	do
	Elizabeth White,	27	365	-	do
	Daniel Connolly,	40	94	-	do
	Patrick Smith,	72	271	-	do
	Franc. Burline,	34	118	-	do
	Peter Harney,	60	177	-	do
	Jane Wallace,	27	365	-	do
	Bridget Keefe,	25	276	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Cambridge—con- tinued.	Hannah Ryan,	18	365	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Ann Smith,	60	134	-	do
	John Morrisson,	41	248	-	do
	Margt. Comiskey,	36	147	-	do
	Ellen McDade,	26	44	-	do
	Patrick Whalen,	47	30	-	do
	Jane Barber,	22	161	-	do
	Elizabeth Tracey,	22	38	-	do
	Fran. McKnight,	27	63	-	do
	Luke McGory,	40	16	-	do
	Michael Kelly,	30	14	-	Travelling pauper.
	Bridget Kelly,	32	14	-	do
	John Noonan,	16	47	-	Able to labor.
	Edward Gunn,	45	6	-	do
	Daniel Dolan,	52	90	-	do
	John Branan,	22	52	-	do
	John Kelley,	24	78	-	do
	Wm. Mahoney,	20	81	-	do
	Rod'k Mahoney,	26	81	-	do
	Daniel M'Carty,	32	68	-	do
	Patrick O'Donald,	22	14	-	do
	Cath. Hahoe,	35	64	-	do
	Rosana Karvey,	35	105	-	do
	James Brannon,	30	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Michael Lovett,	25	74	-	Able to labor.
	Franc. Kreeley,	52	93	-	do
	Elizabeth McGregor,	41	32	-	do
	Mary E. Webster,	14	70	-	do
	John Maar,	51	12	-	do
	Michael Grace,	40	43	-	do
	John Nolan,	37	43	-	do
	Michael O'Neil,	30	33	-	do
	Michael Taylor,	61	29	-	do
	Chs. Comiskey,	41	49	-	do
	James Donahoe,	35	62	-	do
	Michael Harvey,	45	57	-	do
	Chs. McCabe,	20	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Thomas Gray,	47	5	-	do
	Mary Gray,	47	5	-	do
	Cath. Kelly,	47	212	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Slaver,	23	211	-	do
	Cath. Myers,	21	129	-	do
	Michael McBride,	60	29	-	do
	Jane Kellen,	26	169	-	do
	Alice Robertson,	35	55	-	do
	William Scott,	48	150	-	do
	Robert Burns,	14	100	-	do
	Peter Holland,	55	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	Patrick Connor,	19	5	-	do
	Jeremiah Quinn,	38	58	-	do
	Ellen McCullen,	24	114	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Hickey,	32	12	-	do
	Michael Britton,	33	30	-	do
	Michael Taylor,	61	9	-	do



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Cambridge—continued.	John Wise,	40	71	-	Able to labor.
	Benj. Cameron,	23	10	-	Travelling pauper.
Lowell,	Ann Rinn,	25	87	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Horn,	35	75	-	do
	Rosanna Wallace,	31	72	-	do
	Michael O'Niel,	30	63	-	do
	Peter Graham,	45	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Henry Gafney,	17	18	-	Able to labor.
	John Sullivan,	65	54	-	do
	Mary Johnson,	24	53	-	do
	Mary McCarty,	30	43	-	do
	Martin Fitzgerald,	36	7	-	do
	Bridget Quinn,	28	35	-	Sentenced.
	Mary H. Mack,	21	365	-	Able to labor.
	John Hoyt,	13	169	-	do
	Marg't Sullivan,	28	194	-	do
	Marg't Murphy,	46	323	-	do
	John Ryan,	26	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ruth Severns,	41	365	-	Able to labor.
	Marg't McMahan,	21	169	-	do
	Thomas Garrity,	42	151	-	do
	Ann Clifford,	21	70	-	do
	Michael Durgan,	32	148	-	do
	Manilla Burke,	20	20	-	do
	James Malva,	42	349	-	do
	Mary Farley,	35	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Farley,	16	3	-	do
	Daniel Farley,	14	3	-	do
	Mary McGloughlan,	50	3	-	do
	Marg't do.	16	3	-	do
	Abel Shed,	50	168	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Haley,	24	160	-	do
	Patrick Tucker,	13	144	-	do
	Richard Alexander,	16	365	-	do
	Patrick Whiteley,	31	337	-	do
	Jonas Prescott,	35	332	-	do
	Michael Curry,	14	90	-	do
	Harry Hyland,	15	9	-	do
	Ann Robotham,	23	134	-	do
	Timo. Driscoll,	23	30	-	do
	William Ormand,	22	36	-	do
	Wm. Peterson,	21	25	-	do
	Wm. Dailey,	20	81	-	do
	Mary Durnane,	20	55	-	do
	Jane Clarke,	20	129	-	do
	James Earley,	31	115	-	do
	John Shirwood,	30	60	-	do
	Margaret Banus,	30	124	-	do
	Wm. Turner,	35	13	-	do
	Patrick Caton,	20	41	-	do
	Sarah Bosford,	22	9	-	do
	Wm. Barrett,	20	9	-	do
	Edward Barrett,	18	9	-	do
	Wm. Dasey,	35	9	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Lowell—contin'd.	Charles Rohan,	30	107	-	Able to labor.
	Nich. McDonald,	20	75	-	do
	Bridget Gafney,	13	288	-	do
	Thomas Murphy,	45	184	-	do
	Ellen Hanagan,	18	9	-	do
	George Clinton,	17	8	-	Travelling pauper.
	Marg. Lanytree,	40	63	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Haze,	50	244	-	do
	Mary Haze,	15	244	-	do
	Cynthia Jacobs,	35	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Ann Hyland,	20	227	-	Able to labor.
	John Crystal,	22	135	-	do
	Clarke W. Wheeler,	13	63	-	do
	Julia Wilkins,	28	221	-	do
	James Mee,	60	-	-	Sentenced.
	Caroline M. Moor,	24	91	-	Able to labor.
	John Daley,	25	156	-	do
	Sarah A. Pike,	35	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Elizabeth White,	15	1	-	do
	Cath. Barry,	30	59	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Thompson,	33	11	-	do
	John Fournier,	42	171	-	do
	Mary Didgin,	26	170	-	do
	Hugh Young,	13	156	-	do
	James Savage,	35	10	-	do
	Eliza Savage,	34	14	-	do
	Charles Rohan,	30	71	-	do
	James Blackwell,	15	142	-	do
	Marg't Hickey,	23	136	-	do
	Mary Foss,	48	12	-	do
	Mary Thayer,	53	14	-	do
	Ellen Collins,	35	112	-	do
	Franc. Lawn,	13	112	-	do
	John O. Day,	50	28	-	do
	Hannah Durrell,	20	14	-	do
	Jane Ashworth,	23	63	-	do
	Michael Caughlin,	32	14	-	do
	Marg't McNealy,	21	6	-	do
	William Welch,	32	76	-	do
	John Lanahan,	13	21	-	do
	Hannah Rice,	30	62	-	do
	Alice Carney,	28	60	-	do
	Jacob Camfield,	44	55	-	do
	William Wilson,	40	51	-	do
	James Early,	32	41	-	do

## COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Mansfield,	5	Joanna Powers,	30	50	-	Able to labor.
		Margaret O'Brien,	42	32	-	Partial support.
		William do.	8	-	32	do
		Michael do.	5	-	32	do
		Robert do.	1	-	32	do
Norton,	1	Mary Gallagher,	50	7	-	Able to labor.
Seekonk,	1	Michael Donahue,	7	-	365	Partial support.
Rehoboth,	1	Lucy Kelly,	79	365	-	Settlem't, Seekonk.
Fairhaven,	3	Nabby Christopher,	68	365	-	Able to labor.
		Bridget Rooke,	19	66	-	do
		George W. Penno,	15	18	-	do
Easton,	1	William Donnavan,	42	9	-	do
Pawtucket,	19	Catherine Buckley,	7	-	162	Partial support.
		Joseph do.	5	-	162	do
		Dennis do.	3	-	162	do
		John Dailey,	5	-	162	do
		Bridget do.	8	-	162	do
		Patrick Tammany,	10	-	246	do
		Timothy do.	7	-	246	do
		Mrs. John Kennedy,	41	42	-	do
		Harriet do.	10	-	42	do
		James do.	7	-	42	do
		Peter Welsh,	45	89	-	do
		Anastia do.	8	-	89	do
		Margaret do.	7	-	89	do
		John do.	3	-	89	do
		Martin do.	6ms.	-	89	do
		William Eckley,	42	14	-	do
		William do.	5	-	14	do
		John do.	-	-	14	do
		Samuel do.	-	-	14	do
Attleborough,	13	Thomas Fitzgold,	50	8	-	Able to labor.
		William Whalen,	29	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Mary Willson,	20	302	-	do
		Eliza Campbell,	25	365	-	do
		John Sloon,	22	1	-	do
		Michael Dunn,	28	74	-	do
		Marg't Filleghan,	58	72	-	do
		Rothwell Gen,	45	1	-	do
		Eliza Inman,	23	1	-	do
		Eliza Hart,	17	1	-	do
		Mary Cuniff,	44	1	-	do
		John Quinley,	72	184	-	Settlement.
		Martha Flinn,	27	2	-	Travelling pauper.
Taunton,	73	Rose Gallighan,	36	365	-	Partial support.
		James do.	7	-	365	do
		Philip do.	5	-	365	do
		Bridget Flanighan,	40	365	-	do
		Thomas do.	10	-	365	do
		James do.	7	-	365	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
Taunton—contin- ued.	Bridget Welsh,	26	365	-	Partial support.
	Dennis do.	5	-	365	do
	John do.	3	-	365	do
	Jane Lewis,	20	365	-	Settlement.
	Mary Murphy,	29	365	-	Partial support.
	Alice do.	7	-	365	do
	Ellen do.	5	-	365	do
	William do.	3	-	365	do
	Margaret McShane,	42	365	-	do
	Francis do.	10	-	365	do
	Philip do.	7	-	365	do
	Mary Gallagher,	37	365	-	do
	Rose do.	7	-	365	do
	John Murphy,	66	365	-	do
	Mary Murphy,	36	333	-	do
	Mary Cockran,	30	365	-	Able to labor
	Michael Gallagher,	47	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary do.	38	6	-	do
	Harriet N. Wood,	25	27	-	Settlement.
	Winneford White,	37	44	-	Partial support.
	Catherine do.	11	-	44	do
	John do.	9	-	44	do
	Mary Ann do.	7	-	44	do
	Elizabeth Vance,	31	45	-	do
	Elizabeth do.	9	-	45	do
	William do.	5	-	45	do
	James do.	1	-	45	do
	Honora Mead,	28	29	-	do
	Sarah do.	2	-	29	do
	Michael do.	1	-	29	do
	Margaret Galvin,	51	93	-	do
	Margaret do.	13	93	-	do
	Mary Kenny,	70	365	-	do
	Sarah Smith,	25	92	-	do
	Marg't do.	4	-	92	do
	Mary do.	3	-	92	do
	Hugh do.	1	-	92	do
	Ellen Robinson,	27	18	-	do
	John do.	3	-	18	do
	William do.	6ms.	-	18	do
	Ellen Monnahan,	30	130	-	do
	Patrick do.	10	-	130	do
	Michael do.	7	-	130	do
	Jane Mullen,	31	58	-	do
	Sarah Eliz. Mullen,	7	-	58	do
	Andrew do.	4	-	58	do
	E. do.	2	-	58	do
	Dennis Scantling,	48	83	-	do
	Margaret do.	40	83	-	do
	James do.	10	-	83	do
	Timothy do.	8	-	83	do
	John do.	7	-	83	do
	Elizabeth do.	3	-	83	do
	Ellen do.	1	-	83	do



## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Taunton—continued.	Elizabeth Vance,	31	20	-	Partial support.
	Elizabeth do.	9	-	20	do
	James do.	2	-	20	do
	Wm. I. do.	5	-	20	do
	Fanny do.	1	-	20	do
	James Brady,	22	29	-	do
	Ellen do.	20	29	-	do
	James do.	3ms.	-	29	do
	John O'Neal,	33	49	-	do
	Mary do.	29	49	-	do
	Richard do.	10	-	49	do
	John do.	8	-	49	do
	Marg't do.	3	-	49	do
Fall River, 124	Rose Harvey,	8	-	213	do
	Wm. do.	6	-	213	do
	Ellen. do.	5	-	213	do
	Dennis Driscoll,	9	-	175	do
	John do.	7	-	175	do
	Ellen do.	5	-	175	do
	Marg't do.	3	-	175	do
	Ellen O'Brine,	5	-	200	do
	Marg't do.	2	-	200	do
	Patrick Keefe,	9	-	365	do
	Mary do.	6	-	365	do
	Hannah Carrol,	8	-	333	do
	Henry do.	6	-	333	do
	Mary Pendergast,	60	365	-	do
	Julia McCarty,	11	-	273	do
	Thomas do.	8	-	273	do
	Mary do.	3	-	273	do
	Ellen do.	1	-	273	do
	William Halley,	7	-	122	do
	John do.	5	-	122	do
	Joseph Duckworth,	6	-	365	do
	Thomas do.	2	-	365	do
	Albert Carey,	8	-	127	do
	Susan do.	6	-	127	do
	Job do.	5	-	127	do
	Martha do.	3	-	127	do
	Daniel Cahill,	34	59	-	do
	Ellen do.	8	-	59	do
	Thomas do.	6	-	59	do
	Michael do.	2	-	59	do
	Julia McCarty,	81	365	-	do
	Margaret DeLanke,	11	-	140	do
	Ellen do.	10	-	140	do
	Lawrence do.	9	-	140	do
	Patrick do.	8	-	140	do
	Edward do.	6	-	140	do
	Sophia do.	4	-	140	do
	Bridget do.	2	-	140	do
	Joanna do.	6ms.	-	140	do
	Christiana Francis,	8	-	350	do
	William do.	6	-	350	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Fall River—con- tinued.	John Francis,	3	-	350	Partial support.
	Cornelius O'Neal,	19	71	-	do
	Margaret Leo,	8	-	76	do
	Michael do.	6	-	76	do
	Cornelius do.	4	-	76	do
	Summer do.	1 m.	-	76	do
	Mary Ryan,	7	-	173	do
	Margaret Ryan,	4	-	173	do
	Elizabeth Kenny,	7	-	184	do
	Mary A. do.	5	-	184	do
	John Farley,	8	-	131	do
	Edward do.	5	-	131	do
	James do.	3	-	131	do
	Cath. do.	1	-	131	do
	Hannah Kelly,	20	98	-	do
	Cornelius do.	2	-	98	do
	Patrick do.	6 m.	-	98	do
	James Sullivan,	55	212	-	do
	John Conley,	50	135	-	do
	Thomas Wild,	38	365	-	do
	Joseph do.	8	-	365	do
	Ann M. do.	2	-	365	do
	John Green,	34	112	-	do
	Cath. do.	3	-	112	do
	Julia do.	5 ms.	-	112	do
	John Quinn,	5	-	147	do
	Mary do.	3	-	147	do
	Charles do.	1 m.	-	147	do
	Mary Harrington,	7	-	230	do
	Dennis do.	5	-	230	do
	Margaret Philbrook,	3	-	134	do
	Maria do.	1	-	134	do
	Ellen Welsh,	3	-	167	do
	Philip,	2	-	167	do
	Mary Welsh,	1	-	167	do
	Ellen do.	8	-	74	do
	Stephen do.	6	-	74	do
	Cath. do.	6 ms.	-	74	do
	Michael Sullivan,	7	-	301	do
	Dennis do.	2	-	301	do
	Jeremiah do.	52	65	-	do
	Luke Cavanaugh,	35	154	-	do
	Ellen Gromy,	21	154	-	do
	Robert Fleming,	34	289	-	do
	Ann M. do.	4	-	289	do
	John do.	2	-	289	do
	Hannah Saunders,	7	-	148	do
	John do.	5	-	148	do
	Ellen do.	2	-	148	do
	James Maitland,	37	51	-	do
	Fergus do.	5	-	51	do
	Alice do.	4	-	51	do
	John do.	2	-	51	do
	Elizabeth Kelleher,	6	-	84	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Fall River—continued.	Ellen Kelleher,	4	-	84	Partial support.
	Edmund do.	1	-	84	do
	Mary Cane,	1 d'y	-	28	do
	Agnes Brown,	70	194	-	do
	Marg't do.	27	194	-	do
	Harriet Cluff,	6	-	41	do
	Elizabeth do.	4	-	41	do
	Sam'l H. do.	1	-	41	do
	Mary Sullivan,	32	347	-	Able to labor.
	Mary McDonough,	32	80	-	do
	Margaret Ash,	31	287	-	do
	Sarah Quigley,	26	144	-	do
	Cath. Durphy,	36	200	-	do
	Eliza Moore,	30	116	-	do
	Mary O'Neale,	15	67	-	Partial support.
	Mary Sullivan,	30	60	-	Able to labor.
	Hannah Carey,	36	148	-	do
	Catherine Grey,	28	74	-	do
	Margaret Daisy,	23	152	-	do
	Mary Herly,	32	365	-	do
	Ellen Murphy,	41	302	-	do
	Ellen Murray,	28	114	-	do
	John Finn,	55	256	-	do in part.
	John Murphy,	41	60	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Shea,	41	258	-	do
	Catherine Mahar,	40	251	-	do
	do. do.	15	247	-	do
	Hannah Mannahan,	20	126	-	do
	Mary Gallagher,	43	19	-	do
New Bedford, 209	Nicholas Lambusan,	30	153	-	do
	Julia Harrington,	24	132	-	Enciente.
	Josephine Kimball,	19	68	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Finnegan,	32	176	-	do
	Ann Murphy,	22	78	-	do in part.
	William Campbell,	37	59	-	Able to labor.
	Sally Williams,	56	134	-	do
	Valentine Jennings,	33	85	-	do
	Elizabeth Beaumont,	27	40	-	do in part.
	Francis Jackson,	22	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Kelly,	30	92	-	Able to labor in part.
	Peter Dellman,	55	206	-	Collector will pay.
	David Rob,	49	365	-	Able to labor.
	Caroline Sweet,	24	365	-	do
	Michael Johnson,	60	365	-	do
	Ann Buckley,	32	12	-	do in part.
	James Matthews,	54	13	-	do
	Hannah Howard,	25	17	-	do in part.
	Ann Morey,	21	12	-	do do
	Cath. O'Neal,	55	95	-	do
	Mary J. Davis,	20	52	-	do
	James Matthews,	54	43	-	do
	Cath. Cane,	38	14	-	Partial support.
	Lawrence Stockey,	25	10	-	do
	Thomas Kay,	34	49	-	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults Days.	Chil- dren. Days.	Remarks.
New Bedford— continued.	David Mason,	26	9	-	Partial support.
	Francis Hector,	49	365	-	do
	Frank D'Cady,	3	-	160	do
	John B. Lewis,	35	40	-	do
	McManners Cannon,	23	5	-	do
	Margaret Sullivan,	1½	-	22	do
	George Jackson,	19	28	-	do
	John Campbell,	21	45	-	do
	Elizabeth Murray,	17	121	-	do
	Thos. K. Richardson	8 w.	-	25	do
	John Miles,	38	10	-	do
	Alexander Offley,	adult.	12	-	do
	Edward Thomas,	6	-	19	do
	Mary do.	5	-	19	do
	Elizabeth Swords,	4	-	10	do
	John do.	2	-	11	do
	Peter Riley,	6	-	10	do
	Henry do.	3	-	11	do
	John Crowley,	6	-	14	do
	Michael Flinn,	adult.	10	-	do
	Cath. Kailey,	5	-	21	do
	Elizabeth Taylor,	2	-	52	do
	Robert Starkie,	7	-	14	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	16	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	16	do
	Nancy Levi,	87	15	-	do
	Michael McElroy,	11	-	21	do
	Robert Starkie,	7	-	28	do
	Peter Riley,	3	-	10	do
	Michael Flinn,	adult.	7	-	do
	Mary Thomas,	6	-	9	do
	Edward do.	5	-	9	do
	Edward do.	5	-	9	do
	Mary do.	6	-	9	do
	Michael McElroy,	11	-	21	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	7	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	7	do
	Louisa Cotton,	56	13	-	do
	Michael McElroy,	11	-	12	do
	Cath. Kailey,	5	-	12	do
	Nancy Love,	87	10	-	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	7	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	7	do
	Richard McCarty,	38	4	-	Travelling pauper.
	George Sylvara,	3	-	6	Partial support.
	Ann do.	5	-	5	do
	Nancy Love,	87	12	-	do
	Henry Hart,	7	-	365	do
	Harris Cross,	31	21	-	do
	Sarah Clark,	30	21	-	do
	Wm. Daniel Lucas,	5	-	10	do
	Mary Price,	7	-	10	do
	Mary F. Price,	5	-	11	do
	Josephine Morris,	7	-	36	do



## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
New Bedford— continued.	Peter Riley,	5	-	5	Partial support.
	Henry do.	3	-	4	do
	Horace Plummer,	10	-	28	do
	Michael Flinn,	adult.	51	-	do
	Matthew Knox,	38	28	-	do
	Eliz. McCambridge,	10	-	21	do
	Thomas O'Riley,	3	-	14	do
	Sarah L. Williams,	2	-	21	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	7	-	7	do
	Thomas do.	4	-	7	do
	Abby A. Stewart,	7	-	64	do
	Sarah Lincoln,	65	15	-	do
	Philip Taber,	14	21	-	do
	Cath. Whitney,	70	15	-	do
	Martha A. M'Millan,	5	-	21	do
	Ann Kailey,	21 m	-	21	do
	Edward Sullivan,	3	-	21	do
	Archibald Swords,	70	15	-	do
	Peter Riley,	5	-	14	do
	Henry do.	3	-	14	do
	Charles E. Burke,	4	-	28	do
	Thomas O'Reilley,	3	-	21	do
	George Sylvara,	3	-	14	do
	Ann do.	5	-	14	do
	David Fish,	5	-	28	do
	Elizabeth Swords,	6	-	7	do
	John do.	3	-	7	do
	Hannah Lowrey,	21	20	-	do
	Sarah F. Peach,	2	-	33	do
	Elizabeth Maxwell,	22	21	-	do
	Harriet Brown,	23	21	-	do
	Thomas Young,	4	-	10	do
	Ellen do.	2	-	11	do
	Mary Ann Dixon,	24	21	-	do
	Sarah L. Williams,	2	-	28	do
	George Douglass,	3	-	28	do
	Sedgwick Turner,	2	-	28	do
	Zenobia Douglass,	7	-	14	do
	Emery do.	6	-	14	do
	Elizabeth Taylor,	1	-	28	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	14	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	14	do
	Matthew Rowe,	38	7	-	do
	Catherine Kailey,	5	-	21	do
	Michael Flinn,	21	21	-	do
	Edward Sullivan,	3	-	21	do
	Eliz. McCambridge,	10	-	21	do
	Martha Ann Smith,	7	-	28	do
	Harriet Cross,	31	21	-	do
	Archibald Swords,	70	15	-	do
	Michael Sparrow,	24	21	-	do
	Mary Mitchell,	18	15	-	do
	Martha A. Williams,	19	10	-	do
	Charles Burke,	4	-	19	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
New Bedford— continued.	Sarah F. Peach,	2	-	28	Partial support.
	Philip Taber,	15	21	-	do
	Nancy Love,	87	19	-	do
	Hugh McDavit,	6	-	4	do
	Roger do.	3	-	5	do
	Mary Ann Casey,	7	-	21	do
	Peter Riley,	5	-	14	do
	Henry do.	3	-	14	do
	Cath. Bailey,	6	-	10	do
	Lydia do.	5	-	11	do
	Elizabeth Swords,	6	-	7	do
	John do.	3	-	7	do
	John Scott,	11	-	10	do
	Thomas do.	6	-	10	do
	Mercy Price,	7	-	14	do
	Mary F. do.	5	-	14	do
	Thomas Young,	4	-	10	do
	Ellen do.	2	-	11	do
	Catherine Kailey,	5	-	21	do
	Thomas O'Reilly,	3	-	28	do
	Esther Avergoid,	6	-	14	do
	Elizabeth do.	3	-	14	do
	Luderick Turner,	3	-	28	do
	Martha A. McMillia,	5	-	21	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	7	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	7	do
	Daniel Holland,	3	-	28	do
	Catherine Whiting,	70	21	-	do
	Thomas Young,	4	-	10	do
	Ellen do.	2	-	11	do
	Abby A. Stewart,	7	-	59	do
	Hugh McDavit,	6	-	9	do
	Roger do.	3	-	10	do
	Elizabeth Swords,	4	-	14	do
	John do.	2	-	14	do
	Archibald Swords,	70	15	-	do
	John Crowley,	6	-	21	do
	Mary McElroy,	38	15	-	do
	David Fiske,	5	-	14	do
	Harriet Cross,	31	15	-	do
	Gardner Spooner,	26	21	-	do
	Eliz. McCambridge,	10	-	21	do
	Matthew Rowe,	38	14	-	do
	Joanna Leary,	4	-	19	do
	Hugh McDavit,	6	-	14	do
	Roger do.	3	-	14	do
	Elizabeth J. Benson,	2	-	14	do
	Peter Riley,	6	-	14	do
	Henry do.	3	-	14	do
	Catherine Kailey,	5	-	21	do
	Zachariah Phelps,	8	-	14	do
	Emery P. do.	7	-	14	do
	Mary A. Dixon,	24	10	-	do
	Charles E. Burke,	4	-	21	do
	Esther Averquaid,	6	-	10	do

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
New Bedford— continued.	Elizabeth Averquaid	3	-	11	Partial support.
	Michael Flynn,	21	15	-	do
	Daniel Holland,	3	-	28	do
	Charles Wise,	6	-	13	do
	Thomas do.	3	-	13	do
	John do.	1	-	13	do
	Nancy Love,	87	15	-	do
	Archibald Swords,	70	15	-	do
	Clara Ann Crane,	4	-	9	do
	Eliz. McCambridge,	10	-	21	do
	Catherine Whiting,	70	15	-	do
	Ann Cailey,	3	-	21	do
	Elizabeth Wall,	8	-	10	do
	Thomas do.	5	-	11	do
	Thomas O'Reilly,	3	-	21	do
	Mary E. Manchester	7	-	21	do
	Ann Maria Trimman,	2	-	28	do
	Marcella Tanner,	8	-	21	do
	Mary L. Price,	3	-	14	do
	Marcella Tanner,	8	-	61	do
	William Gilbert,	3	-	21	do

## COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington,	8	Thomas Macauley,	23	30	-	Able in part.
		Thomas Loftus,	14	21	-	Able to labor.
		Ellen McKay,	23	62	-	Able in part.
		Joanna O'Brien,	16	9	-	Able to labor.
		John Joy,	40	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Thomas King,	40	3	-	do
		Thomas O'Neal,	adult.	3	-	do
		Patrick Cronin,	do	3	-	do
N. Bridgewater,	1	Mary Poor,	22	72	-	Able in part.
Duxbury,	2	David Fuller,	60	61	-	Partial support.
		Sylvia W. do.	47	61	-	do
Hingham,	6	Catherine Roach,	32	148	-	Able to labor.
		Alexander Riley,	24	31	-	do
		Mary McLaughton,	20	9	-	do
		John Phinney,	19	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Murphy,	24	7	-	Able to labor.
		John Whalen,	59	7	-	do
Plymouth,	2	Mary Hackins,	40	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		John Carney,	adult.	2	-	do
Wareham,	1	Daniel Wood,	16	365	-	Able to labor.
South Scituate,	3	Susan Stoddard,	70	146	-	Partial support.
		Lucy Stewart,	89	86	-	do
		Margaret Early,	35	68	-	Able to labor.
W. Bridgewater,	1	John Murphy,	23	48	-	do
Middleborough,	1	Mary Sullivan,	22	365	-	Partial support.

## COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Nantucket,	1	Frederick Topp,	27	268	-	Able to labor.

## COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Athol,	1	Bridget Horn,	45	127	-	Able to labor.
Barre,	2	Mary Dalton,	24	102	-	Able in part.
		Catherine Luse,	14	7	-	Able to labor.
Boylston,	1	Mrs. Perry,	17	37	-	do
Charlton,	6	James Malone,	76	4	-	Travelling pauper.
		James Franklin,	74	2	-	do
		Mary Brannon,	23	288	-	Able in part.
		Bridget Carney,	21	133	-	Able to labor.
		Ann Thomas,	20	178	-	Able in part.
		Cath. Donovan,	29	8	-	Travelling pauper.
Dudley,	2	Don Lane,	29	28	-	do
		Rose Conly,	35	58	-	Able to labor.
Framingham,	23	Hannah Kelly,	24	4	-	Able in part.
		James McKue,	60	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		William Clark,	32	1	-	do
		Hannah Calldron,	39	96	-	Able to labor.
		James Allen,	58	6	-	Travelling pauper.
		Sally do.	51	6	-	do
		James, Jr.	13	6	-	do
		Patrick Holt,	34	1	-	do
		George Rogers,	20	9	-	do
		James Dannel,	34	3	-	do
		Mary Ann do.	33	3	-	do
		Mary Conlin,	34	195	-	Able in part.
		Thaddeus Esklane,	55	4	-	Travelling pauper.
		Lawrence Murphy,	16	91	-	Able to labor.
		Bridget do.	40	9	-	do
		Peter Harney,	58	1	-	Travelling pauper.
		James McHugh,	48	2	-	do
		Luke Jackson,	70	2	-	do
		Mary Ann Field,	72	36	-	do
		Michael Kean,	30	2	-	do
		James Kelly,	28	2	-	do
		James O'Brien,	52	2	-	do
		Margaret Jones,	50	3	-	do
Fitchburg,	6	Mary Sullivan,	34	189	-	Able to labor.
		Patrick Riley,	40	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Thomas McCarty,	22	2	-	do
		John Hermon,	40	2	-	do
		Robert Stearns,	27	2	-	do
		Joseph do.	19	2	-	do



## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Grafton,	7	James Allen,	58	20	-	Travelling pauper.
		Sally do.	52	20	-	do
		James, Jr. do.	15	24	-	do
		David P. Baker,	28	44	-	Able to labor.
		Jerusha Davis,	30	246	-	Able in part.
		Thomas Fitzgerald,	40	80	-	Able to labor.
		Frances Dunmore,	30	224	-	Able in part.
Holliston,	5	Michael Kelly,	29	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		James do.	27	3	-	do
		George Glendingson	45	3	-	Travelling pauper.
		Thomas F. Gerrid,	47	24	-	Able to labor.
Hopkinton,	7	Elizabeth do.	39	24	-	do
		Thomas King,	32	11	-	do
		James Shepard,	24	71	-	do
		John Quinn,	45	2	-	Travelling pauper.
		Patrick do.	12	91	-	do
		Winny McMann,	25	14	-	do
		Mary Cobb,	45	4	-	do
Hardwick,	2	Jane do.	13	4	-	do
		Jacob Freeman,	adult.	196	-	Able to labor.
		Mrs. M. Ball,	80	41	-	Friends able and wil-
Winchendon,	1	Honora Daily,	40	8	-	Able to labor. [ling.
Northbridge,	4	James McKensey,	45	139	-	do
		James Allen,	60	27	-	Travelling pauper.
		Hannah do.	52	27	-	do
		James, Jr. do.	14	27	-	do
Leicester,	3	Bridget Manning,	50	140	-	Able to labor.
		Thomas Pollard,	71	365	-	do
		Lewis Luke,	55	289	-	do
Mendon,	7	William Willson,	33	4	-	Travelling pauper.
		Charles do.	30	4	-	do
		Bridget Strange,	29	12	-	do
		Luke Toburn,	65	2	-	do
		James Allen,	59	14	-	do
		Sally do.	51	14	-	do
		James, Jr. do.	14	14	-	do
Southbridge,	9	John Holland,	41	362	-	Able to labor.
		Patrick do.	11	-	362	Partial support.
		Edward do.	8	-	362	do
		Mary do.	6	-	362	do
		Bridget do.	5	-	362	do
		Marg't do.	3	-	362	do
		Calais Leno,	40	41	-	Able to labor.
		Narice do.	38	41	-	do
		Marg't A. Bennett,	18	47	-	do
		Maria Finley,	40	11	-	do
Sturbridge,	1	Hannah Leonard,	33	2	-	Travelling pauper.
Sterling, Warren,	1 59	James Allen,	58	5	-	do
		Sally do.	40	5	-	do
		James, Jr. do.	12	5	-	do
		Barnard Churchill,	19	2	-	do
		John Burke,	20	3	-	do
		Patrick Collins,	19	2	-	do
		Ralph Conner,	22	2	-	do

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Warren—contin- ued.	Thomas Daily,	28	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Demsey,	52	2	-	do
	Michael Haggerty,	22	2	-	do
	Peter Hazard,	51	2	-	do
	Eben Lines,	27	4	-	do
	James Malone,	55	2	-	do
	Michael Murray,	38	11	-	do
	Mary do.	35	11	-	do
	Perry Sullivan,	50	2	-	do
	Peter Weems,	59	3	-	do
	Thomas Whalen,	40	2	-	do
	John Wright,	41	4	-	do
	Thomas Gray,	43	3	-	do
	Mary do.	30	3	-	do
	Joseph Dragoon,	50	3	-	do
	John Walch,	adult.	2	-	do
	Thomas Mulroy,	do	2	-	do
	Morris Ajuer,	do	2	-	do
	John Lind,	do	2	-	do
	Dennis Kelly,	do	2	-	do
	Catherine Murray,	do	2	-	do
	Michael Dalton,	do	2	-	do
	Catherine do.	do	2	-	do
	Patrick Conner,	do	2	-	do
	Edward Linds,	do	2	-	do
	Peter Callahan,	do	2	-	do
	Donald Flint,	do	2	-	do
	Edward Burry,	do	2	-	do
	Charles Theobald,	do	2	-	do
	Brogan Murphy,	do	2	-	do
	James Ryan,	do	2	-	do
	Michael Norton,	do	2	-	do
	Robert Kimball,	do	2	-	do
	Timothy Crowell,	do	2	-	do
	John Harris,	do	2	-	do
	Thomas McWire,	do	2	-	do
	John Hart,	do	2	-	do
	John Burke,	do	2	-	do
	Mary Donnell,	do	2	-	do
	Thomas Howhom,	do	2	-	do
	Cor. Donnahue,	do	2	-	do
	Daniel Sullivan,	do	2	-	do
	Herbert Leslie,	do	2	-	do
	Thomas H. Gragam,	do	2	-	do
	Monell Glavin,	do	2	-	do
	James Shallock,	do	2	-	do
	Michael Murphy,	do	2	-	do
	Dennis Spellain,	do	2	-	do
	Daniel Haggerty,	do	2	-	do
	Humphrey Shulan,	do	2	-	do
	Sarah Allen,	do	2	-	do
	William Gallgew,	do	2	-	do
Uxbridge,	Valit Crooks,	69	359	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Loony,	24	12	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Uxbridge—contin- ued.	Nicholas Conner,	48	117	-	Able to labor.
	Catherine Congdon,	27	24	-	do
	Joseph Weeks,	54	7	-	do
	Charlotte do.	50	7	-	do
	Sophronia do.	24	7	-	do
	Joseph Jr. do.	17	7	-	do
	Dennis Baker,	24	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Julia do.	32	3	-	do
	Betsey J. Dawley,	22	7	-	do
	Sylvester Smith,	13	67	-	Able to labor.
Westminster, 2	William Sargent,	65	28	-	do
	Sarah do.	60	28	-	do
Millbury, 3	Mary Luther,	36	133	-	do
	Philip Ennis,	adult.	15	-	do
	Eliza Foley,	19	40	-	do
Westborough, 6	Michael Ryan,	29	2	-	do
	James do.	27	2	-	do
	Mary A. Donnahue,	33	7	-	do
	James F. Charles,	48	6	-	do
	Bridget do.	38	6	-	do
	John Dody,	adult.	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Loomis,	23	9	-	do
Webster, 1					
Lancaster, 4	Nancy Holmes,	30	88	-	Able to labor.
	Michael Gallagher,	50	6	-	do
Oxford, 12	Michael Haley,	55	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Daniel Willson,	26	7	-	do
	Bridget Cannew,	23	36	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Hill,	27	101	-	do
	Michael Mahar,	30	34	-	do
	Edward Soe,	36	175	-	do
	Mary do.	30	175	-	do
	Joseph do.	11	-	175	Partial support.
	Mary do.	9	-	175	do
	Ellen do.	7	-	175	do
	Peter do.	5	-	175	do
	Louisa do.	3	-	175	do
	Infant, do.	1	-	175	do
	Mary Turner,	28	99	-	Able to labor.
	John Clarke,	25	12	-	do
	Mary Ann Clarke,	22	12	-	do
	Luke Tobin,	58	27	-	do
Holden, 5	Elijah Collar,	69	50	-	do
	Solomon Smith,	57	196	-	do
	Wid. Mary Crony,	40	167	-	do
	Ellen Crony,	29	365	-	do
W. Brookfield, 2	Daniel Brosman,	72	165	-	Partial support.
	James Braidy,	24	34	-	do
	Delight Briggs,	38	28	-	do
	Wm. P. do.	11	-	11	do
	Nathan R. do.	7	-	96	do
	Infant, do.	3 w.	-	96	do
	William Read,	18	304	-	do
	John H. Haley,	6 m.	-	54	do
	John Glavin,	52	361	-	do
Blackstone, 122					

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Children.	Remarks.
			Days.	Days.	
Blackstone—continued.	Ann Maheer,	45	208	-	Partial support.
	James Finlay,	9	-	37	do
	Mary Maheer,	13	37	-	do
	Bridget do.	11	-	76	do
	Barnard M'Laughlin	50	84	-	do
	Michael Craton,	50	48	-	do
	Ellen do.	11	-	48	do
	Margaret Slaughten,	38	48	-	do
	Helen Peters,	4	-	77	do
	Sarah do.	3	-	77	do
	Mary do.	10m.	-	77	do
	Bridget McGuire,	5	-	324	do
	Mary Ann do.	4	-	324	do
	Catherine Riley,	2	-	324	do
	Frances do.	10m.	-	324	do
	Rosey McLaughin,	45	30	-	do
	Mary do.	9	-	30	do
	Ellen do.	6	-	30	do
	William do.	5	-	30	do
	John do.	3	-	30	do
	Peter do.	4 m.	-	30	do
	Rose O'Hara,	5	-	79	do
	Patrick O'Sullivan,	30	68	-	do
	Margaret C. Barry,	48	1	-	do
	Mary Ann Fuel,	17	50	-	do
	James Furl,	1	-	50	do
	John O'Connell,	3	-	260	do
	Ellen Riley,	19	5	-	do
	Richard Madden,	11	-	27	do
	Alice do.	6	-	27	do
	Ellen do.	4	-	27	do
	Mary do.	2	-	27	do
	Bridget do.	2 m.	-	27	do
	Michael Dorsey,	40	225	-	do
	John do.	12	100	-	do
	Patrick do.	9	-	225	do
	Mary do.	7	-	225	do
	Bridget do.	4	-	225	do
	Mich'l Jr. do.	1½	-	225	do
	Michael McGuire,	3	-	164	do
	Elizabeth do.	2 m.	-	164	do
	Mary Clasham,	8	-	13	do
	Margaret do.	6	-	13	do
	David Gregory,	7	-	64	do
	Joseph do.	6	-	64	do
	John do.	4	-	64	do
	Mary Ann do.	2	-	64	do
	Catherine Murphy,	45	98	-	do
	Andrew Cary,	30	67	-	do
	Ann do.	3	-	67	do
	Mary do.	1	-	67	do
	Mary Burns,	29	34	-	do
	Marony do.	11	-	34	do
	Catherine Mauser,	18	33	-	do



## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Blackstone—con- tinued.	Laurana Gleason,	18	47	-	Partial support.
	Joanna do.	16	47	-	do
	Anna do.	9	-	47	do
	Mary Sullivan,	22	64	-	do
	Ellen do.	18	64	-	do
	James do.	12	64	-	do
	Hanora do.	9	-	64	do
	Rosanna Boil,	3 m.	-	41	do
	Timothy Kelly,	44	11	-	do
	Ellen do.	46	35	-	do
	Margaret do.	16	35	-	do
	John do.	14	25	-	do
	Daniel do.	9	-	77	do
	Malica do.	7	-	77	do
	Mary Ann do.	3	-	77	do
	Ellen do.	1	-	77	do
	Peter McClar,	6	-	172	do
	Alice Ann do.	1½	-	172	do
	Margaret Mulvey,	20	17	-	do
	Peter McDaniel,	27	98	-	do
	Samuel Johnson,	51	41	-	do
	Ann do.	46	41	-	do
	Sarah Mulvey,	18	19	-	do
	Sarah Carmel,	18	9	-	do
	Mahala Babb,	43	120	-	do
	Alice Maddin,	7	-	22	do
	Mary do.	3	-	22	do
	Bridget do.	9 m.	-	22	do
	Ellen do.	5	-	22	do
	Ann Flanary,	19	14	-	do
	Ellen Moran,	50	1	-	do
	Mary Ann McGlavin	9	-	178	do
	Margaret do.	6	-	178	do
	Thomas do.	3	-	178	do
	Julia do.	10 m.	-	86	do
	Michael Crayton,	52	100	-	do
	James Murphy,	60	33	-	do
	Jesse Hoit,	28	18	-	do
	Betsey do.	25	18	-	do
	Ellen Murray,	8	-	32	do
	Mary Ann do.	4	-	32	do
	Catherine do.	3	-	32	do
	Henry Davis,	1	-	141	do
	Emily do.	1	-	146	do
	James Hammon,	30	4	-	do
	Jerry Sullivan,	11	-	16	do
	John Stokes,	17	15	-	do
	James Sullivan,	10 m.	-	2	do
	Michael McGarness,	8	-	37	do
	James do.	3	-	37	do
	Ellen do.	5 m.	-	37	do
	James Sullivan,	13	13	-	do
	Mary Hager,	18	18	-	do
	Richard Phillips,	25	30	-	do

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Chil-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Blackstone—con- tinued.	James Dorsey,	1 d.	-	75	Partial support.
	Mary do.	38	35	-	do
Worcester, 107	Ann Makin,	20	10	-	Able to labor.
	Marg't Harrington,	19	72	-	do
	Patrick Glavin,	8	-	361	do
	Bridget Driskell,	23	18	-	do in part.
	Catherine Rice,	40	61	-	do
	Bridget Dagan,	23	42	-	do do.
	William Adams,	43	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	Peter Clark,	44	10	-	do
	Bartley Healey,	32	10	-	do
	David Roberts,	40	13	-	do
	Thomas King,	30	37	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Kelly,	40	85	-	do in part.
	Patrick Collins,	50	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	E. P. Perry,	54	2	-	do
	John Welsh,	30	1	-	do
	James Kelly,	24	1	-	do
	John Williams,	22	1	-	do
	Ann Robinson,	23	1	-	Able to labor in part.
	Patrick O'Donnell,	18	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Scanlan,	29	16	-	Able to labor.
	James Ryan,	27	25	-	do
	Mary A. Hickey,	14	50	-	do
	Mary Ann Cluen,	22	5	-	do in part.
	Patrick O'Donnell,	22	10	-	Travelling pauper.
	Peter Holoran,	35	5	-	do
	Michael Kahaler,	28	35	-	Able to labor.
	Michael Moriarty,	22	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	William Doyle,	40	10	-	do
	Patrick Hegar,	30	4	-	do
	Samuel Chapman,	45	2	-	do
	James Barns,	35	1	-	do
	Lucius Ivers,	25	1	-	do
	James Donahoe,	35	4	-	do
	Margaret do.	30	4	-	do
	Charles do.	15m.	-	4	do
	Henry Burleigh,	34	2	-	do
	Marg't do.	38	2	-	do
	Thomas King,	30	2	-	do
	Lucius Ivers,	22	17	-	Able to labor.
	James Donahue,	35	26	-	do
	Henry Myers,	34	16	-	do
	James Culleton,	28	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Foley,	20	3	-	do
	James Brady,	20	1	-	do
	John Bennon,	21	1	-	do
	Mary A. Gray,	10	-	4	do
	Thomas do.	45	4	-	do
	Mary do.	35	4	-	do
	William do.	9	-	4	do
	Philip do.	6	-	4	do
	Thaddeus S. Cullery	55	1	-	do
	John Divine,	7	-	1	do

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults.	Child-	Remarks.
			Days.	dren. Days.	
Worcester—con- tinued.	James Divine,	5	-	1	Travelling pauper.
	Mary do.	2	-	1	do
	Thomas Shaw,	30	2	-	do
	John Dooley,	23	7	-	Bonded.
	Mary Canol,	20	17	-	do.
	Morey Phillips,	38	17	-	Settlement.
	Peter Clark,	44	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John C. Guart,	36	4	-	do
	Mary Ann Hickey,	15	41	-	Able to labor.
	Simeon E. Saunders	14	10	-	do
	John H. Graham,	39	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Fulton,	58	12	-	do
	John Mills,	38	1	-	do
	Patrick Healey,	57	1	-	do
	James Allen,	59	1	-	do
	Sarah do.	51	1	-	do
	James, Jr. do.	14	1	-	do
	James Walsh,	38	4	-	do
	Timothy Daily,	16	4	-	do
	Walter Scott,	48	2	-	do
	Henry Ratchiffe,	43	2	-	do
	Henry Christopher,	41	5	-	do
	Luke Jackson,	62	4	-	do
	Patrick Keefe,	62	2	-	do
	Ellen McNamara,	49	2	-	do
	Dennis Kilday,	20	16	-	Able to labor.
	Rachel Wells,	80	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Murray,	29	33	-	Able to labor.
	Timothy Leary,	26	33	-	do
	Peter Maire,	44	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	William Gallagher,	23	1	-	do
	Edward Cleary,	27	11	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen do.	29	11	-	do
	Isaac Collins,	51	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Rogan,	45	3	-	do
	Mary Kilday,	17	5	-	do
	Hugh Eaton,	38	1	-	do
	Patrick Sweeney,	30	76	-	Able to labor.
	Luke Jackson,	62	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Shea,	36	2	-	Able to labor.
	Jacob Campfield,	44	6	-	Travelling pauper.
	Hannah Radakin,	19	11	-	Able to labor in part.
	John Ryerdon,	56	18	-	Able to labor.
	Frank Smith,	29	57	-	do
	Bridget Murphy,	50	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John O'Brien,	54	2	-	do
	Peter Clark,	45	-	-	Able to labor.
	William Lambert,	44	-	-	Time not put in account.
	Hugh Fitzpatrick,	23	-	-	
	John Welsh,	30	1	-	Travelling pauper.
	John McGoun,	36	1	-	do
	Michael Dennighan,	42	1	-	do
	William Otis,	48	1	-	do
	James Thompson,	48	1	-	do

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Worcester— continued.	Mary Brine, Alex. McAllister, William Hudson, Peter Weems,	23	17	-	Able to labor.
		44	4	-	Travelling pauper.
		51	7	-	do
		59	1	-	do
			169,983 7	48,234 4	
			\$11,898 81	\$1,929 36	Total, \$13,828 17



# REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

# ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

# FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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JANUARY, 1853.

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BOSTON:

WHITE & POTTER, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1853.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The Commissioners appointed under the act passed May 24th, 1851, in relation to Alien Passengers and State Paupers, respectfully present this, their Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1852.

The Commissioners have personally, or through their agents, made the required examinations of all the almshouses and other pauper establishments in the Commonwealth, and have inquired into the condition of their inmates ; they have also investigated the cases of those paupers, who are maintained in various ways, other than in the poor-houses, but for whose support claims are made by the respective cities and towns against the Commonwealth. In the latter cases the Commissioners find that the pauper laws are differently construed by overseers of the poor, though those differences of opinion are not so general as they were formerly, yet they are sufficient to increase, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the charge on the Commonwealth.

They find by the returns made by their agents, a very large number of persons who have been in some of the various poor-houses, and for whose support the State would have been called upon to pay, (taking previous accounts of towns as a guide,) had not the examinations of the agents been made.

They find that in the claims made for support, many persons are charged who were able to labor, or who have been but partially supported, and consequently are not entitled to receive support as State Paupers—Revised Statutes, c. 46 § 30 ; some four or five persons who were or have been for years past charged to the Commonwealth as paupers, have been found to have a

settlement in some town or city in this State ; thereby throwing the support of all such persons upon the cities or towns in which they belong.

Many of the institutions where large numbers of paupers have have been supported have been visited several times, and at each time the examination has been complete, and full reports have been made.

In some cities and towns where particular cases seemed to require particular examinations, the Commissioners themselves have either singly or collectively attended to them.

The journals of the agents are not so voluminous this year as last, nor was it necessary, for the particulars then presented showed conclusively, that a change in our pauper system was highly desirable, and no substitute presents itself to the Commissioners to be compared with the plan proposed by them in their last report, and adopted by the legislature.

The Commissioners believe fully in the propriety as well as necessity of such examinations as the law now requires ; until the State shall take charge of all its own paupers, and provide for them in a mode more congenial to the minds of the people of this Commonwealth, more beneficial to the indolent, and much more humane to the truly unfortunate, than the present system, as practised by some of the overseers.

There can be no more striking proof of the inhumanity of some parts of our pauper laws, than some facts which are presented in the reports of our agents as existing in several towns where no almshouses are provided.

“ In some of the towns an agreement is made annually by the overseers of the poor or selectmen, with some person to take all who may apply for relief for a given sum, the number being more or less.”

“ In other towns each person is put up at auction and sold to the lowest bidder, for one year, and in some cases resold by the first purchaser as a matter of speculation ; and in some towns they (the paupers) are let out for a number of years, and it is not unfrequent that persons so let out, are carried to an adjoining town, and there underlet to some neighbor of the first purchaser.”



These systems are believed by those who practise them to be both judicious and proper, and to afford the most economical mode of supporting their poor.

The Commissioners think otherwise, and they believe that the condition of the poor in our own beloved Commonwealth, opens a broad field to the humanity of our citizens, and that the plan proposed by them in their report last year of erecting State almshouses will save thousands of dollars annually to the Commonwealth, will secure much valuable labor now lost, and greatly improve the condition of the truly unfortunate; while it will punish the indolent impostors by giving them honest employment.

The Commissioners, wishing to exhibit as clearly as possible the duties of their agents ask leave to annex that part of the law defining the duties of such agents, together with the instructions of the Commissioners to them, as well as the amount paid to each agent, both for travelling expenses and salary:—

“SECT. 2. The Commissioners shall have authority to appoint one or more persons, whose duty it shall be to visit, at least once in every year, all the almshouses or places in the Commonwealth where State paupers are supported, and ascertain, from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly regarded, particularly in relation to such as are able to labor, or are but partially supported by the respective cities and towns; and, in case any infractions of the laws are discovered, make immediate report thereof to the Commissioners, who shall examine and decide upon all such cases, and thereupon notify the Auditor of Accounts. The Commissioners shall also give such directions as will insure correctness in the returns now required to be made in relation to paupers, and may use such means as are necessary to collect all desired information in relation to their support.” (Laws of 1851, c. 342.)

Under the foregoing section, the following persons have been appointed, from time to time, and each one has received instructions, of which the following is a copy:—

“SIR:—You have been appointed an agent, under the act passed May 24th, 1851, in relation to Alien Passengers and

State Paupers, to visit the several almshouses and places where State paupers are kept in the several cities and towns in the Commonwealth. You will examine with care the provisions of the act in question, as also the law of the State in reference to the support of State paupers, and you will consider them your guide in the discharge of the important duties required of you. You will endeavor to ascertain from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly regarded; you will examine the almshouses or places where State paupers are kept and supported, and you will ascertain, as your judgment may direct, whether they are fit places for such paupers to be in; also, whether the paupers are properly cared for in respect to food and clothing and other considerations connected with their comfort and support. You will be particular in examining the various classes of paupers; those who are able to labor, if there be such, you must note, as they are not entitled to support; also such as are partially supported, and do not live in the poor or almshouses; this class must be noted in an especial manner, as they are not entitled to support. You will also ascertain whether the State is supporting paupers who in fact have settlements in the towns and cities within the Commonwealth, and who should receive their support from such cities and towns instead of the State. You will also be particular to note alien or foreign paupers who are bonded, with a view to identify them, that the State may be relieved from their support, as the owners of the ship in which they arrived are responsible for such support. You will be furnished with blanks on which you will make a list, alphabetically, of the names of all the State paupers in each city or town within your district, with the age, birth and all other particulars referred to in such blanks. You will also keep a journal, where you will record such further items in particular cases as may be convenient and proper for the Commissioners to know, in order that they may act understandingly. There are other blanks to be furnished by the Secretary of State, on which each city and town is to make its account for support of State paupers for the year ending November 1st, 1852, if any there be. You will please ascertain by inquiry whether

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the mode of filling up the blanks is properly understood, and if not, give such directions as shall ensure correctness.

“The list of bonded aliens should be consulted immediately in relation to all paupers, who are to be charged in this year’s account, and should be referred to hereafter, when any foreign pauper is admitted, who came into the Commonwealth by water since January 1, 1847, and if the pauper in any case is found to be bonded, then the account should be made against the vessel in which the party came, and not against the Commonwealth.

“The Commissioners rely with confidence upon your fidelity and diligence in the discharge of the important duties intrusted to you.

“We expect you to report to us in Boston daily, or at least weekly, your examination of the almshouses visited by you, fully, yet concisely as possible. While on duty your actual expenses will be paid, and such compensation as may seem just and proper to us, not exceeding three dollars per day.”

*Agents who have been employed, the duties they have performed, and their expenses.*

Names,	No. towns visited.	No. persons examined.	Salary received.	Travelling expenses.	Amount paid each.
Edgar K. Whitaker,	26	3223	\$261 00	\$99 78	\$360 78
Philo Leach, . .	58	1033	102 00	101 55	203 55
George Savage, .	80	2945	915 97	311 62	1,227 59
Johnson Gardner, .	23	470	96 00	57 81	153 81
R. B. Hubbard, .	69	683	81 00	67 55	148 55
Henry Hobart, .	35	320	147 00	99 57	246 57
D. B. Fenn, . .	32	370	108 00	153 00	261 00
Total amount paid for this branch of the commission, .					\$.2,601 85

By the supervision and examination of these agents there has been saved to the Commonwealth more than \$10,800, as will appear by the auditor's report ; the Commissioners, therefore, believe it necessary that they should be continued until the State takes charge of all its own paupers.

In the foregoing table the various institutions for the insane at Worcester, Cambridge, Ipswich, and South Boston are not included. These institutions contained 729 State lunatics as chargeable to the Commonwealth, according to the information of those having charge of said institutions ; but the Commissioners and their agents have been able to find kindred liable, or fix a settlement upon various cities and towns for seven of those who were supposed to be chargeable to the State, thereby saving to the Commonwealth \$700 the present year, and in the prospective, probably a much larger amount.

These institutions are all managed with great skill by the respective officers having them in charge ; the general health and comfort of the inmates are carefully studied by the superintendents as well as the directors. Cleanliness and good order are preserved, while a wholesome exercise is especially required.

Under the 3d section of the pauper act of May 24th, 1851, which is annexed, the Commissioners appointed the persons named below to perform the duties required therein, with instructions similar to those given to the agents, who were appointed under the 2d section, varying only according to the duties required :—

“SECT. 3. The said Commissioners shall appoint one or more persons, to be approved by the governor and council, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the names of all foreigners who are landed in any city or town within this State, otherwise than by water, and also procure all such further information in relation to the age, &c., of said foreigners, as is practicable, in order to identify them in case they should hereafter become a public charge. And all officers and agents of railroad corporations, and proprietors or agents of other means of conveyance, are hereby required to furnish the agents of the Commonwealth, when so required, with the information above named, so far as



in their power, by filling up blanks to be furnished them for that purpose. Any neglect or refusal to furnish such information, when requested, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty dollars for each person in relation to whom the refusal is made, to be collected by the Commissioners, for the use of the Commonwealth, of the corporation, proprietors, or agents aforesaid."

Railroad Stations.	By whom Attended.	Salary.	Ex- penses.	Amount paid each.
Providence and Maine, . .	W. B. Thomas,	\$716 50	—	\$716 50
Worcester and Fitchburg, .	Jas. M. Stevens,	716 50	\$1 25	717 75
Eastern and Lowell, . .	D. D. Hartley,	435 75	—	435 75
Various Stations at sundry times,	Jes. Batchelder,	136 50	12 30	148 80
Fall River, at Fall River, .	Levi B. Chace,	640 00	—	640 00
“ (appointed last year,)	Jesse Mann,	48 22	—	48 22
Western Road, “at Springfield,”	Cyrus Noyes,	397 50	—	397 50
Worcester “ “at Worcester,”	Warren Adams,	412 00	13 53	425 53
Lowell “ “at Lowell,” .	J. Farnsworth,	300 00	—	300 00
Total amount under this branch, . . . . .				\$3,830 05

The great benefit to be derived from this branch of the commission is its effect in preventing other States from flooding ours with many of their most expensive as well as most unfortunate paupers. Were the overseers of the poor in all our towns conversant with this law, and did they do their duty under it, many of those who are now supported in and by this State, would be inmates of the poor-houses in Quebec, Montreal, St. Johns, New York, and other places, where security has been taken for their support, and where they rightfully belong.

Notwithstanding the small support the Commissioners have received from the various towns, many cases of application for relief have come to their knowledge, and they have enforced

the law by notifying the parties who brought them into the State; and by them the paupers, in all cases where they were able to travel, have been returned, free of all charge, in accordance with the law, to the place from whence they came.

From these cases the Commissioners estimate a saving to the Commonwealth of at least as much as has been paid to the agents for their services (\$3,830) the present year, and a much larger amount in the prospective, as many of them would be chargeable many years.

The following statement shows the estimated amount saved by the action of the Commissioners and their agents, together with the expense of each branch of the commission, leaving a balance of \$10,906 74.

## SAVINGS.

Page 3.	Settlement on Paupers,	\$500 00	
" 8.	" " Lunatics,	700 00	
" 10.	Railroad Agents, .	3,830 05	
" 12.	Claims of Overseers, .	10,897 54	
" 27.	" struck off, .	3,468 05	
		<hr/>	\$19,395 64

## EXPENSES.

Page 7.	Agents to visit almshouses, . . . .	\$2,601 85	
" 9.	Agents to attend Railroads, . . . .	3,830 05	
	Expenses of office, .	1,090 67	
	Salary of Commissioners, . . . .	966 67	
		<hr/>	8,488 90
	Balance, . . . . .		<hr/> \$10,906 74

The Commissioners bear testimony with pleasure to the manner in which these agents have performed their duty, and believe no intentional neglect has taken place in a single instance.

Yet they believe a reduction in this department can be made

with some advantage to the Commonwealth, and will, as soon as practicable, cause the same to be made.

The number of aliens, who came into the Commonwealth the past year on all the lines of travel examined, and by what agent the same were examined, is as follows:—

Railroads.	By whom attended.	No. of Aliens.
Boston and Worcester Railroad, . .	James M. Stevens, .	3652
“ “ Lowell “ . .	“ “ “ .	50
“ “ Providence “ . .	Warren B. Thomas, .	2937
“ “ Maine “ . .	“ “ “ .	134
“ “ Eastern “ . .	D. D. Hartley, .	239
“ “ Fitchburg “ . .	“ “ .	229
“ “ Fall River, at “ F. R.,” . .	Levi B. Chace, .	3118
Various Roads at Worcester, . .	Warren Adams, .	1241
“ “ “ Springfield, . .	Cyrus Noyes, .	1052
“ “ “ Lowell, . .	Jesse Farnsworth, .	136
Total number of Aliens, . . . . .		12,788

Of this number 132 have made applications to Commissioners for relief, 120 of whom were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the place whence they came; 12 have been sent to the hospital, and after recovering from sickness, sent out of the State by those who brought them into it, in accordance with the law, as follows:—

Where returned,	and in what way.	Number.
To New York, . . . .	By Providence Railroad, .	36
" " " . . . .	" Worcester " . .	41
" " " . . . .	" Fall River " . .	26
" " " . . . .	" Norwich & Wor." . .	2
" Canada, . . . .	" Lowell " . .	4
" " . . . .	" Fitchburg " . .	8
" St. Johns, . . . .	" Eastern " . .	6
" " " . . . .	" Maine " . .	7
" " " . . . .	" Steamboat, . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .		132

Bills for expenses, arising for those who have been assisted by the overseers of the poor, have been sent to the Commissioners for collection. This matter has been much considered by the Commissioners, and after examining the subject carefully, they believed it to be their duty to consult the attorney general: an extract from his opinion is here introduced, to which they respectfully call your attention.

"But I may suggest that in my judgment, so many practical difficulties would be encountered in an attempt to enforce the extreme provisions of the act, in a suit at law, as to render it very questionable whether a sound discretion on the part of the Commissioners should prompt them to resort to a legal prosecution, for the enforcement of these claims. I certainly should not advise it until at least the subject had been revised and considered by the legislature, before which it is now pending, and by which I cannot doubt, with a full understanding of it, a change in the law would be made."

The following tables will be found to be of much interest, as they exhibit a decrease from the year 1851 of 2,700 persons, for whose support claims have been made by the overseers of the poor against the Commonwealth, and \$10,897 54 is the amount of such claims.



Table (A) shows the number of persons for whom claims have been presented in each county throughout the Commonwealth, as well as the place of birth of each person and the total amount claimed by the various cities and towns in the aggregate.

TABLE A.

	Barnstable.	Berkshire.	Bristol.	Dukes.	Essex.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Middlesex.	Nantucket.	Norfolk.	Plymouth.	Suffolk.	Worcester.
Ireland, - -	2	151	130	-	213	18	255	103	522	230	300	63	1274	336
England, - -	4	11	19	-	30	1	15	4	42	2	22	2	130	22
Scotland, - -	-	1	6	-	7	1	2	1	11	-	4	3	24	9
Wales, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts, -	8	109	116	-	153	27	72	32	186	11	126	24	925	145
Maine, - -	-	5	17	-	25	-	5	-	36	-	4	8	74	5
N. Hampshire, -	-	5	6	-	27	4	2	-	25	-	10	-	31	11
Vermont, - -	-	14	5	-	2	5	8	7	17	-	2	-	7	5
Rhode Island, -	-	3	20	-	2	-	3	-	5	-	2	1	8	16
Connecticut, - -	-	12	5	-	6	4	17	3	5	-	4	-	4	31
New York, - -	2	30	23	-	8	-	14	12	18	-	7	1	32	9
Pennsylvania, -	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	19	-
Maryland, - -	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-
Delaware, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Virginia, - -	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
New Jersey, - -	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
New Brunswick, -	1	-	12	-	27	-	-	2	10	-	9	2	122	19
Canada, - -	-	12	-	-	10	-	1	12	21	-	1	1	20	19
Germany, - -	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	12	2	-	10	-	30	3
W. Indies, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
S. America, - -	-	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	16	-
Italy, - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France, - -	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	1	4	3
South Carolina, -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Africa, - -	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana, - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Georgia, - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ohio, - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Switzerland, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Cuba, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Manilla, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Prussia, - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Unknown, - -	2	30	9	-	33	10	26	10	162	-	28	19	90	28
Total, - -	24	387	422	-	561	71	430	198	1075	245	537	130	2840	662
7,582														

Total amount claimed by Overseers of Poor, as per Table, \$50,629 49.

Table (B) exhibits the number of children under 12 years of age, who are contained in table (A), the number of those who were born in this country of foreign parents, and what number of the whole are males, and what number females, as well as what proportion are from 1 day old up to 4 years, and from 4 to 8 years, and from 8 to 12 years. These divisions of children are made in order to show the propriety of erecting an institution of a different kind from any yet suggested, which will be alluded to in another part of this report.

Table (B). Whole number of children examined 2,896 ; number of children of American birth, but of foreign parentage, under 12 years, is 1,573.

Number from 1 day to 4 years old, .	1,211	
“ “ 4 years to 8 “ “ .	903	
“ “ 8 “ “ 12 “ “ .	782	
	<hr/>	2,896
Of the foregoing number there are girls, .	1,263	
“ “ “ “ “ boys, .	1,633	
	<hr/>	2,896

Of those under one year of age, a very large number are illegitimate children, whose mothers have been assisted to this country by the fathers of such children, or have been seduced soon after landing here. By many women our almshouses are made lying-in hospitals; these women go there and remain until they recover after their delivery, while their husbands are able to maintain them at home. No less than 94 births of the above classes have taken place at the House of Industry, South Boston, during the last year, and 96 in the year 1851. Some of those, and many of a larger class, are now orphan children, and must be maintained at the expense of the State until they grow up or are qualified to provide for themselves. There is another class of paupers, who are more expensive to the community, and less likely to *ever* become good mothers, than those who are inmates of our public institutions.

The Commissioners refer to young female street beggars, and pilferers, who are to be found in all the cities, and many of the large towns in this Commonwealth. These cases are so

numerous that it appears to the Commissioners highly necessary to give them some consideration; they have had many interviews with various officers of different humane societies, and gentlemen having charge of the municipal affairs in some of our cities, and all admit that something should be done to check the crime, and prevent the miseries of the many young girls, who are continually growing up in idleness, or what is worse, are hangers on or errand girls for the vilest haunts of iniquity that our cities are infested with.

It is a subject in which the Commissioners themselves feel a deep interest, claiming as they do some little knowledge of the misfortunes of young females in the city of Boston, and the causes, which finally end in degradation, misery and ruin; and although they feel their inability to point out all the particulars necessary for a thorough reform of this class of persons, yet they are fully convinced that an effort should be made towards such a reform. They therefore ask leave to introduce a few statistics, and suggest a plan, which, if carried out, will do much towards accomplishing a very desirable end, and will greatly improve the condition of many young females. One week's report by the police of Boston, in January, 1851, says:

"25 girls, between the ages of 7 and 15 years have been seen picking up chips in various parts of the city, . . . . .		25
7 have been seen with baskets apparently going begging, . . . . .		7
37 have been seen peddling apples, . . . . .		37
2 stealing cotton, . . . . .		2
10 picking over ashes for coal, . . . . .		10
2 picking up junk, . . . . .		2
37 begging in the street, . . . . .		37
4 idle and strolling about streets, . . . . .		4

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The Secretary of the Boston Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, after mentioning in his report of October 1st, 1852, the various charitable institutions, which would seem to be all

that is necessary to a careless observer, makes the following judicious remarks :

“What is needed is a state reform school for girls ; we would by no means advise the formation of an institution where large numbers of vicious girls should be brought, and kept together, but a place of restraint, where the inmates could be classified, and each class kept separate, until it was deemed safe and proper that they should be placed in the country, to be brought up.”

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation in Boston, in their report of April, 1851, speaking of a school for female juvenile offenders, say :

“That the deplorable condition of a large and increasing number of female youth in our city requires the attention of the government, cannot for a moment be questioned, and past experience has abundantly established that unless the remedy is applied before the child has grown old in her sinful practices, the usual educational and reformatory appliances for the young will prove unavailing ; and the only alternative for them is a house of refuge or magdalen asylum.

“If parents fail to exercise proper government and restraint over their children, and neglect entirely the means so abundantly and freely provided for their instruction, permitting and often encouraging them for some trifling gain to roam about the streets, day and night, miserably clad, exposed to severe temptation, and advancing from step to step in vice, they ought not to complain when such children are taken from them and placed where they can be instructed and trained in the paths of virtue and knowledge, and thus saved from inevitable ruin. The nature and extent of the arrangement which will be found necessary to be made for this class of youth, can only be known by experience, for if, as heretofore, parents and guardians are, by the measures of the government, awakened to a sense of duty, and withdraw children of this class from the street, to avoid their being arrested, then less extensive preparations will obviously be required.”

By an examination of table (B), it will appear, that 1,263



girls, under 12 years of age, were inmates of the various almshouses during the past year ; many of them are orphans, and will be compelled to remain inmates a long time, unless some other mode be adopted for their support. True, many of our cities and large towns have connected with their pauper institutions, schools, that are well conducted ; but it is very certain that children of any number cannot receive the instruction both mental and physical, that is necessary for their future welfare, in institutions where the halt, the lame and the imbecile of all kinds, assemble together, and where much improper language is spoken, and many influences of an unfavorable character operate on these young females, and their continuance so precarious, as they would in an institution peculiarly adapted to their wants ; one that would possess all the elements necessary to train the young mind for all the virtuous walks of life.

If those children who are in our various pauper institutions, and are of sufficient age to attend school, were brought together in larger numbers, they would receive more attention, be better classified and be better cared for at a much less price, than their support now costs.

But the greatest benefit to be derived from the plan, which the Commissioners suggest, is the immense good it will exert over a class now most certainly to be lost unless something be done for their future welfare ; the extracts herein contained show conclusively that some change is necessary to check, and, if possible, entirely remove the many causes which now tend to corrupt and immoralize so many young females.

The Commissioners will not attempt to present in detail all the causes of these evils, or places where inducements are held out to ruin the young ; the records of our courts, the reports of officers of our various public, humane and charitable societies and institutions, and above all a few visits to the most filthy, polluted, and degraded haunts of vice and crime of the most revolting character in the city of Boston, where the old and the young, the blacks and the whites all join in one grand jubilee of debauch and pollution, will suffice to convince all good men that some better provision should be made for those young females who are paupers, or children of paupers, and

that the great evils, which they now suffer, and the temptations to which they are exposed, ought to be put an end to at any cost, no matter how great.

The Commissioners therefore recommend the erection of a large State building expressly for this class of girls, where they could be educated and taught the various branches of female labor; and they believe if they can have the privilege of appearing before a committee of the legislature, with such evidence as they will be able to present, that a bill will be forthcoming which will meet the case, and which will be one of the most wholesome, as well as humane legislative acts yet introduced; the plan, size, and management then to be considered.

The Commissioners have examined the law passed May 20th, 1852, in relation to State paupers, and they believe in the practical operation of the same, that a large amount of money will be paid without any equivalent.

There are given annually in the State about eight thousand permits for admission into the various pauper establishments; the cost of transporting these paupers at ten cents per mile, (the price fixed in said act) the average distance being about twenty miles, will be \$16,000, and one-half of this sum will be paid to Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown and Roxbury.

The Commissioners believe that inasmuch as the State is to take charge of its own paupers, the more the whole business can be centralized, the cheaper and better it can be done, and, as it appears to the Commissioners certain that a very large proportion of the poor will make application for relief in Boston, and as many, who make application, will, if advised correctly, be able to keep clear of all poor-houses, and as it will be necessary to have some general depot for the reception of the sick in that city who are to be forwarded to Rainsford Island, as well as for others, who are waiting to be sent to one of the State almshouses at Tewksbury or Bridgewater, and as it is known that all persons likely to be sent to the poor-farms, can be sent for one-fourth of the amount now allowed, therefore the Commissioners recommend that they be authorized to lease or hire such building as in their judgment the Commonwealth requires, and to fit it up for said purpose, and to

employ such assistants as they believe necessary to take charge of and keep the same in order under their direction.

They also recommend that the eighth section of the act in relation to State paupers, passed May 20th, 1852, be amended, so that no travelling expenses or transportation fee be allowed for any person making application for relief in either of the four cities mentioned above, unless it be for special conveyance, where persons are too feeble to walk, and then that only the actual cost be paid ; and under all circumstances that the paupers from the aforesaid cities be sent to the general depot in Boston for distribution to such institution as in the judgment of the Commissioners the case demands.

They also recommend that persons making application for relief in any other city or town than those above mentioned, shall be sent as provided in said law ; but that such city and town shall receive in no case more than five cents per mile for transporting any person over four years of age, and nothing for children under four years of age.

In connection with the receiving depot mentioned above, all information in relation to routes, labor and localities, which will be of advantage to the stranger, as well as to the Commonwealth, should be given ; this is one way in which much good can be done, and hundreds prevented from becoming paupers.

During the past year many thousands have received various kinds of information from the Commissioner's office, and at the railroad depots from the agents of the Commissioners, in relation to employment, the best routes for emigrants, and other matters of interest to the stranger, which the Commissioners believe to be of immense benefit to the Commonwealth as well as to the emigrants.

The Commissioners have made themselves acquainted with the different routes of travel for emigrants going west ; this they felt bound to do, in order to protect, if possible, passengers from the many impositions reported to be practised upon them by forwarding agents and runners.

After a thorough investigation of the whole subject, they feel called upon, in justice to those engaged in the business, to state, although some few cases have occurred, where it appeared passengers had been imposed upon, yet it is certain that persons

leaving Boston for the far west, are less liable to imposition than in any city of an equal number of inhabitants; and it is believed that no improvement can be made, unless it be to regulate by licensing a proper number of agents who shall be responsible to the Commonwealth.

All these matters require much consideration and many explanations, and the Commissioners feel that they will be able to present any amount of evidence before a legislative committee, that might be necessary to satisfy all that the alterations which they propose are highly important, and if adopted will prove of much benefit to the people of this Commonwealth.

The Commissioners last year recommended that Rainsford Island and the buildings thereon be immediately put in a fit condition for receiving the sick; and that three small farms be purchased, and buildings erected for the poor, of sufficient size to accommodate at least five hundred persons, exclusive of officers.

They stated that such farms and buildings, in their judgment, could be purchased for the sum of \$80,000, and they can see no reason to change that opinion, as it was based upon statements of persons who were willing to contract for the same. To be sure, the commissioners on buildings have gone beyond that sum in their contracts some \$20,000 or \$30,000, but when it is understood that in addition to the buildings mentioned in our report, three large barns are to be erected, and that double the land has been purchased which was supposed to be necessary, the half of which can be disposed of to much advantage, and also that building materials have much increased in value during the last year, it will appear that the estimate made by the Commissioners was not far from correct, and it is only by the causes above-mentioned, that an additional appropriation has been made necessary.

The Commissioners never were, nor are they now, convinced of the necessity of such large farms as have been purchased; yet they are willing to admit that their localities made them desirable.

They were, as they now are, of the opinion (founded on the best evidence derived from people in all parts of the State) that such buildings should be erected as would be comfortable and convenient to the poor, and economical to the State; they did



not then, nor do they now, believe it of any advantage to the poor to make any great architectural display, particularly if it must be at much cost; what the poor want is a comfortable home; and what the people demand for the poor is such a home, one where no extravagance is perceptible, no idleness suffered, nor inhumanity practised. Such were the opinions of the Commissioners, and such are now their opinions, and they fully believe such to be the views entertained by three-fourths of all the people in this Commonwealth.

This much the Commissioners feel bound to state in justification of their previous report; not intending to cast the least reflection on the acts or motives of the gentlemen who have the matter of buildings in charge, but simply to sustain the position assumed by them last year.

The Commissioners have visited the farms purchased in Monson, Bridgewater, and Tewksbury, and have no hesitation in acknowledging their admirable location.

They have also visited Rainsford Island and the buildings thereon, and find that the commissioners on buildings have had them fitted up for immediate use; but in the opinion of our board a further outlay of \$200 or \$300 will be necessary.

The Commissioners had hoped on the passage of the law of May, 1852, that at the present time, January 20th, 1853, all the buildings then contemplated would be ready for occupancy; perhaps their anxiety caused them to expect a completion too soon; but they do believe that all possible despatch should be made to release the towns from the great expenditure now necessary for the support of the State paupers.

As it will not be possible to have the State almshouses ready for some eight months, by the contracts for building them, and as the law of 1852 says that none shall be occupied until all are completed, and as the buildings on Rainsford Island can be of equal advantage to all parts of the Commonwealth by allowing the sick, and none others, who may arrive in this State after the first day of March, 1853, to be sent there, which will relieve the cities and towns of their most expensive class of paupers, therefore the Commissioners recommend that the 11th section of chapter 275 of the act in relation to paupers having no settlement in this Commonwealth, passed May 20th, 1852,

be amended, so as to allow all sick paupers arriving after March 1st, 1853, to be sent to Rainsford Island ; and that said Island and buildings be officered and occupied for that purpose.

Such action must commend itself to the favorable consideration of the legislature, as it will be beneficial alike to all sections of the Commonwealth, and humane to the sick who may arrive.

There can be no objections raised on the grounds of expenditure, because security is taken before any passenger is permitted to land, sufficient to meet any expense necessary for his support ; such security being good bonds or ready money, at the option of the merchants ; the latter is always preferable to them, for the reason mentioned in another part of this report.

There is another matter of much interest to the citizens of this Commonwealth, which the Commissioners feel bound to notice ; we refer to that part of the law, which requires bonds to be taken and remain perpetual. To be fully understood the Commissioners propose to notice the law, and show its practical operation.

In 1837 a law was passed, which required the officer appointed, to collect two dollars for each alien who might arrive, except the lunatic, idiot, deaf and dumb, blind, or those who had been paupers in any other country ; for persons thus excepted a bond was required to be given to indemnify any city or town in the Commonwealth in case the person bonded became a public charge within ten years.

In March, 1848, the law was amended so as to include in the exceptions all infirm persons, and so that all bonds taken should remain in force, so long as the persons for whom the bonds were taken continued to live.

In December of 1848 the Supreme Court of the United States declared so much of the law as related to the collection of the two dollars to be unconstitutional, but fully admitted the right of a State to require security, as the following extract shows :

In pronouncing the judgment of the court, Mr. Justice McLean says : “ Except to *guard its citizens against diseases* and paupers, the municipal power of a State cannot prohibit the introduction of foreigners, who are brought to this country

under the authority of congress ; it may deny to them a residence, unless they shall give security to indemnify the public, should they become paupers."

In May, 1850, our legislature passed an act, requiring security for all aliens who might arrive, in accordance with the above decision, in bond perpetual ; provided, that it was optional with the master or merchant to pay, in lieu of the bond, two dollars for all, except the lunatic, idiot, maimed, aged, infirm, deaf and dumb, blind or destitute, thus making the law much more stringent and perplexing than the one which had been declared unconstitutional.

It will be seen at a glance, that a law of one State so stringent in its operation will drive all engaged in the business of forwarding emigrants to send their vessels to ports in States where the laws are more favorable ; it was not the large amount of money collected on those bonds, but the anxiety existing by not allowing the merchant to ever close his account, that caused them to complain, as will be seen by the facts herein presented.

From a statement presented to the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers of Boston, last year, it appears that less than four dollars had been received on each person bonded, and the most of that was for expenses when first landed ; it is seldom that any of those bonded can be identified the second year after their arrival, and after the third or fourth year not one in one hundred can be found, yet the liability of the merchant and his heirs continues, as long as the parties for whom bonds have been taken, may live ; although no money may be called for, still the account cannot be closed, and if called for, and a refusal to pay be made, it is very uncertain whether proof of identification can be obtained ; thus it would seem that the bonds are not to be relied on after the passenger has once landed and mingled with our citizens.

The legislature of last year, upon the petition of the merchants of Boston, and the recommendation of the Commissioners, modified that part of the laws of 1848 and 1850, which referred to bonds, making it optional with the merchant to commute for the bonds for all except the lunatic, idiot, deaf and

dumb, or blind, classes which seldom arrive. This modification has proved very beneficial and satisfactory to all concerned.

The bonds which have been taken are now in existence, still hanging over the heads of the merchants, preventing them, to some extent, from entering into the passenger business again until those old bonds are cancelled, and they, the merchants, can feel that our laws are as liberal as those in other States.

Without presenting all the reasons why those bonds should be cancelled, the following are considered sufficient, viz. :—the uncertainty of identifying the pauper, and the certainty of realizing more money.

The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that——— be authorized to commute for all bonds, already taken, for such sums as in —— judgment shall save harmless the Commonwealth from any expenses which may arise on any of the passengers for whom bonds have been taken.

The Commissioners find, by an examination of the claims of Fall River, New Bedford, Boston and some other towns and cities upon the State, that many charges are for disabled seamen, and broken down whalemén, (the whalemén mostly of foreign birth) who should be a charge upon the general government.

By the laws of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue notice to the collectors of customs, to receive such seamen only as have paid hospital money into the treasury, and who have not been out of service beyond a given time, such time to be regulated by said Secretary, as in his judgment the public good may require.

As now practised, three months on shore deprives them of the right of admission.

We have known many seamen who have been refused admittance into the marine hospital, cut off by the above rule, who were compelled to become inmates of some of our city or town pauper establishments, and to be maintained by the State.

Nothing can be more unpleasant to the feelings of an honest old sailor, who has spent his whole life upon the seas, and paid a heavy hospital tax for perhaps thirty years, and which, he supposes, entitles him to the right of a home in his hours of



sickness and distress, than to be told that his rights are forfeited because he has lived on shore three months, and, if he really must be assisted, the almshouse is the place for him.

Such treatment is not in keeping with the spirit of our free institutions. All who labor ought to be protected, and all who are truly unfortunate should be cared for and assisted.

These facts are not presented because we believe the people of this State object to rendering those deserving men assistance; for we believe *no citizen of this Commonwealth* would have this class of people suffer for the necessities of life under any circumstances, no matter what the cost; and the doors of our public as well as private institutions should always be open to them; but we do believe the rule adopted by the general government is not equitable or liberal, and should be changed.

If no change be made by the general government, the Commissioners suggest, if the proposed change would not conflict with the laws of the general government, that the laws in regard to aliens be so far amended as to allow security to be taken for seamen sent from foreign countries, by consuls or vice consuls, and also for all whalemens of foreign birth, who come into the State for the first time. Then the sailor could feel that he had a right dearly bought and paid for in his many years of service; then the proper party would meet indirectly the cost of supporting these seamen, which, when called upon directly, they refuse to do.

In presenting this report the Commissioners have spoken of the different sources from which emanates our pauperism, except inebriation; that is a subject on which so much has been said, that it is believed by us unnecessary to offer any remarks upon it; particularly, as the erection of the State institutions will be an inducement for all who are inclined to assist the unfortunate inebriates, to persuade them to make one of those places their home, where it is hoped and believed more reformation will follow, than were they compelled to go to a prison.

All the suggestions offered in the foregoing report are made with a full understanding of the matters mentioned on the part of the Commissioners, and they are certain, that should any doubts exist in the mind of any member of the legislature, all such can be removed by evidence in possession of our board.

It is believed that when the State almshouses are completed, nothing will be wanted for the relief of the poor, or the prevention of misfortune and crime, but the establishment of a school for girls as suggested in this report, and when that is accomplished, the people of Massachusetts may truly be considered very far in advance of any State in the Union, in their provisions for all classes of the unfortunate.

The following extract from a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, probably speaks the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this country:—

“Under these laws have been admitted such numbers that they and their descendants constitute a great part of our population.

“Every department of science, of labor, occupation, and pursuit, is filled up more or less by naturalized citizens and their numerous offspring; from the first day of our separate existence to this time has the policy of drawing hither aliens to the end of becoming citizens been a favorite policy of the United States; it has been cherished by congress with rare steadiness and vigor. By this policy our extensive and fertile country has been to a considerable extent filled up by a respectable population both physically and mentally, one that is easily governed, and usually of approved patriotism; we have invited to come to our country, from other lands, all free white persons of every grade, and of every religious belief, and when here, to enjoy our protection.”

Feeling the necessity as well as the propriety of providing for the unfortunate among the foregoing classes, as well as for our own poor, our State government has from time to time adopted laws for the protection and support of all, who might apply for relief, and nothing can be more pleasing to the feelings of all good men than a full conviction of the blessings which they enjoy, in living under a government so beautiful in its form, and so liberal and charitable in its provisions for the unfortunate.

AARON HOBART,  
DAVID WILDER, JR., } *Commissioners.*  
J. B. MUNROE,

*The following Tables exhibit the number of Claims presented for State support in all the Cities and Towns in the Commonwealth not in accordance with the laws, and therefore rejected, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,468 05.*

## COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Barnstable, . . 2	Esther Burnham,	63	237	—	Not reported.
	Margt. Lyons,	24	—	365	do
Chatham, . . . 1	Wm. White,	36	269	—	do
Sandwich, . . . 1	Mary Coffee,	19	45	—	do
	4		551	365	

## COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams, . . . 10	Chas. Arnum,	9	—	366	Partial support.
	Chas. Harriot,	6	—	366	do
	Ann Barry,	23	78	—	Able in part.
	Eliza Bracy,	28	21	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Donovan,	31	129	—	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Mahoney,	34	137	—	Partial support.
	John Morrissey,	40	31	—	do
	Mary Murphy,	38	41	—	do
	Bridget O'Brine,	45	41	—	do
	Patk. O'Brine,	11	—	41	do
Becket, . . . 2	Patrick Kelly,	40	181	—	Able to labor.
	Eliza McDerby,	41	14	—	do
Cheshire, . . . 2	Catharine Grace,	30	59	—	do
	Mary Grace,	13	33	—	do
Clarksburg, . . 5	Mary Crapo,	48	30	—	Not reported.
	Abraham Crapo,	4	—	30	do
	Mary Crapo,	12	30	—	do
	Agaline Crapo,	8	—	30	do
	Mary Morris,	63	189	—	do
Dalton, . . . . 1	Mary Donovan,	28	3	—	Travelling pauper.
Great Barrington, 3	Mary Donovan,	28	54	—	do
	Thomas Tukey,	35	56	—	Able to labor.
	Hannah Tukey,	32	56	—	do
Hancock, . . . 2	William Read,	60	32	—	do
	James P. White,	9	—	365	Partial support.
Hinsdale, . . . 1	Margt. McGinn,	31	305	—	Able to labor.
Lanesborough, 5	John Burrows,	39	365	—	do
	Jock Basshaw,	67	187	—	Partial support.
	Chas. Basshaw,	60	187	—	do
	Eliza Basshaw,	10	—	187	do
	Rosanna Basshaw,	7	—	187	do

## BERKSHIRE COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Lee, . . . 5	John H. Allen,	4	—	365	Partial support.
	Wm. Edwd. Allen,	2	—	365	do
	Robert Martin,	40	56	—	Not reported.
	Robert Parsons,	70	365	—	Partial support.
	James Thompson,	35	312	—	Not reported.
Mt. Washingt'n, 2	Mary McLean,	35	16	—	do
	Mary McLean,	child.	—	96	do
New Ashford, 1	Esther Kays,	28	56	—	Partial support.
Pittsfield, . . . 20	Daniel Calhoun,	55	25	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Donohue,	17	38	—	do
	Thomas Feiley,	11	—	61	Partial support.
	Joseph Feiley,	9	—	61	do
	Mary Feiley,	7	—	61	do
	John Feiley,	2	—	61	do
	Eliza Gorman,	33	244	—	do
	Patrick Gorman,	6	—	244	do
	Eliza Gorman,	4	—	244	do
	Catharine Gorman,	3	—	244	do
	Catharine Graw,	40	13	—	Able to labor.
	James Kelly,	13	26	—	do
	George Knight,	35	36	—	do
	John Kenna,	36	37	—	do
	Margaret Kenna,	40	37	—	do
	Isaac Leory,	50	15	—	do
	John Quinn,	46	21	—	do
	Sarah Rule,	16	142	—	Not reported.
	Catha. Stanbrow,	26	130	—	Able to labor.
	Patrick Sheldon,	53	7	—	do
Sheffield, . . . 5	Maria Smith,	15	61	—	Not reported.
	John Piper,	6	—	365	Settlement.
	Jacob Piper,	5	—	365	do
	Isaac Piper,	4	—	365	do
	John McGarry,	39	165	—	Not reported.
Stockbridge, . . 7	James Connors,	55	6	—	Travelling pauper.
	Joanna Hickey,	6	—	264	Partial support.
	Samantha Turner,	11	—	22	do
	Betsey Turner,	8	—	22	do
	Frances Turner,	4	—	22	do
	Planta Turner,	3	—	22	do
	Thomas Turner,	2m.	—	22	do
Washington, . . 2	Lucy Charist,	40	59	—	Able to labor.
	Thomas Sweeney,	27	107	—	Not reported.
W. Stockbridge, 3	Mary Donovan,	28	7	—	Travelling pauper.
	Bridget Garnes,	27	195	—	Able to labor.
	Joanna Murphy,	25	56	—	Able in part.
Williamstown, 3	H. F. Ballon,	5	—	142	Not reported.
	Jacob Carter,	71	92	—	do
	A. H. Carter,	21	17	—	do
100			4600	4985	



## COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Towns.		Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Attleborough,	2	Eliza Campbell,	27	88	—	Able in part.
		William Dunn,	42	3	—	Travelling pauper.
Dartmouth,	3	Thomas Murtith,	44	155	—	Not reported.
		Mary Murtith,	40	155	—	do
		Thomas Murtith,	5	—	155	do
Fairhaven,	1	Nabby Christopher,	69	365	—	Partial support.
Fall River,	1	Bridget McNamara,	26	70	—	Able to labor.
Pawtucket,	6	James Peoples,	11	—	35	Partial support.
		Mary Ann Peoples,	9	—	35	do
		Sarah Peoples,	6	—	35	do
		Jane Peoples,	4	—	35	do
		John Gordon,	6	—	214	do
		Peter Gordon,	5	—	214	do
Seekonk,	1	Geo. W. Ranslow,	54	33	—	Not reported.
Taunton,	5	Mary Corkoran,	31	351	—	Able to labor.
		Ellen Mead,	29	81	—	Able in part.
		Mary Smith,	24	81	—	do
		Michael Murphy,	50	35	—	Able to labor.
		Mary Harrington,	32	68	—	do
New Bedford,	11	Mary Davis,	20	36	—	do
		Thomas Buckley,	16	16	—	do
		Bryan Simmons,	55	10	—	do
		Mary A. Caldwell,	28	2	—	do
		Phillip H. King,	6	—	318	Partial support.
		Emily A. King,	3	—	318	do
		Daniel McEluny,	7	—	40	do
		John McEluney,	5	—	40	do
		Mary Peckham,	11	—	68	do
		Benjamin Peckham,	7	—	68	do
		Hiram Peckham,	5	—	68	do
	30			1549	1643	

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury,	4	Thomas Fitzgerald,	44	9	—	Travelling pauper.
		Cath. Cavanaugh,	27	146	—	Able in part.
		Cath. Riley,	23	159	—	Able to labor.
		Isabella Fitzgerald,	46	9	—	Travelling pauper.
Andover,	7	Lucy Reed,	21	109	—	Able in part.
		Alexander Grinton,	31	365	—	Not reported.
		Robert Grinton,	7	—	365	do
		Isabella Grinton,	5	—	365	do
		Jennette Grinton,	1½	—	365	do
		James Ashton,	8	—	63	do
		Eliz. C. Coburn,	47	365	—	do
Beverly,	2	William Thomas,	32	4	—	Travelling pauper.
		Thomas Newcomb,	14	5	—	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Danvers, . . 1	Daniel Jones,	5	—	143	Belongs to Watert <sup>n</sup>
Georgetown, . 7	Sarah Bias,	56	190	—	Able to labor.
	Eliz. Moriarty,	30	131	—	do
	Thomas Bahely,	35	56	—	do
	Arthur Hamilton,	23	34	—	do
	Mary Kelly,	40	7	—	do
	Mary Cassidy,	26	23	—	do
	Patrick Baylan,	26	3	—	do
Gloucester, . 3	Elizabeth Coffin,	13	40	—	do
	Isaac Baker,	13	58	—	do
	William Butler,	47	14	—	Not reported.
Haverhill, . . 5	Elizabeth Moriarty,	32	17	—	Able to labor.
	Licenda Barnes,	20	48	—	Able in part.
	Joseph White,	38	4	—	Able to labor.
	Luke Tobin,	67	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Andrew Glynn,	49	2	—	do
Ipswich, . . 2	Margaret Chesnut,	31	88	—	Able in part.
	William Odell,	68	98	—	Not reported.
Lawrence, . 1	Thomas Smith,	43	38	—	Able to labor.
Lynn, . . . 4	Margaret Roach,	20	56	—	Not reported.
	Andrew Fergusson,	16	32	—	do
	Julia Reading,	35	60	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Burns,	43	35	—	do
Methuen, . . 2	Sarah Bunker,	22	123	—	Able in part.
	Mary Gordon,	18	15	—	Not reported.
Middleton, . 4	Sarah Goodwin,	26	20	—	Settlement in town.
	Loring Goodwin,	5	—	20	do
	Ira Goodwin,	4	—	20	do
	Sarah Goodwin,	2	—	20	do
Newbury, . . 4	Patrick Barry,	65	161	—	Not reported.
	Moses Cheney,	71	160	—	do
	Betsey Warren,	74	64	—	do
	Ann T. Raymond,	4	—	185	do
Newburyport, 2	Barney McMannis,	45	14	—	Able to labor.
	William Ahern,	28	45	—	do
Salem, . . . 48	Catharine Brooks,	34	207	—	do
	Bridget Cook,	25	365	—	do
	William Chandler,	20	188	—	do
	John Cleary,	31	365	—	Dis'd Nov. 30, '51.
	Sylvester Cabill,	53	29	—	Sentenced.
	James Church,	27	129	—	Able to labor.
	William Craig,	27	78	—	do
	Thomas Cronin,	25	304	—	Dis'd Mar. 10, '52.
	Mary Carney,	32	26	—	Able to labor.
	Francis B. Clark,	17	207	—	Abscond'd Mh.1,'51
	Dennis Donohue,	44	177	—	Able to labor.
	John Dolan,	30	103	—	do
	William Davidson,	47	304	—	do
	Bridget Dwyer,	36	61	—	Sentenced.
	Ann Dalton,	25	47	—	Able to labor.
	Julia Durgan,	30	127	—	Sentenced.
	Michael Dowe,	45	25	—	do
	James Fitzpatrick,	28	292	—	Able to labor.

ESSEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Salem — Continu- ed.	Hepsiba Glass,	33	365	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Gorman,	32	365	—	do
	Mary Green,	33	252	—	Sentenced.
	Mary Geary,	33	152	—	Able to labor.
	James Jackson,	31	365	—	Not there.
	Ann Jackson,	53	87	—	Sentenced.
	Caroline Johnson,	22	95	—	Able in part.
	Allen Jordan,	61	63	—	Sentenced.
	Biddy King,	35	321	—	Able to labor.
	John Kelly,	33	127	—	do
	Catharine Kehoe,	36	43	—	do
	Ellen Looby,	28	44	—	Sentenced.
	Mary Mack,	57	365	—	Able to labor.
	Michael Mahoney,	36	365	—	do
	Patk. McLaughlin,	20	132	—	do
	Michael McCarty,	45	111	—	do
	Bridget McGuire,	27	133	—	Bonded.
	Mary Naghan,	22	86	—	Able to labor.
	John Nelson,	19	80	—	do
	Jeremiah Lyons,	14	365	—	Dis'd March 1, '50.
	John Lyons,	4	—	365	do
	Cath. McLaughlin,	25	242	—	Discharged.
	Margaret O'Bryan,	20	102	—	Able to labor.
	Michael Payton,	28	365	—	Not there.
	Thomas Powers,	26	28	—	Sentenced.
	David Scanlan,	43	160	—	Able to labor.
	John Scanlan,	31	160	—	do
	John Safford,	45	40	—	do
	Eliza Thompson,	26	66	—	Able in part.
	Mary Ann Welch,	26	52	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Ann Foran,	50	30	—	Not reported.
	Joanna Connelly,	24	43	—	Able in part.
	Daniel Hannegan,	46	120	—	Able to labor.
	Edward Henneken,	30	3	—	Travelling pauper.
	James Allen,	60	4	—	do
	Sarah Allen,	51	4	—	do
	Alexander Nichols,	10	—	366	Partial support.
	Simon Nichols,	9	—	366	do
	Lewis Nichols,	6	—	366	do
	John W. Preble,	9	—	366	do
	Charles E. Preble,	6	—	366	do
	Elizabeth Maytham,	10	—	366	do
	Sarah A. Maytham,	7	—	366	do
	Chas. E. Maytham,	5	—	366	do
110			11178	4839	

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Buckland, . . 1	Jeremiah Shannon,	42	28	—	Able to labor.
Deerfield, . . 3	Cath. Minahan,	40	196	—	Partial support.
	Joseph Allen,	60	365	—	Children will pay.
	Sylvia Allen,	60	365	—	do
Erving, . . . 1	Cath. Harrington,	27	121	—	Not reported.
Montague, . . 1	Ellen Sullivan,	25	40	—	Able to labor.
Rowe, . . . . 4	Ephraim Canada,	40	29	—	Not reported.
	Patirna Canada,	26	29	—	do
	Allen S. Canada,	5	—	29	do
	John Canada,	2	—	29	do
—			1173	58	
10					

## COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst, . . 3	William Clark,	—	10	—	Not reported.
	Mrs. Clark,	—	10	—	do
	Mary Duffee,	34	35	—	Able to labor.
East Hampton, 3	Johanna Merigan,	42	365	—	Partial support.
	Edward Merigan,	4	—	365	do
	Margaret Merigan,	3	—	365	do
Hadley, . . . 3	John Dowyer,	—	4	—	Able to labor.
	Julian Morse,	30	157	—	Partial support.
	Sarah Morse,	12	—	213	Able to labor.
Norwich, . . . 1	Lewis Goulet,	25	54	—	Not reported.
West Hampton, 1	Bridget Hannigan,	32	57	—	In part.
—			692	943	
11					

## COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Blandford, . . 2	Susan Burdick,	53	365	—	Not reported.
	Henry Foster,	30	21	—	do
Brinfield, . . 1	George W. Morse,	46	268	—	Settlement.
Holyoke, . . . 3	Ellen Bowland,	27	65	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Shean,	45	4	—	do
	Jane McGrath,	20	49	—	Not reported.
Ludlow, . . . 2	Levina Powers,	86	365	—	do
	Sarah Andrews,	89	365	—	do
Palmer, . . . 8	Edward Nickson,	36	44	—	do
	John Morey,	30	2	—	do
	John Forely,	21	2	—	Travelling pauper
	William Keith,	19	2	—	Not reported.
	Bridget Sullivan,	20	67	—	Partial support.
	Patrick Carroll,	50	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	John Coe,	40	3	—	do
	Ann Fitzpatrick,	39	4	—	do
Southwick, . . 4	John Malone,	4	—	365	Not reported.
	Peter Malone,	7	—	365	do



## HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Southwick—Continued.	Mathew Malone,	9	—	365	Not reported.
	Dexter Aldrich,	58	56	—	do
Wales, . . . 2	Mary Fitzgerald,	30	162	—	do
	Fanny Fitzgerald,	4½m.	—	137	do
Westfield, . . 3	Edward Nelson,	41	333	—	Able to labor.
	Daniel F. Rogers,	62	71	—	Not reported.
Springfield, . 24	Hannah Rogers,	61	71	—	do
	Johanna Ryan,	25	365	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Campbell,	30	151	—	do
	Sarah Lipsey,	30	248	—	Bonded.
	Eliz. Calanan,	30	83	—	Partial support.
	James Williams,	34	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Ann Williams,	34	2	—	do
	James Smith,	22	2	—	do
	Margaret Gorman,	24	106	—	Partial support.
	Maria Jackson,	20	44	—	do
	Mary Anger,	20	104	—	do
	Ann Desman,	44	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Cath. Mahoney,	45	4	—	do
	Esther Kayes,	28	85	—	do
	Charles Walker,	32	3	—	do
	Bridget Strong,	29	35	—	Able to labor.
	Bridg. Hennessey,	23	83	—	Partial support.
	Margaret Connell,	40	4	—	Travelling pauper.
	John Jones,	30	4	—	do
	Mary Jones,	28	4	—	do
	Ellen Haley,	24	16	—	Partial support.
	William Hall,	43	3	—	Able to labor.
	George Brennan,	50	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Sarah Lipsey,	34	57	—	Bonded.
Wilbraham, . 5	Eliza Reynolds,	35	12	—	Able to labor.
	Julia Dimeloue,	28	42	—	do
	Mary Murphy,	16	35	—	Not reported.
	Wm. A. Thomas,	23	56	—	do
	Dilla Oakley,	67	90	—	do
	Jane Stevens,	30	29	—	do
54			3994	1232	

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Billerica, . . . 1	John Barrough,	84	47	—	Son able to pay.
Brighton, . . . 1	Mrs. Magness,	35	252	—	Able to work ¼ time.
Charlestown, . 3	Mary Ann Doyle,	19	137	—	Partial support.
	Mary Landrigan,	20	80	—	do
Dracut, . . . 1	Mary O'Neil,	35	42	—	Able to labor.
	Ann M. Cranfield,	11	—	365	Partial support.
Framingham, . 6	Michael Kelly,	30	5	—	Travelling pauper.
	James Henly,	37	4	—	do
	Cormic M. Duffy,	44	5	—	Partial support.
	Eliza Fitzpatrick,	21	22	—	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Framingham--con- tinued.	John Riley,	50	2	—	Travelling pauper.
Groton, . . 2	Catharine Cane,	22	21	—	Partial support.
	John Lines,	46	17	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Cain,	28	22	—	Partial support.
Hopkinton, . . 5	Eliza Coffin,	22	6	—	Travelling pauper.
	Mary A. Laughlin,	2	—	304	Partial support.
	William Laughlin,	1	—	304	do
	William Hurley,	41	12	—	Able to labor.
	James Connors,	adult.	3	—	Not reported.
Littleton, . . 5	Catharine Burk,	41	154	—	Partial support.
	Mar. A. Freeman,	19	24	—	do
	Andrew Kelly,	35	3	—	Travelling pauper.
	John Coe,	58	6	—	do
	Patrick Wayland,	53	4	—	do
Lowell, . . 12	John Dailey,	26	36	—	Able to labor.
	Rose Lanahan,	12	82	—	do
	Honorah French,	11	—	365	Bonded.
	Margaret French,	7	—	365	do
	Isabella Campbell,	13	78	—	Able to labor.
	Ellen Buckley,	31	56	—	do
	Patrick Keenan,	13	133	—	do
	Ellen F. Tucker,	12	33	—	do
	John Malay,	15	127	—	do
	William Burns,	12	267	—	do
	Cornelius Roach,	14	156	—	do
	Mary A. Dunn,	13	6	—	do
Medford, . . 3	Bridget Kelly,	34	180	—	do
	Sarah Shinder,	22	158	—	Partial support.
	Ann Cronin,	28	149	—	Able to labor.
Melrose, . . 2	Charlotte O'Connor,	40	92	—	do
	Phebe Ann Bentley,	37	365	—	do
Natick, . . 9	Thos. Fitzgerald,	48	7	—	Travelling pauper.
	Eliz. Fitzgerald,	41	7	—	do
	Patrick Riley,	33	2	—	do
	John McNaught,	30	2	—	do
	William Hall,	44	3	—	do
	Michael Cochran,	30	3	—	do
	Patrick Waldo,	24	3	—	do
	Thomas Handley,	27	5	—	do
	Mary McHugh,	28	2	—	do
Newton, . . 2	Thomas Langin,	30	5	—	do
	John Williams,	41	5	—	do
Reading, . . 4	John Donohue,	60	3	—	do
	John Donohue, Jr.,	27	3	—	do
	Michael Cheif,	37	3	—	do
	Mary Cheif,	25	3	—	do
Somerville, . . 14	Bridget Hickey,	15	365	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Sullivan,	28	166	—	do
	Patrick Hofferd,	11	—	131	Partial support.
	James Hofferd,	8	—	131	do
	John Hofferd,	6	—	131	do
	Wm. Hofferd, Jr.,	3	—	131	do
	Mary Burns,	43	136	—	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Somerville — Con- tinued.	William Burns,	10	—	136	Partial support.
	Joseph Burns,	4	—	136	do
	Ann Carlon,	42	180	—	Able to labor.
	Margaret Cane,	36	46	—	Partial support.
	Sullivan Cane,	10	—	46	do
	Joseph H. Cane,	3	—	46	do
South Reading, 7	John W. Cane,	1	—	46	do
	Josiah Capen,	22	3	—	Travelling pauper.
	William Welsh,	40	4	—	do
	Caroline Howe,	52	36	—	Partial support.
	Hugh Brannin,	58	6	—	Travelling pauper.
	William Thompson,	33	5	—	do
	James Welch,	30	3	—	do
	John Mathews,	20	2	—	do
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	48	6	—	do
	Ellen O'Neal,	32	57	—	Able to labor.
Stoneham, . 1	Ann McVeeney,	41	73	—	do
Townsend, . 1	William Adams,	adult.	20	—	do
Tewksbury, . 9	Mrs. Sargent,	"	20	—	do
	James Allen,	"	6	—	Travelling pauper.
	Sarah Allen,	"	6	—	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	child.	—	6	do
	John Boynton,	adult.	1	—	do
	James Reeny,	"	1	—	do
	Charles Comey,	"	1	—	do
	Catharine Burns,	22	52	—	Able to labor.
	Margaret Sweeney,	20	12	—	do
	Elizabeth Marshall,	20	73	—	Partial support.
Waltham, . 10	Charles Cummings,	22	91	—	Able to labor.
	Michael Henchee,	21	1	—	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Henchee,	21	1	—	do
	Elizabeth Abby,	29	4	—	Able to labor.
	Mary Cronin,	30	10	—	Travelling pauper.
	Mary Ryan,	30	126	—	Able to labor.
	Betsey Marshall,	20	117	—	do
	Martin Murphy,	56	196	—	do
	Angelina Watkins,	21	56	—	do
	Mary McCarty,	29	159	—	do
Watertown, . 16	Patrick McGarry,	25	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Daniel McCarty,	33	1	—	do
	Charles Meacham,	35	2	—	do
	George Sutherland,	58	9	—	do
	Maurice Ahern,	35	2	—	do
	John F. Meater,	22	1	—	do
	John Cove,	60	1	—	do
	Patrick Plinen,	45	3	—	do
	Margaret Newton,	29	1	—	do
	William Curtice,	30	1	—	do
	James Sherman,	37	1	—	do
	Thomas Ren,	18	1	—	do
	James Welch,	30	1	—	do
	John Wilson,	63	56	—	Partial support.
Wayland, . 10	Mrs. Wilson,	58	56	—	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Wayland—Continued.	William Parks,	41	1	—	Travelling pauper.
	Warren Evans,	50	3	—	do
	James Sherman,	adult.	1	—	do
	John Dunn,	"	1	—	do
	Thomas Brown,	"	1	—	do
	William Donnelly,	"	1	—	do
	John Dady,	71	5	—	do old & feeble
W't Cambridge, 3	Ellen McGlynn,	7	—	365	Partial support.
	Mrs. Montague,	35	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Peter Mahoney,	30	9	—	do
	Samuel Jennis,	adult.	—	—	\$5—Partial support.
136			5035	3008	

## COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, . 1	Catharine Hawes,	17	86	—	Partial support.
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## COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Bellingham, . 4	James Allen,	59	101	—	Travelling pauper.
	Sarah Allen,	53	101	—	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	15	7	—	do
	Ann Neeman,	17	4	—	do
	Mary Claffy,	32	66	—	Able to labor.
Brookline, . . 4	Patrick Mahan,	60	91	—	Partial support.
	Mrs. Mahan,	—	91	—	do
	John Hamblin,	20	49	—	do
Dedham, . . 3	Bridget Lambert,	26	290	—	do
	Joseph Haley,	17	10	—	Travelling pauper.
	Thomas O'Connor,	23	34	—	Able to labor.
Dorchester, . 3	Roxanna Cotton,	31	95	—	do has 3 child'n
	Bridget Mahoney,	22	151	—	Sentenced.
	William Thompson,	40	8	—	Travelling pauper.
Dover, . . . 2	James Rowe,	22	14	—	Not reported.
	H. Munroe,	40	150	—	do
Franklin, . . 10	Thomas Fitzgerald,	47	10	—	do
	Isabella Fitzgerald,	40	10	—	do
	Michael O'Brine,	6	—	106	do
	Patrick O'Brine,	33	14	—	do
	Dexter Aldrich,	62	27	—	do
	William Barry,	46	6	—	do
	Luke Peniman,	30	58	—	do
	Mary Peniman,	6	—	58	do
	John Peniman,	4	—	58	do
	Edward Peniman,	8ms.	—	58	do
Medfield, . . 1	Stephen Hill,	68	204	—	do
Medway, . . 7	Thomas Fitzgerald,	47	17	—	Travelling pauper.



## NORFOLK COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Medway—Continued.	Isabella Fitzgerald,	40	17	—	Travelling pauper.
	James Allen,	58	2	—	do
	Sarah Allen,	52	2	—	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	16	2	—	do
	Margaret Jones,	40	5	—	Not reported.
Milton, . . 19	Mary Keefe,	19	8	—	do
	Michael Donlan,	20	3	—	Travelling pauper.
	John Haynes,	29	3	—	do
	Michael Fennant,	66	3	—	do
	Asa Allen,	60	8	—	do
	Daniel Durgan,	35	88	—	Able to labor.
	William Davis,	30	3	—	Travelling pauper.
	Herbert Lesley,	32	2	—	do
	William Dunn,	36	3	—	do
	Andrew Briggs,	22	3	—	do
	John Forley,	38	3	—	do
	Patrick Powers,	23	3	—	do
	Andrew Keefe,	46	3	—	do
	Nicholas Norton,	25	3	—	do
	James McAllister,	40	3	—	do
	Alex. McDermot,	38	3	—	do
	John Duke,	15	8	—	do
	Dennis Harrington,	50	3	—	do
	Michael Foy,	44	3	—	do
	John Welsh,	34	4	—	do
Needham, . . 7	John Kelly,	15	4	—	Not reported.
	Edward Hanley,	32	1	—	do
	Patrick Pie,	34	4	—	do
	William Flynn,	44	5	—	do
	John Montague,	50	0	—	do
	David Finn,	—	1	—	do
	Mary McHugh,	40	3	—	do
	Margaret Dingan,	22	240	—	Partial support.
Quincy, . . 1	Owen Smith,	12	134	—	Able to labor.
	Margaret Dolan,	27	160	—	Partial support.
	Bridget Crosby,	25	122	—	do
	Patrick Dempsey,	18	30	—	do
	Ann Mahan,	21	128	—	do
	Julia Reardon,	23	67	—	do
	Cath. Cunningham,	17	25	—	do
	Joanna Richford,	22	169	—	do
	Martin Farrell,	30	25	—	Able to labor.
	Margaret Glinnen,	24	111	—	Partial support.
Walpole, . . 3	Jane Murphy,	22	40	—	do
	James Allen,	60	32	—	Not reported.
	James Allen, Jr.,	15	15	—	do
	Mary Anderson,	54	53	—	do
West Roxbury, 2	Mary Nugent,	30	274	—	Able to labor.
	Julia Sullivan,	21	23	—	do
Weymouth, . . 4	William Murphy,	46	63	—	do
	Peter Hollaran,	40	1	—	do
	Catharine Murphy,	34	17	—	Partial support.
	Joanna Welsh,	50	3	—	Travelling pauper.
81			3546	280	

## COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Abington, . . 7	Ellen McKay, and	23	19	—	Not reported.
	Infant,	—	—	19	do
	Peter Gallaher,	30	42	—	do
	Ann Hopkins,	17	108	—	do
	Hugh Craig,	30	61	—	do
	Jacob Thompson,	37	21	—	do
Bridgewater, . 2	Elizabeth Lee,	3	—	166	do
	Thomas Sullivan,	48	6	—	Travelling pauper.
	Isabella Sullivan,	41	6	—	do
Duxbury, . . 1	Sarah Cromwell,	28	109	—	Not reported.
E't Bridgewater, 3	Jacob Thompson,	35	192	—	do
	Sally Baker,	25	29	—	do
	William Adams,	48	7	—	do
Hingham, . . 1	Ellen Buckley,	22	18	—	Able to labor.
Middleborough, 2	Frank Frances,	61	128	—	Not reported.
	Francis Dickorson,	16	46	—	do
N.Bridgewater, 10	William Murphy,	51	3	—	do
	Wm. Murphy, Jr.,	—	—	3	do
	Mary Riley,	30	4	—	do
	Thomas Crooker,	25	2	—	do
	Sarah Farrell,	37	151	—	Able to labor.
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	50	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Isabella Fitzgerald,	40	2	—	do
	Jennett Cody,	28	14	—	Able to labor.
	Jacob Barrisville,	adult.	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Ellen Cothlin,	25	2	—	do
Pembroke, . . 1	Mary A. Crickney,	20	21	—	Able to labor.
Plymouth, . . 9	Thomas Sullivan,	48	18	—	Travelling pauper.
	Isabella Sullivan,	40	18	—	do
	William Cassidy,	28	2	—	do
	James Allen,	60	2	—	do
	Sarah Allen,	53	2	—	do
	James Allen, Jr.,	15	2	—	do
	Michael Harrigan,	30	2	—	do
	Lydia A. Merrill,	10	—	365	Not reported.
	William Archer,	43	90	—	do
Rochester, . . 1	Melinda Howland,	11	—	366	Partial support.
South Scituate, 2	Thirza Freeman,	47	200	—	Able to labor.
	Elizabeth Hector,	23	76	—	do
—			1407	919	

## COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Ashburnham, . 1	William Stenikers,	43	243	—	Able to labor.
Brookfield, . 9	Almira Severy,	16	35	—	Not reported.
	John McNorton,	40	4	—	do
	John Mills,	60	3	—	do
	William Hall,	37	3	—	do
	Mark Fenton,	30	4	—	do
	M. McIntire,	25	3	—	do
	Mrs. McIntire,	25	3	—	do
	Thomas Henry,	33	4	—	do
	Robert Coff,	21	20	—	do
Charlton, . . 6	William Parks,	42	16	—	do
	Adaline Morse,	27	64	—	do
	Luther Morse,	7	—	66	do
	Chester Morse,	5	—	66	Not reported.
	Mary Morse,	3	—	66	do
	Infant, Morse,	4 mns.	—	3	do
Clinton, . . 2	James Langing,	29	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Margaret Erwin,	22	26	—	See bond list.
Fitchburg, . 1	Hannah Whalen,	40	7	—	Paid her own board.
Holden, . . 1	Solomon Smith,	57	114	—	Time d'd is charge for '51.
Hubbardston, . 1	John Nugent,	61	365	—	Not reported.
Grafton, . . 6	Thomas Kingsbury,	25	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Catharine Carney,	40	1	—	do
	William Park,	37	3	—	do
	Richard Butler,	45	2	—	do
	William Hall,	50	3	—	do
	Eliz. Shelletton,	25	0	—	Not struck off.
Leicester, . . 3	Eliza Cullerton,	19	109	—	Able in part.
	Thos. McLaughlin,	19	73	—	Not reported.
	John Kelly,	35	3	—	do
Milford, . . 16	Richard Madden,	31	4	—	Not reported.
	Thomas Lyons,	32	14	—	do
	Mary Burnes,	45	83	—	do
	Edward Callary,	70	—	—	Partial support.
	Elizabeth Callary,	10	—	—	do
	Bridget Callary,	8	—	—	do
	Ellen Callary,	5	—	—	do
	Mary Ryan,	34	29	—	Not reported.
	James Ryan,	8	—	50	do
	Martin Ryan,	4	—	50	do
	Michael Day,	35	15	—	do
	Mary Day,	34	15	—	do
	John Day,	5	—	15	do
	Margaret Day,	3	—	15	do
	Patrick Day,	1	—	15	do
	Ellen Connelly,	16	24	—	do
Millbury, . . 1	Catharine Donnell,	30	26	—	Able in part.
New Braintree, 2	Mary Carroll,	27	75	—	do
	Margaret Murley,	18	67	—	Not reported.
Northborough, 1	Elizabeth Bishop,	12	302	—	Able to labor.
Northbridge, . 2	John Keyes,	49	17	—	Not reported.
	John Keyes,	49	40	—	do
Oxford, . . 5	Maria Abbot,	53	85	—	Partial support.

## WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Oxford — Continued.	Charles B. Abbot,	19	85	—	Partial support.
	Mary E. Abbot,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	—	do
	Mary Hill,	28	152	—	do
	Mary A. Hill,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	365	do
Shrewsbury, . 2	Thomas Fitzgerald,	49	10	—	Travelling pauper.
	Isabella Fitzgerald,	41	10	—	do
Southbridge, . 5	Thomas Burns,	11	—	109	Partial support.
	James Burns,	9	—	109	do
	Mary Burns,	6	—	109	do
	Margaret Burns,	4	—	109	do
	Patrick Burns,	2	—	109	do
	William Ransom,	14	126	—	Not reported.
Uxbridge, . 8	Henry Anthony,	5	—	63	Partial support.
	Triphinia Anthony,	7	—	63	do
	Ursula Anthony,	9	—	63	do
	Sylvia A. Miles,	13	86	—	Able to labor.
	Emeline Smith,	12	227	—	Partial support.
	Milly A. Smith,	9	—	106	do
	Eugene Smith,	6	—	227	do
	Augustus Smith,	3	—	227	do
Warren, . . 20	Herbert Leslie,	35	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	Edward O'Conner,	45	2	—	do
	John Parkerson,	40	6	—	do
	John Brenford,	30	3	—	do
	James Parker,	25	2	—	do
	James White,	30	2	—	do
	James Dristol,	26	2	—	do
	Wibbard Stevens,	22	2	—	do
	John Gafney,	20	2	—	do
	William Wade,	30	2	—	do
	John Tridon,	24	2	—	do
	Richard Morse,	24	2	—	do
	Michael Twig,	28	2	—	do
	James Sherman,	16	2	—	Settlement.
	Peter Lemmons,	30	2	—	Travelling pauper.
	William Canbria,	48	2	—	do
	John Thompson,	48	2	—	do
	John Washburn,	34	5	—	do
	George Williams,	41	6	—	Not reported.
	John Page,	40	10	—	do
Webster, . . 1	Ellen Dee,	23	125	—	do
Westborough, 5	Patrick Sullivan,	22	2	—	do
	Lucy Neal,	52	31	—	do
	Patrick Murphy,	45	3	—	do
	John McGeveran,	31	3	—	do
	Bartly Fitzpatrick,	22	28	—	do
	Mary O'Brien,	25	5	—	Able to labor.
Winchendon, 2	Field Booth,	56	126	—	do
	Hannah Ratigan,	20	81	—	Able in part.
Worcester, . 30	Margaret Carter,	21	6	—	do
	Ann Nolan,	30	72	—	do
	Ann Murphy,	27	17	—	do
	Catharine Shea,	21	82	—	do



## WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Adults. Days.	Children. Days.	Remarks.
Worcester — Continued.	Bedalia Joyce,	18	34	—	Able in part.
	Bridget Keefe,	2	—	—	Bonded.
	Abby Casey,	40	7	—	do
	Patrick Casey,	9	—	10	do
	Mary Casey,	6	—	10	do
	Mary Keef,	9	—	100	do
	Lucy Perry,	7	—	31	Partial support.
	Jane Perry,	4	—	31	do
	Sarah Perry,	3	—	31	do
	Peter Sheperd,	11	—	94	do
	Maurice Sheperd,	9	—	94	do
	William Sheperd,	7	—	94	do
	Isabella Sheperd,	4	—	94	do
	Margaret Lesley,	3	—	23	do
	Patrick Marony,	11	—	46	do
	Michael Marony,	6	—	46	do
	Bridget Marony,	1	—	46	do
	David Murty,	6	—	64	do
	Ellen Murty,	3	—	64	do
	Mary Hoban,	3ms.	—	45	do
	John Hoban,	1½	—	56	do
	Sarah Hoban,	5ms.	—	39	do
	Patrick Gately,	4 "	—	56	do
	Mark Sullivan,	26	41	—	do
	Margaret Lally,	19	120	—	do
137			3,532	3,079	
			37,343 7	21,351 4	
			\$2,614 01	\$854 04	Total, \$3,468 05



HOUSE....No. 123.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1855. }

*To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives:—*

I transmit, herewith, the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Alien Passengers, for the use of the Legislature.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

no. 6 435.4, 10

12.11

166.162

Apr 5, 1905



REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
ALIEN PASSENGERS  
AND  
FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1854.

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BOSTON:  
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
1855.



1

The Commissioners appointed by virtue of the Statute of 1851, ch. 342, were as follows :—

1851.

ISAAC EMERY, *of the Executive Council.*

DAVID WILDER, JR., *State Auditor.*

J. B. MUNROE, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the Port of Boston.*

1852.

AARON HOBART, *of the Executive Council.*

DAVID WILDER, JR., *State Auditor.*

J. B. MUNROE, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers.*

1853.

GEORGE B. UPTON, *of the Executive Council.*

DAVID WILDER, JR., *State Auditor.*

ALBERT G. GOODWIN, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers.*

1854.

PELEG W. CHANDLER, *of the Executive Council.*

JOSEPH MITCHELL, *State Auditor.*

ALBERT G. GOODWIN, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers.*





## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor  
and the Honorable the Executive Council :—*

The Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, appointed by virtue of the statute of the Commonwealth of May 24, 1851, being chapter 342 of the Acts of that year, respectfully submit their Report for the year 1854.

By the first section of the statute above mentioned, the Governor and Council are required to appoint, annually, a member of the Council, who, with the Auditor of Accounts of the Commonwealth, and the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the City of Boston, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to superintend the execution of the laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into the Commonwealth and the support of State Paupers therein. By the sixth section, the Commissioners are required to "make a report of their doings," and to present "such suggestions in relation to the present or other plans for the support of paupers as may occur to them."

The duties of the Board are prescribed by this statute, and their powers are therein given. By the second section, the Commissioners are authorized to appoint one or more persons, whose duty it shall be to visit, at least once in every year, all the almshouses or places in the Commonwealth where State paupers are supported, and ascertain, from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly regarded, particularly in relation to such as are able to labor, or are but partially supported by the respective cities and towns, and, in case any infractions of the laws are dis-

covered, make immediate report thereof to the Commissioners, who shall examine and decide upon all such cases, and thereupon notify the Auditor of Accounts.

This provision of law was made before the change of system in relation to the support of State paupers, and while they were supported by the towns; and during this state of things, perhaps a larger number of agents was required than since the adoption of a system by which the State undertakes to support its own paupers.

In 1851, the Commissioners employed four agents to make these examinations. They spent between three and four months in the performance of this duty, and visited all the towns in the State where State paupers were supported, at an expense of \$1,809.31.

In 1852, the Commissioners employed nine agents to make these examinations. These agents visited three hundred and twenty-three towns, examined nine thousand and four persons, at an expense of \$2,282.13.

In 1853, the number of agents employed was seven. They visited three hundred and thirty-six towns, and examined seven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine paupers, at an expense of \$2,069.36.

During the year 1854, the present Commissioners deemed it necessary to employ but one agent, namely, Mr. John G. Locke, who visited one hundred and forty-three towns, examined four thousand one hundred and thirty-three paupers, at an expense, including salary and travelling expenses, of \$1,862.38.

Mr. Locke, to whose efficiency, ability and faithfulness the Commissioners bear cheerful testimony, was employed nearly three months in the year in completing the unfinished labors of his agency in 1853. He then commenced the examination of the inmates in the various almshouses in the cities and large towns, in order that the most full information might be obtained before the paupers were removed to the new State Almshouses. The details of these examinations are to be found in the various reports made by the agent to the Commissioners from time to time. After the State Almshouses were opened, Mr. Locke frequently visited them, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any inmates who

might have a settlement in the Commonwealth or some of the other States, or who had kindred of sufficient ability to support them, or who should properly be supported or removed at the expense of the corporation or party by whose means they were brought into the Commonwealth, in accordance with the Act of 1851, chapter 342.

In cases where the agent found the paupers had settlements in towns within the Commonwealth they were notified to remove them, and generally did so. For the support of these paupers while in the State Almshouses, the towns liable for their support were charged with the amounts due. A portion have paid over the same; and in cases where this has not been done, the bills are lodged with the Auditor for collection. The agent reports that there are many cases yet remaining undecided, where partial proof has been found, and where he feels confident that further researches will result in proof sufficient to establish a settlement, and thus throw their support from the Commonwealth.

The agent reports that the Act of 1851, chapter 342, providing for the return of persons to the places from whence they came by the railroads or steamboat companies, if said persons should apply for aid within one year from the time of their arrival within the Commonwealth, has been almost entirely disregarded by the overseers of the poor, although their attention has been frequently called to it by the agent, in obedience to the repeated instructions of the Commissioners.

The agent reports that, if the overseers of the poor had availed themselves of the provisions of this law since its enactment, it would have saved the State thousands of dollars which have been expended in the support of persons who might have been returned home free of charge. Up to the present time, the overseers of the poor are sending destitute persons to the State Almshouses, at the expense of the town, who might have been sent out of the State, as provided by the above-mentioned Act.

The whole number of paupers examined by the agent, not including the insane at the lunatic hospitals, has been four thousand one hundred and thirty-three. The number who it was ascertained had settlements was eighty-one. The number who had parents able to pay for their support is seven.

Besides these, there were a large number of instances where the town authorities, upon examination, abandoned any claim on the Commonwealth for the support of alleged State paupers.

#### LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The Lunatic Hospitals and the receptacles for the insane at Worcester, Taunton, South Boston, Cambridge and Ipswich, have received the especial attention of the agent. "The success," he says, in his report to us, "which attended his efforts last year, by which the Commonwealth was relieved of the support of nearly forty, many of whom had a long time been a 'State charge,' stimulated him to persevere in finding settlements for yet more of this almost hopeless class—hopeless, because so many of them have been so long insane that they have become so demented that very little reliable information could be obtained from them of their former history, and, in some instances, no information at all, they not being able to tell their own name. The records of the Institution afforded but slender aid. If proper efforts had been made at the time of their commitment, it would have been comparatively easy to have acquired all the information desired.

"So thorough were the examinations made last year by your agent that he did not anticipate that his labors would this year be crowned with like success. In this he was mistaken. The whole number of lunatics, into whose history he has inquired, is 910. Of these, settlements have been discovered for thirty in this Commonwealth—settlements in some adjoining State for fifteen. In five cases he found that they had friends, and two where they had kindred able to support them. Total, fifty-two.

"In the prosecution of this part of his duties, your agent was obliged to make journeys to Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut. It is but doing justice to the official authorities of the towns, whom he had occasion to consult, that from them he received the most respectful treatment, and every opportunity of acquiring information, by the examination of records, or otherwise, was freely granted, and no attempt was made, but in two instances, to deny a settlement; and in these



instances it was probably from a misunderstanding of the evidence and the law.

“Seven have been returned to the places where they belong, under the care of kind and faithful attendants; two died before they could be sent; and five remain, not having been removed, under whose care they are, for causes unknown to your agent, save in one case, where the person was of such feeble health that humanity prevented her removal at this season of the year. Whole number, fourteen.

“There are yet remaining in the several hospitals quite a number who belong to towns in this Commonwealth or in the neighboring States, and undoubtedly have settlements therein; but partial evidence only has as yet been obtained by your agent; enough, however, to satisfy his own mind, but not sufficient to justify a removal till more has been acquired, it having been his determination in no case to report a settlement unless the evidence was clear and conclusive.

“During the visits of your agent to the lunatic hospitals, he became convinced that they contained many inmates whose lunacy or idiocy was of that harmless nature (and whose recovery was hopeless) that they could be as well taken care of in the several State almshouses as in the hospitals, and at a less expense than the Commonwealth was paying for their support. In this opinion he was sustained by the superintendents of the hospitals. Their removal would not only be a saving in the sum paid for their support, but it would leave more room for those who remained, which seemed to be a desirable object. After a consultation with your Board, and with his Excellency the Governor, notice was given that all of that class who were harmless, and who would not require any extra care, would be received at the State almshouses, express directions being given that none should be removed from whom any danger need be apprehended. Four were sent from the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester to Monson, sixteen from the hospital at Taunton to Bridgewater, and two to Tewksbury. The Superintendent of the hospital at Ipswich said he had a number of the class named, and promised to send them to Tewksbury; and the County Commissioners acquiesced in the plan, and approved of it. Subsequently a letter was received from the Superintendent, saying that the County Commissioners thought there



was no law authorizing their removal. On visiting the hospital at Cambridge, a selection of about twelve was made, who were represented to be perfectly harmless by the officer who has the care of them. The Superintendent said there were others of a similar character, and promised to furnish a list of them. Subsequently a letter was received from him, saying, that, after consulting with the Directors, they had come to the conclusion that they had none in the hospital who were fit inmates for the State almshouses, but no reasons were given for such a conclusion.

“The Superintendent of the hospital at Worcester has recently furnished a list of forty-eight inmates of that hospital of the character above named; and they will soon be removed to Monson, or otherwise disposed of.”

Persons who are acquainted with the difficulties attending the investigation of pauper cases, especially those cases where the persons surrounding the paupers have an interest in establishing their claim to State support, and thus in keeping back any information respecting their birth and former history, can readily appreciate the success of Mr. Locke's investigations. These difficulties are very much enhanced in the case of insane paupers, inasmuch as it is of course generally impossible to obtain any information from the paupers themselves. At the same time, the importance of an agency to follow up these cases is not so much in the number of paupers of whose support the Commonwealth may be relieved as in having the impression fixed in all parts of the Commonwealth, that every case will come under the scrutinizing observation of the agent, and will be thoroughly examined by one skilful to detect fraud, and thoroughly persevering in ascertaining the real facts of every case.

#### RAILROAD AGENTS.

By the third section of the Act of 1851, chapter 342, the Commissioners are required “to appoint one or more persons to be approved by the Governor and Council, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the names of all foreigners who are landed in any city or town within this State otherwise than by water,

and also procure all such further information in relation to the age, &c., of said foreigners as is practicable, in order to identify them in case they should hereafter become a public charge."

In relation to the appointment of these agents the law is peremptory, and the discretion of the Commissioners can only be exercised in relation to the number to be appointed.

The compensation of the agents in 1851 was \$1,152.00.

In 1852 it was \$3,830.05.

In 1853, \$4,733.00

In 1854 it was \$4,837.00.\*

The following tables will exhibit the number of persons who arrived at the different railroad stations where agents were employed in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 :—

### 1851.

[From June 23 to December 31.]

Fall River Railroad,	.	.	.	.	1,840
Boston and Worcester Railroad,	.	.	.	.	2,090
"    "    Providence	"	.	.	.	1,640
"    "    Lowell	"	.	.	.	136
Fitchburg	"	.	.	.	206
Eastern	"	.	.	.	467
Boston and Maine	"	.	.	.	153
Norwich	"	.	.	.	137
Western	"	.	.	.	6
					<hr/>
Making in all	.	.	.	.	6,675

Of this number 112 made application for relief, and were sent out of the Commonwealth, free of charge, by the lines of travel that brought them into the State.

\* The amount of compensation to these agents is taken from the books kept at the office of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the port of Boston. There is some discrepancy between this statement and those contained in the annual reports of the Commissioners, owing, probably, to the different periods of taking the accounts.

1852.

Boston and Worcester Railroad,	.	.	3,652
“ “ Lowell “	.	.	50
“ “ Providence “	.	.	2,937
“ “ Maine “	.	.	134
“ “ Eastern “	.	.	239
“ “ Fitchburg “	.	.	229
“ “ Fall River at F. R.,	.	.	3,118
Various Roads at Worcester,	.	.	1,241
“ “ “ Springfield,	.	.	1,052
“ “ “ Lowell,	.	.	136
			<hr/>
Total number of aliens,	.	.	12,788

Of this number, 132 made applications to Commissioners for that year for relief, 120 of whom were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the place whence they came. Twelve were sent to the hospital, and, after recovering from sickness, sent out of the State by those who brought them into it, in accordance with the law.

1853.

Boston and Providence Railroad,	.	.	3,656
“ “ Worcester “	.	.	3,279
Fitchburg “	.	.	318
Lowell “	.	.	157
Boston and Maine “	.	.	35
Eastern “	.	.	111
			<hr/>
Total in Boston,	.	.	7,556
At Fall River,	.	.	3,934
“ Springfield,	.	.	1,359
“ Worcester,	.	.	843
“ Lowell,	.	.	405
			<hr/>
			14,097

Of the foregoing, 10,578 arrived in New York during the year 1853, viz., 6,704 bound to Boston, and 3,874 to other places in the State.

Of the whole number, 10,662 came intending to remain, viz., 5,287 in Boston, and 5,375 in other portions of the State.

## 1854.

Boston & Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	2,299
" Worcester, "	.	.	.	3,139
" Fitchburg, "	.	.	.	462
" Lowell, "	.	.	.	507
" Maine, "	.	.	.	50
" Eastern, "	.	.	.	195
Total in Boston,	.	.	.	<hr/> 6,652
At Fall River,	.	.	.	4,116
" Springfield,	.	.	.	1,189
" Worcester,	.	.	.	868
" Lowell,	.	.	.	370
				<hr/> 6,543
				<hr/> 13,195

Of this number who arrived in 1854, 187 have made application to the Commissioners for relief, 122 of whom were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the place whence they came; 65 have been sent to the hospital, and, after recovering from sickness, sent out of the State by those who brought them into it, in accordance with the law, as follows:—

To New York, by Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	47
" " " Worcester "	.	.	.	49
" " " Fall River "	.	.	.	33
" " " Steamer Bay State,	.	.	.	7
" " " " Empire State,	.	.	.	8
" " " N. H. & Hartford Railroad,	.	.	.	5
" " " Stony Brook Railroad	.	.	.	6
" Canada, " Lowell Railroad,	.	.	.	1
" " " Vt. Central & Nashua Railroad,	.	.	.	6
" Providence, " Providence & Worcester Railroad,	.	.	.	1
" Albany, " Western Railroad,	.	.	.	9
" Connecticut " Norwich & Worcester Railroad,	.	.	.	4

To Montreal by Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ N. Hampshire, Nashua & Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	4
“ Canada, by Connecticut River Railroad, . . . . .	2
“ Maine, “ Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ Providence “ Steamer Bradford Durfee, . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	187

In addition to the foregoing, there have been sent out of the State from different State Almshouses, as follows :—

State Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . . . .	49
“ “ Monson, . . . . .	30
“ “ Tewksbury, . . . . .	39
	<hr/>
	118

Of the whole number, 8,030 arrived in New York during the year 1854, viz., 5,465 bound to Boston, and 2,565 to other places in the State.

Also, of the whole number, 10,905 came intending to remain, viz., 4,058 in Boston, and 6,847 in other portions of the State.

As before remarked, the law peremptorily requires the appointment of agents to ascertain the names of all foreigners who arrive within the State otherwise than by water. It is true that the Commissioners have a discretionary power as to the number to be employed. They “shall appoint one or more.” But it is obvious that, if the *system* is to be continued, several agents are necessary, inasmuch as one person can faithfully attend to but one railroad station; and unless all the roads are watched, very little advantage would result from attending to one. But the Commissioners very much doubt the expediency of maintaining a system like the present. The necessary expense seems out of proportion to the benefits derived. The same money (more than \$14,000) judiciously expended in other ways would, in their judgment, go much further than it now does in watching those who come into the State otherwise than by water, and especially as, in most cases, there would be but little difficulty in ascertaining the



means of conveyance by which paupers entered the Commonwealth at any time within a year after their arrival, in case they claimed support.

#### COMMUTATIONS OF BONDS.

By the statute of 1853, chapter 366, the Commissioners are authorized to commute the bonds taken by Superintendents of Alien Passengers, in accordance with the provisions of statute of 1848, chapter 313, "on such terms as in their judgment may promote the interest of the Commonwealth."

At the beginning of the year there were bonds outstanding for 4,124 persons. At the close of the year there had been bonds cancelled for 716 persons, upon terms generally satisfactory to all parties, and \$1,213 received therefor. There still remain bonds for 3,408 persons, and also about \$6,700 due. The largest portion of bills unpaid, and nearly one-half of the bonds not cancelled, are due from Harnden & Co., who are insolvent.

Since the passage of the Act of 1853, chapter 366, the Commissioners have received for bonds cancelled as follows:—

1853, for 2,629 persons, . . . .	\$5,033 87	
1854, " 716 " . . . .	1,213 00	
	<hr/>	\$6,246 87
Expense of collecting said bonds, . . . .		16 38
		<hr/>
Net amount received, . . . . .		\$6,230 49

The following bills have accrued for the support of persons on said bonds since they were cancelled, and have been paid out of the above fund, viz.:—

City of Boston, . . . .	\$21 07	
" " Lynn, . . . .	41 37	
" " Newburyport, . . . .	15 00	77 44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .		\$6,153 05

At the time the bonds were cancelled, there were bills due on those bonds for the support of persons on the same to

the amount of \$1,225.33, which has all been paid over to the parties for whom it was collected, as follows :—

City of Boston, . . . . .	\$694 62
“ “ Cambridge, . . . . .	7 00
“ “ Charlestown, . . . . .	57 14
“ “ Lawrence, . . . . .	86 75
“ “ Lowell, . . . . .	117 65
“ “ Roxbury, . . . . .	137 58
“ “ Worcester, . . . . .	2 17
Town of Brighton, . . . . .	80 00
“ “ Danvers, . . . . .	41 42
Estate of the late J. B. Munroe, . . . . .	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,225 33

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Commissioners are required, by the sixth section of the Act of 1851, chapter 342, to make in their annual report “such suggestions in relation to the present or other plans for the support of paupers as may occur to them.” In a field of observation so wide, embracing politico-economical considerations of the greatest moment, and affecting the best interests of society, a difficulty occurs at once in the large variety of topics presented for consideration.

The necessity and propriety of some public provision for supporting the poor are no longer open to discussion in this Commonwealth; nor have they been in England since the reign of Henry VIII., prior to which the poor in England subsisted wholly on private charity; and this burden cannot be regarded as a duty so much as a privilege. “*Ye have the poor always with you,*” is a divine truth in all time, pressing upon the conscience, and appealing constantly to the better feelings of our nature; and the progress of civilization is marked by no more conspicuous landmarks than the measures adopted by any community for the support of the poor. It is only *the best means of doing this* that are now open to discussion. And here the difficulties which the candid mind is obliged to encounter are vastly greater than those suppose who have never given the subject a careful consideration. To

feed the hungry and to clothe the naked in a manner befitting a Christian community seem a very simple matter; but how to do this so as to prevent the dissolute and vicious from eating the bread of idleness at the expense of the industrious and temperate; to discover fraud, and punish vice; to deal gently with the unfortunate, and, at the same time, to hold a firm control over the base; and especially how the State may do this by general laws, in such a manner, and to such an extent, as not to render individual citizens indifferent to the wants and sufferings of the poor and callous to the calls of humanity, thus hardening the heart, and strengthening the selfish propensities of man,—here difficulties beset the pathway at every step.

It is obvious that a clear distinction exists between what may be called the *public duties of the State*, in supporting the poor, and that *private charity* which should go forth from every man towards his neighbor, requiring him, by ever-present laws and by ever-binding obligations, to visit the poor, to protect the weak, to aid the unfortunate, not merely by the offer of money, (which, indeed, is generally the cheapest charity,) but by sympathy, advice, encouragement; and these not given grudgingly, or in quantities at the wholesale price, but in a kindly spirit, with sound judgment, in good taste, and with discretion, bearing consolation to the wounded spirit, and remembering always that, if it is more blessed to give than to receive, it is also often more hard to receive than to give. There is a marked difference between this neighborly love and charity, which affects, or should affect, the individual, and those public provisions for the poor which are open, exposed to the rude gaze of the world, and must be the subject of general rules, which are often necessarily harsh in their operation, and sometimes almost crush gentle spirits into the dust, although actually saving them from hunger and cold.

Public charities may be compared to a noble river, rolling on in majesty to the sea, and bearing on its bosom the wealth of States. Private charity is like the humble rivulet, rising in almost unknown and inaccessible points among the distant hills, and meandering along through valleys and meadows, now entirely lost to view, now emerging in sparkling life and beauty, with banks of green and pebbly bottom, winding along its

course until at length it makes a part of the river, and is soon lost in the distant sea. Lost only to mortal view; for in that eternity to which all things human are tending, nothing good is ever lost, but every act of charity, from genuine love to the neighbor, is gathered up and saved, and, like the drop of cold water given to the humblest disciple, will never be forgotten except by the benefactor.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PAUPER LAWS.

In this Commonwealth, from the earliest times, the laws have contemplated two classes of persons to be supported at the public expense.

1. The domestic poor, or those who have what are termed settlements within the Commonwealth.

2. Those persons (foreigners and others) who have no settlements within the Commonwealth, and who, in more modern times, are known as *State paupers*; that is, persons for whose support no town is specially liable, and whom the State itself supports by remunerating the towns where such persons are in fact relieved, for a part or the whole of the expense incurred on account of such paupers.

The policy of our legislature has been, to require every town to relieve the poor within its limits; but those who have settlements in other towns in the Commonwealth may be sent to those towns, and must be there supported; and for those who have no settlements within the Commonwealth, the towns which support them have a claim on the State treasury. That was the system until quite recently, when the State erected almshouses, wherein it undertakes to provide for the support of all State paupers.

#### THE LAW OF SETTLEMENTS.

In regard to the law of settlements in this Commonwealth, the principles which are to govern every case have always been few and simple; but in the application of them to the varying circumstances of different cases there has been a vast deal of discussion; and the books are full of reported decisions, an examination of which will show that no subjects have been so much or so ably litigated, and in relation to none has there



been a greater display of legal acumen on the bench and at the bar. Questions of this sort do not seem to occasion so much litigation as formerly; nor is it probable that they will hereafter, inasmuch as almost every point that can be raised would seem to have been settled by the judicial tribunals; although the character of town officers must very much change in Massachusetts when sharp controversies in relation to the settlement of paupers shall cease to exist in our courts.

There is an impression, more or less strong in different parts of the Commonwealth, that some change ought to be made in the law of settlements, which it is contended is not now applicable to our condition, and which, in many cases, operates unjustly on remote agricultural regions, and in favor of manufacturing towns and cities of recent growth. As this subject does not seem to come within the specified duties of the Commissioners, they forbear to do more than allude to it in this report.

#### FOREIGN PAUPERS.

That branch of the subject of pauperism which relates to State paupers has for several years excited much attention in the Commonwealth, particularly so far as it affects persons from foreign countries who are thrown upon our shores as paupers, or who have become such here. The large increase of State paupers has created some alarm, and has caused, from time to time, great excitement, and various expedients have been resorted to by the legislature to check the evil and to correct the abuses which have been caused by it.

Of the right of every political sovereignty to make laws respecting the entrance within its limits of persons from other countries, there is no doubt whatever. It is a right which underlies all political independence—one which has always been exercised, and seldom denied; and out of England, in the old world, no private individual can even enter the territory of any nation without having first obtained liberty to do so; and he may be compelled to leave at a moment's warning, and without having any reason assigned for the order.

The colonists of the Massachusetts Bay early claimed the right to exclude persons from their territory who from any



cause were deemed objectionable. They frequently exercised this power, both by general laws and by special orders, in individual instances. They even inflicted the punishment of death on persons who insisted on returning after banishment, although these persons had come from the mother country, and were subjects of the same power as the colonists themselves. Without undertaking to defend, or even to apologize for, the extreme measures of intolerance which they adopted and carried into execution, the fact is mentioned here as showing that this power was asserted in the earliest period of our history, and was earnestly defended at the time.\*

It may be useful in this connection to refer to some of the early laws on this subject of pauperism.

As early as 1659, every shire court or any two magistrates had power "to determine all differences about the lawful settling and providing for poor persons." This Act, which evidently was based upon and had reference to some earlier law, made no distinction between citizens, aliens or transient sojourners. Indeed, the colonists had so recently arrived that distinctions of this sort would hardly be thought of at that early day. In 1693, however, a law was passed providing for the warning of persons to depart from towns where they were not inhabitants; and after the expiration of fourteen days they were forcibly ejected, if necessary. In 1767, further provision was made for sending home poor persons who were inhabitants of some other Colony or Province.

In 1793, an Act was passed prohibiting felons, convicts and infamous persons from landing in this Commonwealth, and shipmasters were forbidden under a penalty to bring in such.

In 1819, an Act was passed providing that masters of vessels might be required, by the overseers of the poor of any town, to indemnify the town for three years against any cost or charge from persons brought in who might become paupers.

By a statute passed in 1830, masters of vessels were re-

\* See, upon this point, Hubbard's History of New England. The declaration of the General Court in defence of the proceedings against the Quakers. See also "Norton's Heart of New England, rent at the blasphemies of the present generation: Cambridge, 1659"—a work which was prepared by order of the General Court, and for which the author received the thanks of that body and a grant of land.

quired to give bonds to indemnify towns where passengers were landed from their support as paupers. There was a further provision that, by paying five dollars for any passenger, the claim for a bond should be commuted.

These various provisions of the Act of 1830 were incorporated into the Revised Statutes in 1835, chapter 46, sections 27, 28 and 29.

Subsequently to 1830, a commission, appointed by the King of England to examine into the condition of the poor and to report a plan of relief, after years of investigation made a report, which, after disclosing hideous details of poverty, distress and profligacy, revealed to the world the startling fact that several of the parishes in England had already adopted emigration as the best method of relief, and they had therefore raised money to pay the charges of shipping paupers to foreign lands. The Commissioners actually gave it as their opinion that this mode of disposing of paupers ought to be encouraged. The fruits of this policy were soon visible amongst us. "Idiots, lunatics, the lame, the aged and infirm, women and children, were thrown upon our shores destitute of every thing, and our poorhouses were filled with foreigners in this hopeless and helpless condition."\*

At a later day it became known, or was generally believed, that the same plan of relief had been adopted on the Continent, and it became apparent that some more effective laws must be passed to check an evil which might in time become a most formidable one.

In 1837, an important law was passed by the Legislature, which contains provisions more stringent than those before adopted; and as it has been the subject of much discussion, and especially as a portion of it has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is deemed advisable to insert the principal sections of the Act in this place.

SECTION 1. "When any vessel shall arrive at any port or harbor within this State, from any port or place without the same, with alien passengers on board, the officer or officers

\* See the argument of Mr. Davis, in the 7th Vol. of Howard's Supreme Court Reports, p. 315.

whom the mayor and aldermen of the city, or the selectmen of the town where it is proposed to land such passengers, are hereby authorized and required to appoint, shall go on board such vessel, and examine into the condition of said passengers."

SECTION 2. "If, on such examination, there shall be found among said passengers any lunatic, idiot, maimed, aged or infirm persons, incompetent, in the opinion of the officer so examining, to maintain themselves, or who have been paupers in any other country, no such alien passenger shall be permitted to land until the master, owner, consignee or agent of such vessel shall have given to such city or town a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and sufficient surety, that no such lunatic or indigent passenger shall become a city, town, or State charge within ten years from the date of said bond."

SECTION 3. "No alien passengers other than those spoken of in the preceding section shall be permitted to land until the master, owner, consignee or agent of such vessel shall pay to the regularly appointed boarding officer the sum of two dollars for each passenger so landing; and the money so collected shall be paid into the treasury of the city or town, to be appropriated as the city or town may direct, for the support of foreign paupers."

SECTION 4. "The officer or officers required in the first section of this Act to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, or the selectmen respectively, shall from time to time notify the pilots of the port of the said city or town of the place or places where the said examination is to be made; and the said pilots shall be required to anchor all such vessels at the place so appointed, and require said vessels there to remain till such examination shall be had; and any pilot who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty imposed upon him by this section, or who shall, through negligence or design, permit any alien passenger to land before such examination shall be had, shall forfeit to the city or town a sum not less than fifty nor more than two thousand dollars."

SECTION 5. "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any vessel coming on shore in distress, or to any alien passengers taken from any wreck where life is in danger."

Soon after the passage of this law, some of the parties who were affected by its operation denied its constitutionality, particularly the provision in the third section, which prohibits the landing of alien passengers who arrive in any vessel at any port or harbor in the State until the master, owner, consignee or agent of the vessel shall pay the regularly appointed boarding officer the sum of two dollars for each passenger, to be appropriated to the support of foreign paupers.

One James Norris, an inhabitant of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, arrived in the port of Boston on or about the 26th day of June, 1849, in command of the schooner "Union Jack," of St. John. There were on board the schooner at the time of her arrival in Boston a certain number of alien passengers, but none of them were "lunatics, idiots, maimed, aged or infirm." Prior to their landing, the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the city of Boston demanded two dollars for each and every alien passenger before he would allow them to land. The captain paid the amount demanded under protest, and then brought a suit against the city of Boston, this corporation having received the money, to recover back the amount so paid. The case was carried to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and was there argued by Mr. Choate and Mr. Theodore Otis for the plaintiff, and by Mr. J. T. Austin, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and E. G. Austin, City Attorney, for the defendants. The case is reported in the 4th volume of Metcalf's Reports, page 282. The principal point relied on was, that the provision of law requiring the payment of the money was opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and was therefore void.

The decision of the Court was in favor of the constitutionality of this provision; and an elaborate and learned opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Shaw, in which this position was maintained with his usual ability, and with that logical acumen, clearness, cogency of reasoning and affluence of learning, which for many years have caused the judgments of this eminent jurist to be regarded as aphorisms of legal wisdom.



The plaintiff, however, being dissatisfied with the result, carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A case involving similar questions had gone up to the same Court from New York, and these cases were argued several times before any judgment was pronounced, because, as it was generally understood, the members of the Court were equally divided on the subject.

Probably no cases were ever argued before that tribunal where there was a greater display of forensic ability.

The New York case (*Smith v. Turner*) was argued at the December Term, 1845, by Mr. Webster and Mr. D. B. Ogden for the plaintiff in error and against the constitutionality of the law, and on the other side by Mr. Willis Hall and Mr. John Van Buren. At the December Term, 1847, the same case was argued by the same counsel on each side, and at the December Term, 1848, by Mr. John Van Buren for the defendant in error.

The Boston case (*Norris v. City of Boston*) was argued at the December Term, 1846, by Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate for the plaintiff in error and against the law, and by Mr. John Davis on the other side.

At the December Term, 1847, the same case was argued by Mr. Choate for the plaintiff, and at the December Term, 1848, by Mr. Webster and Mr. J. Prescott Hall, of New York, for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Davis and Mr. Ashmun for the defendant in error.\*

At length, at the January Term of the Supreme Court, 1849, a decision was pronounced. The result was remarkable, whether we regard the number of opinions given by the judges, or the style and manner of reasoning which were displayed.

\* It is proper to state here that, although the city of Boston was the nominal party in this suit, the State was the real party, and the suit was defended by counsel appointed by the Governor and Council, by virtue of the Resolve of the General Court of 1846, chapter 27, as follows: "Whereas there is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, a certain action, in which James Norris is plaintiff, and the city of Boston is defendant, in error, in which it appears, by a communication addressed by the Mayor of Boston to the Governor of the Commonwealth, that the Commonwealth is alone interested; therefore

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of his Council, is hereby authorized to retain counsel in said action, and to fix the compensation of said counsel, and draw his warrant on the Treasury for the same."



A majority of the judges held that the statutes of New York and Massachusetts imposing taxes upon alien passengers arriving in the ports of those States were contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null and void. The Court arrived at this result by a majority of *one*; but in the reasoning adopted no three judges agreed, and in fact every judge who took this side of the question gave a separate opinion, namely, Mr. Justice McLean, of Ohio, Mr. Justice Wayne, of Georgia, Mr. Justice Grier, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Justice Catron, of Tennessee, and Mr. Justice McKinley, of Louisiana—*five* in all.

On the other hand, Mr. Chief Justice Taney, of Maryland, Mr. Justice Daniel, of Virginia, Mr. Justice Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Justice Nelson, of New York, maintained the constitutionality of the law.

A majority of one being against the constitutionality of the provision authorizing the collection of head money of alien passengers, the judgment of the Court was entered accordingly.

Immediately after this result was made known a demand was made for the money which had been so collected; and suits are now pending against the city of Boston to recover back large sums, collected, as it is alleged, under an unconstitutional law. As all the money collected by the city of Boston was so collected by virtue of a State law, and was most of it expended for the support of State paupers, and as by the resolve of February 26, 1845, chapter 76,\* the treasurer of every town and city was required to pay over to the State Treasurer all sums at that time remaining in their hands, and afterwards all *balances* so remaining, grave questions will undoubtedly arise between the cities and towns who may be sued for money so collected, and the Commonwealth, especially if they are held liable to refund all the moneys so by them collected.

The main point decided by the Supreme Court at Washington was, that the collection of money of alien passengers before they were permitted to land was unconstitutional and void, because “a regulation of foreign commerce,” which is exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

\* See also the Act of 1840, ch. 96, which required City and Town Treasurers to pay over all *balances* to the State Treasurer and to make certain returns.

This was the point involved in these celebrated cases ; but in their opinions several of the judges entered into discussions which affect other portions of the State laws respecting alien passengers, and which, in fact, amount to a sanction of them ; especially that provision of our law authorizing the requirement of a bond from passengers, that they will never become a public charge, and a refusal to permit their landing until such bond is given.

Mr. Justice McLean says, " In giving the commercial power to Congress, the States did not part with that power of self-preservation which must be inherent in every organized community. They may guard against the introduction of any thing which may corrupt the morals or endanger the health or lives of their citizens. Quarantine or health laws have been passed by the States, and regulations of police, for their protection and welfare." Again the same judge says, " Except to guard its citizens against diseases and paupers, the municipal power of a State cannot prohibit the introduction of foreigners brought to this country under the authority of Congress. It may deny them a residence, unless they shall give security to indemnify the public should they become paupers."

Mr. Justice Wayne says, " The States may meet such persons (viz., paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives) upon their arrival in port, and may put them under all proper restraints. They may prevent them from entering their territories, and may carry them out or drive them off."

Mr. Justice McKinley says, " The ship, the cargo, the master, the crew and the passengers are all under the protection of the laws of the United States to the final termination of the voyage ; and the passengers have a right to be landed and go on shore under the protection and subject to these laws only except so far as they may be subject to the quarantine laws of the place where they are landed, which laws are not drawn in question in this controversy."

Mr. Justice Grier says, " It must be borne in mind (what has sometimes been forgotten) that the controversy in this case is not with regard to the right claimed by the State of Massachusetts, in the second section of this act, to repel from her shores lunatics, idiots, criminals or paupers, which any foreign country, or even one of her sister States, might

endeavor to thrust upon her, nor the right of any State whose domestic security might be endangered by the admission of free negroes to exclude them from her borders. This right of the States has its foundation in the sacred law of self-defence, which no power granted to Congress can restrain or annul. It is admitted by all that those powers which relate to merely municipal legislation, or what may be more properly called internal police, are not surrendered or restrained, and that it is as competent and necessary for a State to provide precautionary measures against the moral pestilence of paupers, vagabonds and convicts, as it is to guard against the physical pestilence which may arise from unsound and infectious articles imported."

Mr. Chief Justice Taney says, "It seems that Massachusetts deems the introduction of aliens into the State from foreign countries likely to produce in the State a numerous population, heavily and injuriously burdensome to its citizens. It would be easy to show from the public history of the times that the apprehensions of the State are well founded, that a fearful amount of disease and pauperism is daily brought to our shores in emigrant ships, and that measures of precaution and self-defence have become absolutely necessary on the Atlantic border. But whether this law was necessary or not, is not a question for this court; and I forbear, therefore, to discuss its justice and necessity. This court has no power to inquire whether a State has acted wisely or justly in the exercise of its reserved powers. Massachusetts had the sole and exclusive right to judge for herself whether any evil was to be apprehended from the introduction of alien passengers from foreign countries; and, in the exercise of her discretion, she had a right to exclude them if she thought proper to do so. Of course I do not speak of public functionaries or agents or officers of foreign governments. Undoubtedly no State has a right to interfere with the free ingress of persons of that description; but there does not appear to have been any such among the aliens who are the subjects of this suit; and no question, therefore, can arise on that score."

Again he says, "I do not understand that the lawfulness of the provision for taking bond, where the emigrants are *actual paupers, and unable to gain a livelihood*, has been controverted.

That question, it is true, is not before us in this case; but the right of the State to protect itself against the burden of supporting those who come to us from European almshouses seems to be conceded in the argument."

After the decision of *Norris v. City of Boston*, the Legislature of this Commonwealth passed an Act (1850, chapter 105) which was evidently intended to conform to that decision, and still to afford the public all the benefits of the former law. By a subsequent Act, (1852, chapter 279,) it is provided that whenever any vessel shall arrive with alien passengers on board, if on examination there shall be found among said passengers any lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or maimed person, no such person shall be permitted to land until a suitable bond is given that such passenger shall not, within ten years, become a city, town or State charge.

That this provision of law is constitutional there would seem to be no fair question, both upon principle and upon the authority of *Norris v. City of Boston*.

The same section contains, however, a further provision, that alien passengers who are not lunatic, idiotic, &c., shall not be permitted to land until a bond is given that "such person shall not become a charge as aforesaid within five years from the date of the bond, provided, however, that, in lieu of the bond lastly above mentioned, the said Superintendent may receive from said master, owner, consignee or agent, such sum as, in his judgment, shall be sufficient to cover the risk incurred by the Commonwealth in permitting such passenger to be landed, and thereupon permit such passenger to be landed, provided that the sum to be paid shall in no case be less than two dollars."

It is under this provision that a large sum of money is collected annually by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the port of Boston; and probably such money can never be recovered back, it being in the nature of a voluntary payment.

The right of the State to demand a bond like that contemplated, before allowing alien passengers to land who are not sick, or paupers, or vagabonds, is supposed to come within the principles laid down by a majority of the court in the case of *Norris v. City of Boston*, as not being an interference with the exclusive right of Congress to regulate commerce.



The Commissioners consider it desirable to give a full account of the decision of the Supreme Court, as it has been often misunderstood. The whole discussion in that case shows the propriety, if not the necessity, of some uniform system of legislation by the Congress of the United States, which undoubtedly possesses complete jurisdiction over the whole subject of foreign immigration. Until this is done, a casual examination of the State laws upon the subject will show that a complete and thorough revision of them is highly desirable. Almost every year witnesses some change in these laws in principle or in detail; and it is sometimes quite difficult to ascertain what the law is upon a given point, the legislation on this important subject being as remarkable for its slovenly style as for any thing else.

The titles of most of the various statutes on this subject, since the Revised Statutes, are here inserted:—

1. An Act in relation to the Poor of unincorporated places. 1837, chap. 178. [Passed April 17th.]
2. An Act providing for a return by Overseers of the Poor. 1837, chap. 194. [Passed April 18th.]
3. An Act concerning Lunatics. 1837, chap. 228. [Passed April 19th.]
4. An Act concerning Commitments to the State Lunatic Hospital. 1838, chap. 31. [Passed March 8th.]
5. An Act in addition to an Act concerning Lunatics. 1839, chap. 149. [Passed April 10th.]
6. An Act to establish the Boston Lunatic Hospital. 1839, chap. 131. [Passed April 8th.]
7. An Act in addition to an Act relating to Alien Passengers. 1840, chap. 96. [Passed March 24th.]
8. An Act in addition to an Act to establish the Boston Lunatic Hospital. 1840, chap. 79. [Passed March 23d.]
9. An Act concerning returns by Overseers of the Poor. 1841, chap. 116, [Passed March 18th.]
10. An Act concerning Lunatics. 1841, chap. 77. [Passed March 13th.]
11. An Act concerning the State Lunatic Hospital. 1842, chap. 96. [Passed March 3d.]
12. An Act in addition to an Act providing for returns by Overseers of the Poor. 1844, chap. 146. [Passed March 16th.]
13. An Act concerning Alien Passengers. 1845, chap. 76. [Passed February 26th.]
14. An Act concerning the Study of Medicine. 1845, chap. 242. [Passed March 26th.]
15. An Act for the removal of insane persons confined in jail for debt. 1848, chap. 320. [Passed May 10th.]



16. An Act concerning Alien Passengers. 1848, chap. 313. [Passed May 10th.]

17. An Act concerning Alien Passengers. 1849, chap. 34. [Passed March 16th.]

18. An Act in relation to Paupers. 1849, chap. 66. [Passed March 30th.]

19. An Act in relation to the settlement of certain Pauper Accounts. 1849, chap. 151. [Passed April 28th.]

20. An Act relative to State Lunatic Paupers. 1849, chap. 207. [Passed May 2d.]

21. An Act relating to Alien Passengers. 1850, chap. 105. [Passed March 20th.]

22. An Act requiring returns from the Superintendent of Alien Passengers. 1850, chap. 292. [Passed May 3d.]

23. An Act to appoint a Board of Commissioners in relation to Alien Passengers and State Paupers. 1851, chap. 342. [Passed May 24th.]

24. An Act relating to the accounts for the support of State Paupers. 1851, chap. 42. [Passed April 14th.]

25. An Act in addition to an Act to establish the Boston Lunatic Hospital. 1851, chap. 243. [Passed May 23d.]

26. An Act authorizing the erection of a second Hospital for the Insane. 1851, chap. 251. [Passed May 24th.]

27. An Act concerning Alien Passengers. 1852, chap. 279. [Passed May 20th.]

28. An Act in relation to Paupers having no settlement in this Commonwealth. 1852, chap. 275. [Passed May 20th.]

29. An Act concerning the transit of Alien Passengers. 1853, chap. 360. [Passed May 23d.]

30. An Act in relation to the Commutation of bonds taken by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers. 1853, chap. 366. [Passed May 23d.]

31. An Act concerning the State Pauper Establishments within this Commonwealth. 1853, chap. 352. [Passed May 21st.]

32. An Act relative to Pauper Convicts. 1853, chap. 388. [Passed May 25th.]

33. An Act in addition to an Act authorizing the erection of a second Hospital for the Insane. 1853, chap. 195. [Passed April 27th.]

34. An Act concerning the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton. 1853, chap. 318. [Passed May 11th.]

35. An Act in addition to an Act concerning the State Pauper Establishments within this Commonwealth. 1854, chap. 189. [Passed March 28th.]

36. An Act in addition to an Act concerning the transit of Alien Passengers. 1854, chap. 219. [Passed April 4th.]

37. An Act in relation to the Hospital on Rainsford Island for State Paupers. 1854, chap. 262. [Passed April 12th.]

38. An Act concerning the State Pauper Establishments within this Commonwealth. 1854, chap. 355. [Passed April 24th.]

39. An Act concerning the Lunatic State Paupers and admission to State Pauper Establishments. 1854, chap. 437. [Passed April 29th.]

The constitutional power of State Legislatures to pass laws on this subject would seem to be established in the following particulars:—

1. State Legislatures may lawfully pass laws requiring the master of any ship arriving in any port of the State to make a report in writing, on oath or affirmation, of the name, place of birth and last legal settlement, age and occupation of every person brought as a passenger, and of all persons permitted to land during the voyage, or to go on board of any other vessel, with the intention of proceeding to such State, under penalty in case of neglect or refusal.—*Miln's Case*, (11 Peters, R. 102.)

2. State Legislatures may make laws absolutely prohibiting paupers and diseased persons from landing in any port of the State except upon such terms and conditions as they may deem proper.

3. State laws may also be passed, it would seem, denying a residence to foreigners unless they shall give security to indemnify the public should they become paupers.—*Mr. Justice McLean's Opinion in 7th of Howard's Reports*, R. 406.

4. And it would also seem to be lawful to make provisions that such foreigners may be authorized, voluntarily, to commute for such security by the present payment of money.

A proposition has sometimes been entertained to make the law respecting alien passengers much more stringent than it is at present, and especially to increase the amount of head money on commutation of bonds. But a measure of this sort might operate injuriously. Indeed, this would follow of necessity, unless provisions equally stringent were adopted in other States, inasmuch as foreign immigrants destined for Massachusetts would be landed in States where the laws are more favorable, and our Commonwealth might lose the head money, and still be subjected to the burden of supporting paupers who would find their way here from other States. Thus, the whole number of foreigners coming into the State in 1851 was larger by five thousand than in the year 1850, yet the number arriving *by water* was nearly one thousand less than in the preceding year—a fact which an intelligent Committee of the Legislature in 1852 attributed to the then laws

of our State and those of the State of New York on this subject. The bonds there demanded, they say, being much less onerous than those our statutes required, strong inducements were held out to ship-owners and ship-masters to go to New York rather than Boston; and the natural result was, that our neighbors got the bonds or head money, while we were obliged to support those paupers who came to us by land, and at the same time the commercial operations of the State were diminished.\*

It is only the Congress of the United States that can make laws on this subject which shall act uniformly over the whole country.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR BOSTON.

In the Report of the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the port of Boston for 1854, which has been recently presented to the Governor and Council, and is now in the possession of the Legislature, there are some statements of facts to which we deem it proper to allude in this Report.

The number of vessels boarded by that officer, having passengers on board, was one thousand and eighty-five, and the number of passengers was thirty-one thousand and six, namely:—

In 75 American vessels from England,	. . .	17,187
In 6   "       "       "       Sweden,	. . .	581
In 67   "       "       "       Br. Provinces,	. . .	2,603
In 4    "       "       "       Fayal,	. . .	240
In 71 steamboats from American ports,	. . .	264
In 109 vessels from all other ports,	. . .	615
<hr/>		
332		21,490
<hr/>		
In 35 English vessels from England,	. . .	3,462
In 1   "       "       "       Ireland,	. . .	2
In 656   "       "       "       Br. Provinces,	. . .	5,289
In 5 Swedish   "       "       Sweden,	. . .	533
In 56 vessels of all other nations,	. . .	230
<hr/>		
753		9,516

\* See Senate Document, No. 127, for 1852.

332 American vessels, . . . . .	21,490
<u>1,085</u>	<u>31,006</u>

There were permitted to land in conformity with the laws as follows :—

Those who are Americans or have been in the State before, and for whom no security or commutation is required, . . . . .	6,738
Number for whom bonds have been taken, . . . . .	24
“ died before landing, . . . . .	157
“ commuted at \$2 each, . . . . .	23,718
“ extra commuted, . . . . .	114
“ arrived in American steamboats from American ports, liable to be returned to the State from whence they came, . . . . .	255
	<u>31,006</u>

The following table shows the birthplace of aliens arrived at the port of Boston in 1854 :—

England, . . . . .	2,276	Holland, . . . . .	56
Ireland, . . . . .	17,167	Spain, . . . . .	41
Scotland, . . . . .	787	Calcutta, . . . . .	51
Canada, . . . . .	156	Egypt, . . . . .	2
France, . . . . .	192	St. Helena, . . . . .	9
Fayal, . . . . .	507	Greece, . . . . .	10
Italy, . . . . .	31	Belgium, . . . . .	12
Poland, . . . . .	13	Turkey, . . . . .	8
Hungary, . . . . .	15	Tuscany, . . . . .	13
Austria, . . . . .	17	Aux Cayes, . . . . .	9
Bavaria, . . . . .	21	Cuba, . . . . .	87
Rome, . . . . .	9	Smyrna, . . . . .	20
Cape Hayti, . . . . .	23	C. Good Hope, . . . . .	41
Africa, . . . . .	32	Mexico, . . . . .	4
Portugal, . . . . .	47	India, . . . . .	11
Prussia, . . . . .	10	Bohemia, . . . . .	45
Br. Provinces, . . . . .	5,083	Moravians, . . . . .	57
Germany, . . . . .	811	Welsh, . . . . .	57
Sweden, . . . . .	1,539		
W. Indies, . . . . .	26	Total, . . . . .	<u>29,295</u>



The following table presents the amount of money received by the Superintendent, all of which has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth :—

Commutation fees for 23,718 aliens at \$2, . . .	\$47,436 00
Extra commutation for 114 aliens from \$5 to	
\$25 each, . . . . .	2,408 00
Fines received for violating the laws, . . . .	225 00
Received from various persons for assistance in	
sending paupers to Liverpool, . . . . .	275 47
	<hr/>
	\$50,344 47

The Superintendent reports that the general condition of emigrants the past year is much better than at any former period. Many Scotch girls of good character have arrived, who were selected by an agent for our manufactories, and went directly to work in the factories. The number from Sweden has increased, being fifteen hundred and eight, who were immediately forwarded to the far west, accompanied by an agent.

The Superintendent also reports that "many destitute, friendless, aged and infirm persons, most of whom, having been here many years, applied for and received assistance to return to Ireland, and a few have been sent per order of the Police Court."

"Many of them," he adds, "were taken from our almshouses, and all would have become inmates of these Institutions had they remained in this country. It was no less a deed of charity to the applicants themselves than a great saving to the State to send them home." The number sent in 1854 was one hundred and thirteen, and the cost to the State was fourteen hundred and eighty dollars.

The Commissioners are informed that for several years the present and former Superintendent have sent home destitute persons at the expense of the State, and this course has received the sanction of the executive; but the Commissioners are not aware of any law by which this course can be sanctioned. There is a provision in the Revised Statutes chapter 46, section 17, (amended by Act of 1850, chapter 105,)

that, "upon complaint of the overseers of any town, or of any superintendent of alien passengers, any justice of the peace may, by warrant directed to, and to be executed by, any constable or any other person therein designated, cause such pauper to be sent and conveyed at the expense of the State, by land or water, to any other State, or to any place beyond sea where he belongs, if the justice thinks proper, and if he may be conveniently removed." [See note at the end of this report.]

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The former policy of this State in relation to State paupers is clearly set forth in the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, section 16, which provides that "the overseers of the poor of each town shall also relieve, support and employ all poor persons residing or found in their towns having no lawful settlements within this State, and, in case of their decease, shall decently bury them, the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any, chargeable by law for their support, in the manner hereinbefore provided; otherwise it shall be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth."

This provision had been variously amended from time to time as to the amount to be reimbursed to the towns of the Commonwealth, until at length the sum to be paid was limited to forty-nine cents per week for each adult pauper supported by the towns, and a less sum for children.

It was also provided by law:—

*First.* That no city or town in the Commonwealth should be allowed any thing for the support of persons over twelve years of age while of competent health to labor.

*Second.* That persons not actually or entirely supported by the cities and towns in the Commonwealth, but partially so, were not entitled to any support from the Commonwealth.

*Third.* All poor persons having a legal settlement in any town or city in the Commonwealth, or kindred chargeable by law for their support, were not State paupers, and could not receive support from the Commonwealth.\*

\* See Report of the Commissioners for 1851, Senate Document 1852, number 14, page 4.

Various attempts have been made from time to time for an absolute repeal of that provision of law by which the State was to reimburse the towns any part of these expenses—thus compelling the towns, where State paupers happen to require relief, to support them entirely. It was urged that there were great frauds in the accounts rendered to the Commonwealth.

Thus, in 1851, claims were made on the State treasury for the support of State paupers; which were rejected, as not being in accordance with the laws, amounting in the aggregate to \$22,330.88.

It was urged that there was not, and that there could not be, any system of accountability established which would certainly prevent these over-charges. On the other hand, the injustice of compelling the towns to support these paupers entirely was strongly urged, and especially the inequality which would inevitably result.

The Commissioners of 1851, in their annual report made in January 1852, recommended, instead of requiring the towns to support State paupers entirely, that the Commonwealth itself should make provision for State paupers, and *take the entire charge and support of them*. They suggested the establishment of four distinct almshouses for the accommodation of all aliens who might become a public charge upon the Commonwealth. The Commissioners were "confident in the belief that an expenditure of \$80,000 upon the plan proposed would provide an ample and comfortable home for this unfortunate class of human beings."

Governor Boutwell called attention to this subject in his message in 1852, and a committee to whom the matter was referred reported in favor of the change.

"The attention of the legislature," they say, "has been called for many successive years to the great and increasing burdens cast upon our citizens by the influx of a pauper foreign population; and, in the opinion of the committee, the community are quite prepared for the adoption of some system which, while it shall recognize and answer all claims of humanity, shall check, to some extent at least, the evils under which we now labor, and relieve us in some degree from the enormous expenses to which we are now subjected."

Accordingly, the Act of 1852, chapter 275, was passed,

which provides for the erection of three buildings in different parts of the State, each of them to be sufficient for the accommodation of five hundred inmates. After the completion of these buildings, the towns were to have a right to send to them, to be maintained at the public expense, all paupers not having a settlement within the Commonwealth who were then receiving support from, or who might thereafterwards fall into distress in, said towns. And no city or town was afterwards to receive any payment or allowance from the Commonwealth for the support of any pauper.

For the erection of these buildings, and the fitting up of the buildings on Rainsford Island, scrip was to be issued to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars.

The almshouses were pronounced completed in May, 1854, and have been in operation since that time.

The cost of these establishments has much exceeded an estimates originally made, having amounted to \$241,758. The manner in which the buildings have been constructed has been severely criticized. The edifices have recently been pronounced by high authority to be "poorly built, badly ventilated and heated, faulty in their plan of construction, not provided with a needful supply of water, and, unless a very considerable outlay is made on them, will be in a short time in a ruinous condition."\* But as these establishments were erected under the authority of Commissioners specially appointed for that purpose, the undersigned do not feel called upon to enter upon this field of discussion.†

\* Message of Governor Gardner, January, 1855.

† The amount paid the Commissioners who superintended the erection of the State Almshouses was as follows:—

E. L. Keyes, 468 days, at \$5,		\$2,340 00	
Expenses,	819 43		\$3,159 43
J. J. Maguire, 472 days, at \$5,		\$2,360 00	
Expenses,	356 52		2,716 52
D. Perkins, 356 days, at \$5,		\$1,780 00	
Expenses,	445,85		2,225 85
Towle and Foster, architects for plans, drawings, &c.,	\$946 65		946 65
Total,			\$9,048 45



The current expenses of these establishments, up to  
 December 1, 1854, for the support of inmates,  
 were . . . . . \$80,900 61  
 From December 1, 1854, to February 1, 1855,  
 including Rainsford Island Hospital, the ex-  
 penses for one quarter were . . . . . \$30,611 52

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Amounting in all to . . . . . \$111,512 13  
 for the expenses of these Institutions for nine  
 months.

From this amount should be deducted about 15,000 00  
 for provisions, fuel, clothing, &c., now on hand.

It is suggested that the expenses for the last nine months cannot be fairly taken as an exact basis for an estimate for the future, as the Superintendents and Inspectors have put in much that should properly go to construction account; but as the construction account has already become nearly three times as much as the original estimate, it will not be surprising if the annual expenses are much greater than were expected when this change of system was adopted. It is certain that they will very much exceed the amounts formerly paid by the State to the towns for the support of this class of paupers; although, as has been fairly remarked, the whole expense of supporting them may be no greater, taking into account what it cost the towns over and above what they receive from the State.

The expediency of the change of system in supporting State paupers has been considerably discussed, and in relation to it there is much difference of opinion. This difference extends to the undersigned. While we all agree that the system should now be fairly tried, if it can be done without much increased expense, some of the Commissioners are strongly impressed with the opinion that the change was an unwise one; that the legislation on the subject was somewhat hasty, without due consideration of the new policy proposed, or suitable estimates of the probable expense; that an exaggerated importance was given to difficulties which were only of a temporary character; that the alleged over-charges by towns on the treasury of the Commonwealth excited more alarm than was necessary, inasmuch as these were as easily exposed and resisted as any other

attempts to evade the laws.\* And in this connection it may be stated, that, while the amounts paid by the State for the support of paupers has been constantly diminishing since 1850, the amounts received from alien passengers were very much larger in 1854 than in any previous year.

Thus the amounts actually paid, to the towns on account of State paupers, as appears by the rolls, were:—

In 1850,	. . . . .	\$68,188 45
“ 1851,	. . . . .	65,140 70
“ 1852,	. . . . .	51,825 30
“ 1853,	. . . . .	49,139 48
“ 1854,	. . . . .	48,600 87 †
The amount received from alien passengers in 1850 was . . .		35,136 08
The amount received from alien passengers in 1854 was . . .		52,634 73.

Whether paupers can be maintained at less expense in large establishments than they formerly were by being scattered through several hundred towns, remains to be seen. In regard to convicts and insane persons, no doubt much good results from classification, and the expense also must be less where

\* Doubtless many of the illegal claims on the State Treasury were made in ignorance of the law, or, what is more excusable, inability to discover what the laws were. It is said that an ancient tyrant was in the habit of causing his decrees to be affixed to pillars so high that people could not read them. Some of the slovenly legislation on the subject of paupers might well be put out of sight, for the credit of the Commonwealth. That the illegal claims made by towns for the support of State paupers were successfully resisted, appears from the annual accounts in the Auditor's office. In 1851, the amount of illegal claims presented was \$22,330.88. In 1854, the amount was only \$3,808.53.

† In relation to this statement, it is proper to say that the dates refer to the financial years, when the various amounts, which, as to pauper accounts, is from November to November, were paid. Thus the amount stated as paid in 1854 actually accrued in the previous financial year, 1853. The accounts for 1854 will be much less than the amount above stated, inasmuch as they will only cover the time from November 1, 1853, to June 1, 1854, from which time State paupers were supported by the State in its own almshouses. Judging from the accounts already received, the amounts to be paid the towns for State paupers for the financial year 1854 will be less than \$24,000. It is proper to state, also, that the amounts stated as received on account of alien passengers is from January to January. The amounts mentioned in the text, as paid on account of State paupers, (not including lunatics,) are taken from the rolls in the Auditor's office, and include the whole amount paid, including some claims not in former printed statements.

means of restraint are requisite ; but in relation to paupers, persons who cannot support themselves, it is difficult to see what great benefits can be derived from classification when the very name or designation of these people signifies that they are all of one class, and must remain so until they cease to be paupers ; and as to expense, the proof is yet to be made whether more labor could not be got from this class of persons when scattered through the State, and thus under the surveillance of vigilant town officers by whom the individuals are personally known, than in institutions containing five hundred paupers in relation to whose peculiar misfortunes or vices the Superintendent can know but very little.

Again : under the old system a portion of the support came from the towns, which surely had a tendency to render them more circumspect as to who should be regarded as paupers, more vigilant to detect fraud, and, it may be added, more humane in their treatment, inasmuch as more personal interest is naturally awakened in every small community, like a town, in the unfortunate, than in immense almshouses.

Private charitable institutions, when under the general supervision of individuals, without compensation or the hope of reward except that which comes from well doing, are doubtless well managed in general ; but large public charitable institutions, with salaried officers, and local boards of visitors, and annual reports, are very apt to be great ulcers. Abuses gradually grow up, favoritism creeps in, supervision becomes slack, and the real objects of the institution are often utterly perverted. They also sometimes afford the greatest field for the cultivation of public self-righteousness, annually enlarged by means of annual reports ; and at length an audacious and boastful philanthropy may become a regular State institution.

The quiet, unobtrusive manner in which the towns of the State have taxed themselves, for a period beyond the memory of man, to support their poor, excites but little notice, and receives no praise ; and yet it is vastly more worthy of both than mammoth institutions of the kind we are considering.

Italy is the country where there is the most ostentation in the support of the poor. Their residences are really on a style of palatial grandeur ; and yet there is no spot on earth where

beggary is so importunate and disgusting, and mendicity there has been truly styled "unarmed brigandage."

Its insolence and pertinacity, coupled with the healthful and robust appearance of most who demand rather than ask alms, is at first exceedingly annoying, and finally simply ludicrous, if we may trust the accounts of travellers.

"Naples," says a late writer, "in its 'Albergo dei Poveri,' possesses one of the most sumptuous poorhouses in existence, one immense establishment, accommodating upwards of three thousand paupers of both sexes, in which there are not only workshops for the fabrication of silks, cottons, laces, the cutting of coral, and other trades, but also schools of music, design, arithmetic, and other branches of knowledge, besides a printing office, type foundry, and other arts, so as to afford suitable employments and instruction for all capacities. Notwithstanding this model establishment and numerous others, whose annual revenues amount to nearly two millions five hundred thousand dollars, Naples is infested with an idle, begging population, to reform which would require all the energy of well-directed liberal institutions, or else a severity which even its heartless despotism dare not exercise."

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In concluding this Report, the Commissioners desire again to call attention to a necessity for further legislation upon the important subjects of pauperism and foreign immigration.

First. There seems to be an absolute necessity of a thorough codification of all the existing laws on these subjects, in which obsolete and repealed provisions should be omitted, and existing provisions, together with such changes as are desirable, should be brought into one or more statutes, and expressed with clearness and precision.

Secondly. There should be a careful examination of the various decisions of the courts in our own and in neighboring States, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, in order that the laws may conform thereto, or overrule them, in cases where the Legislature have the constitutional power and it is deemed advisable.



Thirdly. In regard to foreign immigration, great care is requisite so as not to make or retain provisions which will enure to the benefit of other States to our own injury; and, while the *right* to exclude all persons who are diseased or paupers is undoubted, there should be a just discrimination in the *exercise* of this right, between these and immigrants of good character, whom it has always been the policy of this country to invite to our shores, and to whom we are indebted for much of our prosperity as a nation. Care should also be taken, in legislating on this subject, to make a proper distinction between the welcoming of foreigners of good character and the conferring upon them of political rights and privileges until they have had an opportunity to understand the nature of our institutions.

Fourthly. In relation to the new method of supporting State paupers, careful legislation is much needed to establish a rigid system of accountability, and these institutions should be placed under the supervision of some central board, whose powers and duties should be specifically defined, and who should communicate annually to the Legislature. All local boards should be abolished at once.

Fifthly. A reorganization of the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers is needed, by which those who compose it shall be paid by a salary, and shall be required to devote their whole time to the duties of the office.

All which is respectfully submitted,

PELEG W. CHANDLER,  
JOSEPH MITCHELL,  
A. G. GOODWIN,  
*Commissioners.*

## NOTE.

In collecting and examining the materials for the foregoing report, the undersigned has given much consideration to the custom therein referred to—of sending beyond seas destitute persons at the expense of the State, and without any authority of law. He is informed that this has been done by the present and the former Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the port of Boston, that the expenses have been allowed by the Auditor, and that this course has at different times met the approval of the executive.

Without for a moment calling in question the entire good faith of the officers who have acted in accordance with this custom, and without expressing any opinion as to the expediency of these acts in this behalf as a measure of economy, and without presuming to pass judgment upon the conduct of others in any respect, the undersigned cannot submit the foregoing report without calling attention to what may become a serious abuse.

By law, it is made the duty of the superintendents of alien passengers to pay into the State treasury all moneys by them collected. If these officers, either upon their own motion or on the advice of others, may expend any portion of the funds by them received in sending paupers over the water, they may expend the whole of them for this purpose.

It is sufficient to say that there is no law which authorizes any such expenditure in this manner; on the contrary, there is an express provision of law by which, and by which alone, such a course can be taken. By the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, section 17, as amended by the act of 1850, chapter 105, section 4, it is provided that, upon complaint of any superintendent of alien passengers or of the overseers of the poor of any town to any justice of the peace, the latter may, by warrant directed to, and to be executed by, any constable or any other person therein designated, cause any State pauper to be conveyed at the expense of the State, by land or water, to any other State, or to any place beyond sea. Here is provision made by law for the very cases which have occurred.

It is said that the same result would have been arrived at

by following the law; that, in either case, the paupers would have been sent off. The difference, however, is, that one course is legal, and the other is not; and where the law clearly designates the manner of doing a thing, that manner, and that alone, should be followed by public officers. Besides, as before remarked, a neglect or violation of this law may lead to the greatest abuses. The undersigned is informed that, since the commencement of the present year, paupers have been taken from one of the lunatic hospitals and sent over the sea to their alleged homes, and this at the expense of the State, but without any complaint to a justice of the peace, and, in fact, in the face of the law. It is said that these people *consented* to go. *The consent of lunatics!* when it is one of the wisest and most humane maxims of the law that a lunatic can give no consent to any thing.

The undersigned has no idea of keeping silence on this subject because the popular feeling is now swinging heavily against these unfortunate people, nor of yielding to prejudice what the law does not sanction. On the contrary, he believes that such proceedings are not only opening the door to great abuses and cruelty, but that they will sooner or later be justly stigmatized at home and abroad as disreputable to a great and rich Commonwealth.

The undersigned goes further, and respectfully suggests that the law itself requires great modifications, if not an unconditional repeal. It now provides that, upon complaint, any justice of the peace may, by warrant directed to, and to be executed by, any constable or any other person therein designated, cause any State pauper to be sent, by land or water, to any other State, or to any place beyond sea, where he belongs, if the justice thinks proper and he may be conveniently removed.

Surely this is a remarkable law to exist among the statutes of this Commonwealth. It puts it in the power of any justice of the peace to send any man whom he may adjudge to be a State pauper out of the country, and to any other country where he may decide that the man belongs, and he may deliver him up for that purpose to any constable or "any other person." This power includes lunatics as well as sane people, and it may be exercised whether the pauper consents or not.

The justice is the sole judge of the law and of the facts. There is no trial by jury and no appeal; nor can the *habeas corpus*, even if these wretched people could avail themselves of it, be of any use, since the justice is by law constituted sole judge of law and fact.

In the opinion of the undersigned, such a statute as this ought to be repealed, or essentially modified, at once.

What have these people done to render them liable to transportation on the judgment of any justice of the peace in the Commonwealth? Some of them have been here many years, and even a pauper may have personal and local attachments.

“ The poor beetle that we tread upon,  
In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great  
As when a giant dies.”

Some of them have been laborious men, honest, useful citizens, and have in their small way contributed to the wealth of the State. Some of them have paid “head money” when they came here; and for some bonds have been given for their support in case they become paupers. If the Commonwealth desires to adopt the policy of preventing foreign immigration entirely, if she chooses to hold her sister States or foreign countries responsible for sending paupers here, let her do so in a suitable manner, with all proper firmness, *let her select antagonists about her own size*, and not wreak her vengeance on poor wretches whose only fault is poverty and whose only heritage is misery.

There has been in this Commonwealth unexampled excitement on account of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, which is generally regarded as unjust in principle, unnecessarily harsh in its details, and cruel in its practical operation; but every one of the objections to this law applies to our own.

It may be said that our law has thus far been well enough in its operation—that it has been applied only to those who were desirous of leaving the country. Who knows that? Who can inspect the records of every justice of the peace in this Commonwealth? and who can tell of the misery which may have been endured by paupers in their passage home, or what they may have suffered after being landed abroad, poor, friendless and perhaps diseased?



The extradition of persons from the State is a great and delicate power, requiring all the guards that the laws of a free country afford for the protection of personal liberty, and, where it is to be exercised in the case of paupers, requiring double caution on the part of the law-making power, lest there be fraud, injustice and cruelty practised on those who are unable to defend themselves.

And while we have the present law on our statute books, and especially while our public officers do not even resort to it, but on their own motion exercise the powers therein granted to justices of the peace, we cannot well declaim against that act of Congress which provides for the extradition of fugitive slaves upon the order, not of any justice of the peace, but of officers specially appointed by the courts of the United States as commissioners. A black man is no better, and is entitled to no more security as to personal rights, in the opinion of the undersigned, than a white man, although the former may be a fugitive slave, and the latter a pauper and an Irishman.

PELEG W. CHANDLER.

## APPENDIX.

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1. Table A shows the amounts received from Alien Passengers for ten years, from 1845 to 1855.
2. Table B shows the amounts paid in ten years for the support of State paupers, including lunatics.
3. Table C shows the number of persons for whom claims have been presented to the Commonwealth in 1854.
4. Table D shows the claims presented for State support which were rejected in 1854.



TABLE B,

*Showing the amount paid annually for support of State Paupers from 1845 to 1855.*

PAID IN 1845.		PAID IN 1846.	
Suffolk County, . .	\$16,125 47	Suffolk County, . .	\$10,567 98
Essex " . .	4,489 21	Essex " . .	2,947 62
Worcester " . .	1,434 85	Middlesex " . .	6,789 66
Middlesex " . .	8,873 46	Worcester " . .	1,284 26
Hampshire " . .	800 86	Hampshire " . .	1,074 70
Hampden " . .	1,831 89	Hampden " . .	1,666 79
Franklin " . .	400 66	Franklin " . .	724 91
Plymouth " . .	853 25	Berkshire " . .	2,473 19
Berkshire " . .	2,658 49	Norfolk " . .	2,187 75
Norfolk " . .	2,024 76	Bristol " . .	2,376 19
Bristol " . .	3,674 70	Plymouth " . .	1,105 11
Barnst., Nant. & Dukes, .	762 30	Barnstable " . .	259 83
	<u>\$43,929 90</u>	Nantucket and Dukes, .	425 48
			<u>\$33,883 47</u>
LUNATIC PAUPERS.		LUNATIC PAUPERS.	
Suffolk, . .	\$9,431 80	Suffolk, . .	\$10,170 52
Middlesex, . .	2,030 71	Essex, . .	3,607 11
Nantucket, . .	451 17	Middlesex, . .	2,040 58
Berkshire, . .	260 00	Worcester, . .	176 10
Norfolk, . .	260 00	Wor'ster L. H.,	7,954 43
Hampden, . .	124 00	Hampden, . .	368 15
Essex, . .	3,437 14	Norfolk, . .	224 70
Bristol, . .	130 00	Bristol, . .	131 27
Wor'ster L. H.,	4,909 70	Berkshire, . .	259 72
Worcester, . .	1,811 96	Hampshire, . .	132 68
Hampshire, . .	138 56	Barns. & Nant.,	174 78—
	<u>\$22,985 04</u>		<u>\$25,240 04</u>
Total in 1845, . .	\$66,914 94	Total in 1846, . .	<u>\$59,023 51</u>



TABLE B—*Continued.*

PAID IN 1847.		PAID IN 1848.	
Suffolk County, . .	\$12,817 70	Suffolk County, . .	\$14,126 81
Essex " . .	3,666 77	Essex " . .	4,847 81
Middlesex " . .	7,980 48	Middlesex " . .	10,980 82
Worcester " . .	1,552 99	Worcester " . .	2,098 33
Hampshire " . .	666 07	Hampshire " . .	306 74
Hampden " . .	1,162 62	Hampden " . .	1,259 53
Franklin " . .	550 66	Franklin " . .	571 43
Berkshire " . .	1,785 65	Berkshire " . .	1,671 49
Norfolk " . .	2,080 00	Norfolk " . .	8,462 13
Bristol " . .	3,789 20	Bristol " . .	6,595 43
Plymouth " . .	600 89	Plymouth " . .	556 59
Barnstable " . .	631 54	Barnstable " . .	140 50
Nantucket and Dukes, .	337 25	Nantucket and Dukes, .	484 90
	<u>\$37,611 82</u>		<u>\$52,102 51</u>
LUNATIC PAUPERS.		LUNATIC PAUPERS.	
Suffolk, . .	\$9,738 46	Suffolk, . .	\$9,940 40
Essex, . .	3,428 42	Essex, . .	3,780 98
Middlesex, . .	2,306 73	Middlesex, . .	2,968 06
Worcester, . .	205 60	Wor'ster L. H. 11,952 69	
Wor'ster L. H., 9,126 86		Berkshire, . .	200 00
Norfolk, . .	614 44	Norfolk, . .	573 93
Hampden, . .	295 52	Bristol, . .	13 93
Berkshire, . .	291 14	Hampden, . .	300 00
Bristol, . .	100 00	Barnstable, . .	55 42
	<u>\$26,107 17</u>		<u>\$29,785 41</u>
Total in 1847, . .	\$63,718 99	Total in 1848, . .	\$81,887 92

TABLE B—*Continued.*

PAID IN 1849.		PAID IN 1850.	
Suffolk County, . .	\$21,434 97	Suffolk County, . .	\$25,195 65
Essex " . .	8,631 40	Essex " . .	7,750 60
Middlesex " . .	9,628 55	Middlesex " . .	10,381 29
Worcester " . .	2,407 78	Worcester " . .	2,663 84
Hampshire " . .	602 24	Hampshire " . .	1,116 32
Hampden " . .	1,572 15	Hampden " . .	2,956 06
Franklin " . .	407 34	Franklin " . .	642 41
Berkshire " . .	1,139 12	Berkshire " . .	2,545 55
Norfolk " . .	2,863 14	Norfolk " . .	7,164 35
Bristol " . .	6,789 21	Bristol " . .	5,669 84
Plymouth " . .	516 84	Plymouth " . .	958 41
Barnstable " . .	536 26	Barnstable " . .	765 50
Nantucket and Dukes, .	275 71	Nantucket and Dukes, .	378 63
	<u>\$56,804 71</u>		<u>\$68,188 45</u>
LUNATIC PAUPERS.		LUNATIC PAUPERS.	
Suffolk, .	\$12,954 96	Suffolk, .	\$15,906 19
Essex, .	3,726 83	Middlesex, .	3,119 31
Middlesex, .	3,332 20	Wor'ster L. H.	16,212 34
Wor'ster L. H.	13,259 46	Essex, .	3,285 83
Berkshire, .	200 00	Berkshire, .	190 80
Norfolk, .	300 00	Hampden, .	119 75
Hampden, .	200 00	Dukes, .	41 42
Barnstable, .	8 00		<u>\$38,875 64</u>
Nantucket, .	52 00	Total in 1850, .	\$107,064 09
	<u>\$34,033 45</u>		
Total in 1849, .	\$90,838 16		

TABLE B—*Continued.*

PAID IN 1851.		PAID IN 1852.	
Suffolk County, . .	\$22,175 48	Suffolk County, . .	\$18,293 75
Essex " . .	8,363 18	Essex " . .	4,716 12
Middlesex " . .	10,477 80	Middlesex " . .	6,846 17
Worcester " . .	2,738 22	Worcester " . .	3,189 44
Hampshire " . .	1,281 65	Hampshire " . .	1,554 09
Hampden " . .	3,169 32	Hampden " . .	2,494 07
Franklin " . .	725 34	Franklin " . .	831 27
Berkshire " . .	2,206 46	Berkshire " . .	2,851 43
Norfolk " . .	6,306 63	Norfolk " . .	4,586 49
Bristol " . .	5,808 30	Bristol " . .	4,689 84
Plymouth " . .	916 84	Plymouth " . .	967 96
Barnstable " . .	483 13	Barnstable " . .	525 90
Nantucket and Dukes, .	488 35	Nantucket and Dukes, .	278 77
	<u>\$65,140 70</u>		<u>\$51,825 30</u>
LUNATIC PAUPERS.		LUNATIC PAUPERS.	
Suffolk, .	\$15,830 55	Suffolk, .	\$17,295 11
Worc'ster L. H.	17,580 69	Worc'ster L. H.	21,750 01
Essex, .	4,064 93	Essex, .	4,337 87
Middlesex, .	4,057 02	Middlesex, .	4,731 47
Hampden, .	100 00	Norfolk, .	200 00
Berkshire, .	200 00	Berkshire, .	200 00
Barnstable, .	100 00	Hampden, .	100 00
	<u>\$41,933 19</u>		<u>\$48,614 46</u>
Total in 1851, .	\$107,073 89	Total in 1852, .	\$100,439 76

TABLE B—*Continued.*

PAID IN 1853.		PAID IN 1854.	
Suffolk County, . .	\$18,344 45	Suffolk County, . .	\$22,194 54
Essex " . .	3,868 51	Essex " . .	3,056 32
Middlesex " . .	6,948 50	Middlesex " . .	6,620 08
Worcester " . .	3,066 99	Worcester " . .	2,580 31
Hampshire " . .	1,529 23	Hampshire " . .	1,401 13
Hampden " . .	2,058 68	Hampden " . .	1,705 32
Franklin " . .	719 47	Franklin " . .	409 30
Berkshire " . .	2,559 83	Berkshire " . .	2,247 71
Norfolk " . .	4,638 81	Norfolk " . .	3,704 52
Bristol " . .	3,240 41	Bristol " . .	3,460 07
Plymouth " . .	928 09	Plymouth " . .	578 12
Barnstable, Nant. & Dukes, 1,236 51		Barnstable " . .	447 27
	<u>\$49,139 48</u>	Nantucket " . .	196 18
			<u>\$48,600 87</u>
LUNATIC PAUPERS.		LUNATIC PAUPERS.	
Suffolk, .	\$19,569 03	Suffolk, .	\$19,805 09
Worcester. L. H. 23,102 76		Worcester, .	991 32
Essex, .	4,897 40	" L. H., 19,108 84	
Middlesex, .	5,180 39	Essex, .	5,569 64
Hampden, .	100 00	Middlesex, .	5,834 40
Norfolk, .	180 00	Hampden, .	100 00
Berkshire, .	170 00	Berkshire, .	200 00
Bristol, .	785 00	Norfolk, .	323 14
	<u>\$53,984 58</u>		<u>\$51,932 43</u>
Total in 1853, .	\$103,124 06	Total in 1854, .	\$100,533 30



TABLE C,

*Showing the number of persons for whom claims have been presented in each County throughout the Commonwealth, as well as the place of birth of each person, and the total amount claimed by the various cities and towns in the aggregate, from November 1, 1853, to November 1, 1854.*

	Suffolk.	Essex.	Middlesex.	Worcester.	Berkshire.	Franklin.	Hampden.	Hampshire.	Norfolk.	Bristol.	Plymouth.	Barnstable.	Nantucket.	Dukes.	Total.
England, . . .	66	16	24	21	7	-	6	2	13	31	1	3	3	-	192
Ireland, . . .	759	133	346	180	28	12	90	15	187	146	35	7	2	-	1,940
Scotland, . . .	23	8	8	3	-	-	-	-	6	8	2	-	-	-	58
Wales, . . .	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Massachusetts, . . .	609	95	169	108	38	16	34	21	69	109	11	3	6	1	1,289
Maine, . . .	45	12	22	2	1	1	1	-	5	10	3	1	1	-	102
New Hampshire, . . .	22	6	15	26	1	3	1	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	85
Vermont, . . .	10	7	10	7	1	9	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	49
Rhode Island, . . .	6	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	22	1	-	-	-	45
Connecticut, . . .	7	6	7	20	20	4	10	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	85
New York, . . .	25	2	12	4	25	2	2	5	2	14	15	1	2	-	111
Various States not before mentioned, . . .	24	8	10	5	6	3	-	-	1	13	4	1	1	-	76
Unknown, . . .	26	33	76	18	57	5	15	8	32	28	10	2	-	-	310
New Brunswick, . . .	108	12	10	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	-	-	143
Canada, . . .	11	2	13	25	3	2	2	-	-	10	1	2	-	-	69
Germany, . . .	28	6	5	6	2	-	1	-	13	4	2	2	-	-	69



TABLE D

*Exhibits the number of claims presented for State support in all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth not in accordance with the laws, and therefore rejected, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,808.53.*

## COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Barnstable,	Flora Pass, <i>alias</i> Bill,	25	10	-	Not chargeable.
Chatham, .	Jacob Ouldron,	83	153	-	do
Dennis, .	Richard Davis,	30	30	-	do
	Andrew Williamson,	22	10	-	do
Truro, .	Bridget Walsh,	28	92	-	do
	Mary Walsh,	5	-	132	do
	Robert Walsh,	2	-	132	do
	Michael Walsh,	5 wks.	-	35	do
			295	299	

## COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Cheshire, .	— McKay,	11	-	40	Not chargeable.
	— McKay,	4	-	40	do
Clarksburg,	Elvira Hill,	30	7	-	do
Egremont, .	Henry Murphy,	10	-	10	do

Gt. Barrington, . . .	Luke Fox,	73	23	-	Partial support.
	Bridget Fox,	73	23	-	do
	Luke Fox,	73	23	-	Not chargeable.
	Bridget Fox,	73	23	-	do
	Peter Jackson,	7	-	23	do
	Eliza Jackson,	3	-	23	do
Hinsdale, . . . 9	Allen Warner,	11	-	74	Partial support.
	Jacob Warner,	9	-	74	do
	Margaret Warner,	7	-	74	do
	Marshall Warner,	2	-	74	do
	Rosanna Ganley,	11	-	25	do
	James Ganley,	9	-	25	do
	Mary Ganley,	7	-	25	do
	Barnard Ganley,	5	-	25	do
	Margaret Ganley,	15 wks.	-	25	do
	Chester Dean,	30	52	-	Not chargeable.
Lanesborough, . . .	Thomas B. Burrows,	7	-	153	do
Lee, . . . 2	Nathan Bradford,	70	98	-	Able to work half the time.
	Bridget Hannum,	35	106	-	Able to labor.
	Mrs. McNally,	33	106	-	do
Lenox, . . . 8	Frank Bair,	adult.	22	-	Not chargeable.
	Edward Fredenburg,	6	-	153	do
	Mrs. Chekine	45	8	-	do
	and seven children,	-	-	8	do
	Levi Horton,	80	153	-	do
New Ashford, . . .	Anthony Dubras,	25	6	-	do
Otis, . . . 2	Emily Sanders,	30	76	-	Able to labor.
	Harriet Lunby,	33	21	-	do
Pittsfield, . . . 1	Sarah Luson,	39	115	-	do
Richmond, . . .	Timothy McCoy,	37	61	-	Not chargeable.
Sandisfield, . . .	Phillis Dickison,	83	153	-	do
	Ellen Kibbee,	3	-	153	do
Sheffield, . . . 1	Almira Seymour,	66	253	-	Settlement.



## BERKSHIRE COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Sheffield, . . .	Piper Freeman,	35	35	-	Not chargeable.
	Rosanna Perry,	68	41	-	do
Tyringham, . . .	Mary McGennis,	9	-	153	do
Washington, . . .	Abby Cole,	40	28	-	Able to labor.
Williamstown, . . .	Anny Vaughn,	74	181	-	Partial support.
	Edward Jackson,	13	-	151	Able to labor.
			1,614	1,328	

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Attleborough, . . .	Hannah Gardner,	39	76	-	Able to work half the time.
	Elizabeth Holt,	40	60	-	do
Dighton, . . .	John McRicker,	3	-	153	Not chargeable.
Fairhaven, . . .	Catharine Crowley,	30	59	-	Able to labor.
Fall River, . . .	Charlotte Fleming,	31	127	-	do
	Patrick Sullivan,	22	30	-	Able in part.
	Ann Welch,	26	190	-	Able to labor.
	Patrick Leary,	13	191	-	do
	Catharine Murphy,	16	130	-	Able in part.
	Margaret Murphy,	13	191	-	Able to labor.
	Alexander Campbell,	50	21	-	Able in part.
	Patrick Sullivan,	40	2	-	Able to labor.

Patrick Riley,	17	104	Able in part.
Patrick Sullivan,	40	196	Able to labor.
Margaret Sullivan,	40	48	Able to work quarter the time.
Catharine Sullivan,	12	193	Able to labor.
Jeremiah McCue,	40	163	do
Ellen McCue,	40	81	Able to work half the time.
Margaret McCue,	17	163	Able to labor.
Patrick McCue,	15	163	do
John McCue,	13	163	do
Julian Murphy,	40	163	Able in part.
Thomas Mulley,	33	174	Able to labor.
Mary A. Mulley,	29	174	do
Mary Connolly,	18	98	Able in part.
Ann Givens,	46	22	Able to labor.
John Collins, <sup>1</sup>	45	115	Able in part.
Lucy McNorton,	24	102	Able to labor.
Charles Martin,	31	74	do
James Smith,	26	73	do
Mary Deneen,	27	94	do
Catharine Sullivan,	54	93	do
Dennis Sullivan,	37	83	Able in part.
Joanna Sullivan,	28	48	Able to work half the time.
Joseph Malcomb,	33	110	Settlement.
Jane Malcomb,	27	110	do
Lawton Malcomb,	8	110	do
Eugene Malcomb,	2	70	do
Mary Sullivan,	36	94	Able to labor.
Mary Harrington,	20	92	Charged before.
Alexander Campbell,	50	92	do
Catharine Riley,	28	54	Able in part.
James Johnson,	26	5	Able to labor.
Elizabeth Banks,	40	165	do
Charles Cortey,	63	98	Able to work half the time.

## BRISTOL COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
New Bedford, . . .	Matthew McGill,	46	63	—	Able to work half the time.
	Isiah Studley,	11	—	61	Sentenced.
	Benjamin Fuller,	33	88	—	Able to work half the time.
	Mary McAntross,	25	18	—	Able to labor.
	Mary A. Joseph,	20	113	—	Able in part.
	John Noland,	40	101	—	Able to labor.
	Elizabeth H. Waite,	30	35	—	Able in part.
	Ellen A. Bowers,	18	27	—	Not reported.
	Milly Briggs,	adult.	20	—	Partial support.
	Abby Maria Briggs,	3	—	20	do
Pawtucket, . . .	Elizabeth B. Briggs,	1	—	20	do
	John Riley,	30	102	—	Not chargeable.
	John Gordon,	8	—	55	do
	Peter Gordon,	7	—	55	do
	Frederic Ward,	7	—	104	do
	Francis Ward,	4	—	104	do
	Eliza Brady,	40	50	—	do
	Michael McLaughlin,	37	104	—	do
	Sarah Brady,	11	—	154	do
	James Parker,	25	4	—	do
Raynham, . . .	Margaret Harrington,	57	106	—	Able to work half the time.
	Catharine Leonard,	29	34	—	Able to labor.
Westport, . . .	James Davis,	50	34	—	Settlement.
	Mary A. Suckernish,	47	153	—	Not chargeable.
			5,706	726	
				37	

## COUNTY OF DUKES.

Edgartown, . . .	Nancy Michael,	90	1,737	-	Not chargeable.
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## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Andover, . . . 1	Bridget Nichols,	30	27	-	Able to labor.
Danvers, . . . 13	Daniel Mullen,	67	186	-	do
	Ann Mullen,	56	186	-	do
	Margaret McDonald,	31	79	-	Able to work half the time.
	Dennis Sullivan,	28	93	-	do
	Mary Sullivan,	27	130	-	Able in part.
	Dennis Sullivan,	child.	-	82	Over-charged.
	William Holt,	38	61	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas Morgan,	34	30	-	do
	Thomas Brown,	11	-	187	Partial support.
	Daniel McCannon,	9	-	187	do
	Mary A. McCannon,	11	-	187	do
	Ellen McCannon,	6	-	187	do
	John Donovan,	36	22	-	do
	Jeremiah Donovan,	8	-	91	do
	Mary A. Donovan,	6	-	91	do
	Daniel Donovan,	3	-	91	do
	Ellen Donovan,	1	-	91	do
	Margaret Quinn,	8	-	187	Not reported.
Georgetown, . . . 1	Sally Bias,	56	204	-	Able to labor.
Gloucester, . . . 1	John McDonald,	25	112	-	do
Ipswich, . . . 1	William Odell,	70	176	-	Settlement.
Lynn, . . . 2	Elizabeth Carpenter,	25	45	-	Able to labor.

## Essex County—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Lynn,	Margaret Shaw,	60	30	-	Able to labor.
Manchester,	Susan M. Sawyer,	32	-	-	Settlement.
	Charles H. Sawyer,	8	-	186	do
	Joseph K. Sawyer,	4	-	186	do
	Caroline F. Sawyer,	12 wks.	-	186	do
	Christian Meers,	13	-	6	Able to labor.
Methuen,	Eliza Kelley,	24	32	-	Able in part.
Middleton,	Jane Young,	38	90	-	Able to work half the time.
Newburyport,	Lucy M. Fearon,	21	92	-	do
	Sarah Morrison,	30	39	-	Able to work quarter the time.
	Eliza Archibald,	23	7	-	Not reported.
	Mary Blanchard,	32	181	-	Able to labor.
	James Broderick,	24	16	-	Not reported.
	Bridget Cook,	27	181	-	Able to labor.
	William Conner,	7	-	71	Not reported.
	Sarah Conner,	5	-	71	do
	Andrew Carl,	73	48	-	do
	Bridget Dueger,	37	181	-	Able to labor.
	William Doyle,	7	-	135	Not reported.
	John Doyle,	5	-	135	do
	Catharine Dumphey,	30	64	-	do
	Amelia Dukes,	26	136	-	Able to labor.
	Thomas Dow,	24	14	-	Not reported.
	Dennis Driscoll,	35	38	-	do
	Edmund Francis,	37	34	-	do
	James Fitzgerald,	16	16	-	do



A Foundling,	2	-	57	Not reported.
Hepsibeth Glass,	41	181	-	do
Elizabeth Hamlin,	42	181	-	Able to labor.
Ann Hart,	36	178	-	do
Ann Howard,	26	94	-	do
Eliza Hagin,	22	71	-	do
Catharine Hart,	34	11	-	Not reported.
Ellen Hart,	5	-	14	do
Harriet Harvey,	51	18	-	Settlement.
William Jacks,	70	90	-	Able to work half the time.
John Keith,	35	14	-	Not reported.
Esther Kilworth,	26	113	-	Able to labor.
Bridget Lane,	35	31	-	Not reported.
John D. Lane,	3	-	31	do
Catharine Lenahan,	33	39	-	Able to labor.
Mary Mack,	59	136	-	Able to work $\frac{3}{4}$ the time.
Mary McGarry,	22	32	-	Not reported.
Mary McDermot,	23	13	-	do
Mary McDermot,	Infant.	-	13	do
James Norran,	19	181	-	do
Mary Nughan,	23	177	-	Able to labor.
Aaron Pond,	43	181	-	do
Elizabeth Pritchard,	20	45	-	do
Mary Ryan,	26	181	-	do
John Read,	52	176	-	do
Joanna Sullivan,	48	181	-	do
Daniel Scanlan,	9	-	61	Not reported.
Thomas Scanlan,	6	-	61	do
Alice Smith,	33	37	-	do
Mary A. Smith,	5	-	37	do
John Smith,	1	-	37	do
Mary A. Toucher,	31	181	-	Able to labor.
Catharine Tierney,	40	97	-	do

## ESSEX COUNTY—Continued.

TOWNS.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Salem, . . .	John Wentworth,	37	181	—	Not reported.
	Christiana Wright,	34	92	—	Able to labor.
Salisbury, . . .	Ann Mason,	40	106	—	do
			5,568	2,668	

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Charlemont, . . .	Catharine F. Shipper,	66	52	—	Not chargeable.
Coleraine, . . .	Cate Vanvottenburg,	adult.	30	—	do
Leyden, . . .	Sarah Stanton,	77	212	—	Partial support.
	Charles Tanner,	6	—	212	do
	Patience Clark,	81	212	—	do
Northfield, . . .	William Murphy,	10	—	153	Not chargeable.
	Catharine Murphy,	8	—	153	do
	Ellen Murphy,	6	—	153	do
	Isabella Murphy,	4	—	153	do
Rowe, . . .	Ephraim Canady,	45	153	—	do
	Rebecca Bass,	80	39	—	do
Shutesbury, . . .	Welcome Still,	52	15	—	do
Whately, . . .	Willard Witherell,	46	131	—	do
			844	824	

## COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Chicopee, . . . . .	10	-	153	Not chargeable.
Holyoke, . . . . .	31	53	-	Able to labor third of the time.
	21	116	-	Able in part.
	30	31	-	do
Ludlow, . . . . .	58	201	-	Children able to pay.
Southwick, . . . . .	adult.	275	-	Settlement.
	39	152	-	Partial support.
	11	-	152	do
	9	-	152	do
	6	-	152	do
Springfield, . . . . .	24	197	-	Able to labor.
	35	131	-	do
	29	190	-	do
	31	175	-	do
	22	60	-	do
	40	95	-	Able in part.
	43	16	-	Able to work half the time.
	44	2	-	Settlement.
	32	25	-	Able to labor.
	32	35	-	Able in part.
	25	30	-	Able to labor.
	49	4	-	do
	25	4	-	do
	30	29	-	do
	24	14	-	do
	30	3	-	do
	36	2	-	do
	23	137	-	do
West Springfield, . . . . .	19	70	-	Settlement.

## HAMPDEN COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
West Springfield,	Patrick Gargis,	21	12	—	Able to labor.
Wilbraham,	George H. Leonard,	7	—	83	Not chargeable.
	Eliza A. Ballard,	29	70	—	do
Westfield,	Edward Nelson,	43	113	—	Able to work half the time.
	James McGee,	29	7	—	Not chargeable.
	Michael Weldin,	10	—	7	After June 1.
	Charlotte Stevens,	25	219	—	Able to labor.
	Sarah Stevens,	6	—	7	After June 1.
	John Stevens,	4	—	7	do
	Mary Stevens,	18 mos.	—	7	do
	John Smith,	53	63	—	Able to work half the time.
	William Kelly,	40	41	—	do
	Margaret Sweeney,	9 mos.	—	7	Not chargeable.
	Benjamin Hofford,	75	—	7	do
—			2,572	734	
24					

## COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst,	Sambo Coon,	adult.	3	—	Not chargeable.
	Bridget Fogarty,	adult.	139	—	Able to labor.
Belchertown,	Thomas Owen,	44	26	—	do
	Patrick Owen,	13	57	—	do

County,		Relief Peppers, James Gravett, Tobias Salisbury, Bridget Cavanaugh, Eli Burr, Daniel Wilcox, George Poole, Sarah Brookman, Lucy Jackson, Samuel Freeman, Rebecca Freeman, Michael Burke, John Burke, James Burke, Joanna Coffee, Joanna Coffee, Son of Joanna, Francis Jackson, William Jackson,	76 20 83 30 — 46 7 31 34 85 84 7 5 2 18 18 child. 32 30	153 123 153 90 29 98 — 70 97 194 194 — — — 119 23 — 104 104	— — — — 29 — 153 — — — — 120 120 120 — 23 — — —	Not chargeable. do do do do Able to work half the time. Not chargeable. do Able to work half the time. Partial support. do do do Able in part. Not chargeable. do do do
Cummington,	.					
East Hampton,	.					
Enfield,	.	1				
Greenwich,	.					
Middlefield,	.					
Northampton,	.	5				
Williamsburg,	.					
Worthington,	.					
		—		1,776	565	
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.						
Bedford,	.	2	32	66	—	Able to labor.
	.		71	10	—	Settlement.
Cambridge,	.	16	70	93	—	Able to work half the time.
	.		37	93	—	do
	.		42	75	—	do
	.		51	63	—	do



## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Cambridge,	Ellen Driscoll,	12	-	11	Able to labor.
	Patrick Fitzgerald,	42	93	-	Able to work half the time.
	James McGowan,	51	151	-	Not reported to agent.
	Patrick McDornick,	24	55	-	Able to work half the time.
	Thomas Logan,	8	-	16	Not there.
	Ellen Logan,	6	-	16	do
	Mary Logan,	3	-	16	do
	Mary Lynch,	12	-	186	Able to labor.
	Julia Kenney,	28	139	-	Able in part.
	John Gunn,	55	161	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Gallagher,	24	108	-	Able in part.
	Catharine Malahey,	31	57	-	do
	Jane O'Neil,	27	84	-	Able to work half the time.
	John Rogers,	60	16	-	do
	Catharine Logan,	28	116	-	Able to labor.
	William Elcounn,	30	22	-	do
	David Early,	60	66	-	do
	Elizabeth Early,	59	66	-	do
	John Gaffney,	45	38	-	Able to work third the time.
	James Haven,	45	60	-	Able to labor.
	Christiana Shell,	32	54	-	Able in part.
	John G. Green,	52	14	-	Able to work half the time.
	Ann Grey,	13	-	80	Able to labor.
	James Stephenson,	58	56	-	Settlement.
	James Cartley,	47	10	-	Able to work half the time.
	Catharine Clay,	43	44	-	Able to work.

Charlestown,	Jane Ray,	32	52	-	Able to labor.
	Catharine Logan,	29	45	-	do
	James McGowan,	51	5	-	Able to work half the time.
	Andrew Bodine,	7	-	190	Not reported.
	Luke Brown,	73	30	-	Settlement.
	Michael Curtin,	32	190	-	Able to labor.
	Nancy Callahan,	16	108	-	Not reported.
	Ann Cochran,	Infant.	-	116	do
	John Doyle,	53	190	-	Able to labor.
	James Finegan,	52	68	-	Not reported.
	Mary Gormaly,	21	46	-	do
	Daniel Haley,	62	63	-	Able to work third the time.
	Patrick Kidney,	89	109	-	Not reported.
	William Mahoney,	9	-	122	do
Chelmsford, Frammingham,	Lynnan Porter,	50	8	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Scully,	55	95	-	Able to work half the time.
	Mary Ann Anthony,	25	112	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Conley,	25	147	-	do
	Joanna McFarland,	22	122	-	do
	James Donley,	38	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Darley,	50	2	-	do
	William Brown,	39	2	-	do
	George Warren,	27	2	-	do
	John Wilson,	28	2	-	do
	James Barclay,	49	2	-	do
	Catharine Ryan,	35	98	-	Partial support.
	John Ryan,	5	-	98	do
	James Ryan,	3	-	98	do
	Dennis Ryan,	4 mos.	-	98	do
	Thomas Bennett,	18	2	-	Travelling pauper.
	James Fogg,	19	2	-	do
	Edmund Kalagher,	35	2	-	do
	John Gately,	29	2	-	do

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Framingham,	William Grainger,	48	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Joanna McFarland,	22	3	-	Able to labor.
Groton,	Michael Gately,	43	34	-	Partial support.
	Mary S. Gately,	40	34	-	do
	Thomas Gately,	13	-	34	do
	Patrick Gately,	9	-	34	do
	Mary S. Gately,	6	-	34	do
Lowell,	Arthur Young,	39	90	-	Able to work half the time.
	James Donough,	41	91	-	do
	Mary Shean,	23	66	-	Able to labor.
	Catharine Mack,	31	53	-	Able in part.
	Catharine Curley,	29	8	-	Able to labor.
	Hannah Buckman,	15	11	-	do
	Rosanna Riley,	30	52	-	Able to work half the time.
	Elizabeth Young,	28	62	-	Settlement.
	Edward Young,	4	-	63	do
	Josephine Young,	3	-	63	do
	Ann Young,	Infant.	-	63	do
	Bridget Gaffney,	16	15	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Kelley,	10	-	119	Settlement.
	Mary Lewis,	26	18	-	Able to labor.
	Ellen Gately,	19	31	-	Not chargeable.
	Bridget Collins,	25	60	-	Sentenced.
	Mrs. Vance,	38	23	-	Not chargeable.
	Loucas Vance,	9	-	23	do
	Virgil Vance,	7	-	23	do
Malden,					
Marlborough,					

Marlborough,	.	.	Alden Vance,	5	-	23	Not chargeable.
Medford,	.	.	Henrietta Vance,	3	-	23	do
Newton,	.	3	Elizabeth McGinnis,	67	81	-	Able to work half the time.
	.	.	Sarah Wallace,	35	96	-	do
	.	.	Catharine Donahue,	23	12	-	Not chargeable.
	.	.	Maria Connor,	17	6	-	do
	.	.	Christopher McDonald,	25	3	-	do
	.	.	Mary McDonald,	24	3	-	do
Somerville,	.	4	Mary Ann Collins,	10	-	181	Partial support.
	.	.	Dennis Collins,	8	-	181	do
	.	.	Joanna Collins,	6	-	181	do
	.	.	John Collins,	4	-	181	do
Waltham,	.	4	Michael Donald,	25	15	-	Able to labor.
	.	.	Elizabeth Doherty,	70	113	-	Settlement.
	.	.	Robert Lane,	59	98	-	do
	.	.	Mary Powers,	38	93	-	Able to labor.
Watertown,	.	10	Catharine Sanders,	4	-	189	Not reported to agent.
	.	.	John —,	40	13	-	Traveling pauper.
	.	.	Thomas Murphy,	61	7	-	do
	.	.	James Riley,	30	3	-	do
	.	.	George Warren,	24	4	-	do
	.	.	George Brown,	29	4	-	do
	.	.	Robert Evans,	29	2	-	do
	.	.	Joseph Evans,	24	2	-	do
	.	.	Patrick Dolan,	20	2	-	do
	.	.	Barley Foley,	37	2	-	do
Wilmington,	.	1	Mary-Nichols,	adult.	155	-	Able to labor.
Winchester,	.	2	Mary Conner,	36	176	-	do
	.	.	Hannah Carroll,	41	181	-	do
		88			5,043	2,462	

## COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

TOWNS.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Nantucket, . . . 1	Philip Walker,	71	43	-	Not chargeable.
	Dorcas Honorable,	71	153	-	do
	Abraham Quady,	82	153	-	do
	Daniel Valentine,	79	69	-	do
	- 1		418	-	

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Braintree, . . . 8	Morrill Kennison,	10	-	186	Mother able to pay.
	Henry Davis,	21	42	-	Able to labor.
	Catharine Davis,	23	42	-	do
	Mary Brooks,	29	10	-	Not reported.
	Henry Canterbury,	29	2	-	do
	William Hockinson,	22	2	-	Not chargeable.
	John Keron,	5	-	8	do
	Ellen Keron,	3	-	8	do
	Thomas Fitzgerald,	28	2	-	do
	William Aspell,	26	4	-	do
	Thomas Corwin,	30	4	-	do
	George Thompson,	92	153	-	do
	Prudentia Patterson,	adult.	7	-	do
Brookline, . . .	Lydia Jameson,	47	212	-	Partial support.
Dover, . . .					
Medway, . . . 1					



[illegible]

## NORFOLK COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Roxbury, . . . .	Hannah Green,	29	116	-	Able to labor.
	Catharine Timmings,	24	137	-	do
	James Norton,	21	166	-	Not reported.
	Ellen Davis,	37	182	-	do
	John Davis,	3	-	182	do
	Ellen Davis,	6 mos.	-	182	do
	Luke Jackson,	67	91	-	Able to work half the time.
	Ann Lawless,	29	182	-	Able to labor.
	Catharine Boyle,	67	82	-	Able to work half the time.
	Catharine Cochran,	30	163	-	Able to labor.
	John Marston,	33	137	-	do
	Michael McCarty,	40	103	-	do
	Patrick Riley,	50	99	-	do
	Brien Curley,	35	136	-	do
	Ellen Printabel,	40	133	-	do
	John Oihlschlaeque,	31	126	-	do
	John Cain,	50	61	-	do
	Peter McKay,	41	103	-	do
	Mary A. Sheild,	34	125	-	do
	John Welch,	55	26	-	Able to work half the time.
. . . .	Sarah Bean,	45	41	-	Able to labor.
	John Cavenagh,	69	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	John Clark,	41	95	-	Able to labor.
	John Miles,	40	3	-	Travelling pauper.
	Edward McMorris,	25	7	-	Able to labor.
	William Holden,	35			

David Brichall,	45	97	-	Able to labor.
Duncan Frazier,	36	14	-	do
Jacob Shaver,	12	76	-	do
Catharine Dugan,	28	86	-	do
Edward Holihand,	45	32	-	do
John Cotting,	39	40	-	do
Ann Heartman,	22	41	-	do
James Glynn,	55	39	-	Able to work half the time.
Mary Carter,	40	77	-	Able to labor.
Patrick Mahoney,	19	29	-	do
Ellen Lump,	24	69	-	do
Samuel Simpson,	52	2	-	Travelling pauper.
Thomas Morris,	35	2	-	Able to labor.
James Johnson,	30	4	-	Travelling pauper.
James McGovern,	40	2	-	do
Margaret Kramer,	13	29	-	Able to labor.
Frank Dunn,	31	3	-	Travelling pauper.
Patrick Reed,	18	3	-	do
John Roach,	19	3	-	do
William Jones,	24	3	-	do
Michael McGornick,	20	2	-	Not chargeable.
Honora Boate,	21	38	-	Able to labor.
John Ross,	25	2	-	Not chargeable.
Abby White,	32	142	-	Able to labor.
Eanice Sheridan,	20	151	-	do
Michael Casey,	47	177	-	do
Bridget Mulcurn,	23	138	-	do
Hugh Alexander,	40	166	-	do
Elizabeth Freel,	30	63	-	Able in part.
Patrick Croffey,	55	36	-	Able to labor.
Margaret Hamilton,	36	33	-	do
		8,638	1,226	
Stoughton, . . . . . 1				
Weymouth, . . . . . 2				
West Roxbury, . . . . . 5				
	88			

## COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Abington, . . . . .	Nicholas Currell, Patrick Baghn, William Wood, Charles B. Beal, Ellen ———, Robert Sever, John R. Joy, Henry Davis, William Canning, Celia Duffy, John Duffy, Mary Curtin, Philip Finegan, Thomas Jones, Bridget Brastland and two children,	adult. adult. 18 23 35 81 40 21 45 33 13 28 9 25 27 —	4 9 20 4 30 153 49 16 62 124 — 94 — 9 52 —	— — — — — — — — — 124 — 9 — — 104	Travelling pauper. Not chargeable. do do do do Not reported. Able to labor. do do do do Not chargeable. do do
Duxbury, . . . . .					
East Bridgewater, . . . . .					
Hingham, . . . . .					
North Bridgewater, . . . . .					
Rochester, . . . . .					
—			626	237	
10					

## COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston, . . . . .	Peter Taylor, James Fox,	19 11	184 —	— 14	Able to labor. Not there.
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Boston,	Eliza Fox,	10	-	14	Not there.
	John McCarty,	10	-	61	Father paid.
	James McCarty,	9	-	61	do
	James R. Wilson,	1	-	212	Charged before.
	William McMullen,	59	-	184	Able to labor.
	Charles F. Hill,	9	-	184	Settlement.
	Catharine Driscoll,	34	-	160	Able to labor.
	Margaret Baker,	36	-	92	do
	Catharine McCarty,	3	-	12	Father paid.
	Thomas Owens,	13	-	151	Able to labor.
	Jane Sheppard,	66	-	64	Able to work half the time.
	Leslie W. Gillespie,	35	-	88	do
	Mary Ann Smith,	20	-	184	do
	Mary Sullivan,	40	-	30	Able to labor.
	Ann Hogan,	50	-	43	do
	Susan Walker,	65	-	8	do
	Kate Dowsley,	27	-	26	do
	Eugene O'Cumiskey,	40	-	3	Settlement.
	Mary Hogan,	31	-	61	Able to labor.
	George F. Fletcher,	10	-	49	Mother able to pay.
	Sarah Boyle,	12	-	197	Settlement.
	Mary Mason,	38	-	184	do
	Bridget Desmond,	26	-	18	Able to labor.
	George W. Robinson,	43	-	197	do
	Richard Dowd,	67	-	72	Able to work half the time.
	Richard Denny,	52	-	68	Able to labor.
	Nicholas Banning,	40	-	30	Able to work half the time.
	Elizabeth Conden,	12	-	86	Able to labor.
	Joanna Ryan,	26	-	21	do
	Moses Caeme,	27	-	37	do
	Mary E. Wilson,	18	-	62	Massachusetts Hospital paid.
	John Quinn,	12	-	8	Able to labor.
	William D. Patterson,	13	-	212	do





	Partial support.
John McDonald,	138
Rosanna McDonald,	138
Sarah McDonald,	138
Daniel Jones,	187
Nathaniel Jones,	187
William Jones,	187
Elizabeth Murphy,	-
John Casey,	40
Catharine Casey,	40
Mary A. Casey,	40
James Casey,	40
James Murphy,	-
Alexander Young,	-
Louisa Young,	-
Ellen Young,	165
Jane Young,	165
Samuel Young,	165
Elbridge Young,	165
Nathaniel Robbins,	-
Mary Robbins,	-
Melissa Robbins,	70
Amanda Robbins,	70
Stephen H. Robbins,	70
Ellen M. Robbins,	70
Susan Robbins,	70
Michael Larrow,	-
John Larrow,	-
Mary Larrow,	70
Lucy Larrow,	70
Philemon Larrow,	70
Margaret Larrow,	70
Mary Garvey,	do
William Coleman,	do
	Not reported.
	Not chargeable.

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Clinton, .	Julia Kenney,	34	40	-	Able to labor.
Fitchburg, .	Morris Key,	63	165	-	do
Harvard, .	Hugh Bresnahan,	61	98	-	Able to work half the time.
Leoninster, .	Frances Elliot,	15	33	-	Not chargeable.
	John Kenada,	30	5	-	do
	John Maloney,	3	-	29	do
	Mary A. Maloney,	4	-	29	do
	Nora Saloan,	1	-	3	do
Millbury, .	Martha Wilson,	79	70	-	Able to work third the time.
New Braintree, .	Andrew Barrett,	73	68	-	Not chargeable.
Northborough, .	Mrs. Ugley,	70	60	-	do
	George Williams,	30	14	-	do
	Joseph Junar,	33	14	-	do
	John Jelley,	13	42	-	do
Petersham, .	Michael Kelligher,	32	30	-	Able to labor.
	William E. Smith,	43	212	-	do
	Eliza Smith,	38	212	-	do
	Samuel Barry,	69	212	-	Settlement.
Phillipston,	Micah Glasheen,	1½	-	122	Not chargeable.
Royalston, .	Polly Clements,	82	37	-	do
Shrewsbury, .	James Morrison,	25	1	-	Able to labor.
	Dennis Lynch,	17	1	-	do
	Esther Bradley,	32	4	-	do
	Timothy Morrison,	35	1	-	do
	Michael Williams,	46	1	-	do
	Lambert Dike,	37	2	-	do

Shrewsbury, . . .	.	Jones Thompson, Jones Thompson, Daniel Hannegan, Michael Glynn, John Miles, James McGowan, Michael Glynn, 17 persons, Catharine O'Brien, 2 Williams children, Julia Bourier, Sophia Jarvis, Catharine Morrissey, Catharine Dunn, Arthur Baker, Henry Davis, Melissa Davis, Eliza A. Newport, William Welch, Mrs. William Welch, William Welch, Catharine Mahoney, Catharine Donlan, Patrick McCarrell, Mary Mullen, Michael Mullen, Ellen Mullen, Mary Mullen, Francis Daisey, Joseph Gilbert, James M. Small, Mrs. Small, Miss Small,	48 48 45 50 40 45 50 — 35 — 18 22 25 20 33 adult. 33 adult. 32 30 6 mos. 22 26 18 25 6 3 13 days. 4 67 33 adult. 6	1 2 4 4 1 2 6 20 31 — 15 9 27 16 6 65 65 37 27 27 — 225 31 114 13 — — — — 154 7 7 —	— — — — — — — 9 28 — — — — — — — — — — — 27 — — — — 13 13 13 10 — — — — 7	Able to labor. do do do do do do Not chargeable. do do do do do Able in part. Able to labor. Not chargeable. Able to labor. do Not chargeable. do do do Able to labor. Able in part. Able to labor. Not chargeable. do do do do do Settlement. Not chargeable. do do
Spencer, . . .	.	3				
Uxbridge, . . .	.	1				
Warren, . . .	.	5				
Westborough, . . .	.	3				
Westminster, . . .	.	1				
Winchendon, . . .	.	12				

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Winchendon,	Son of Mr. and Mrs. Small,	4	-	7	Not chargeable.
	Miss Small,	2	-	7	do
	Infant of Mrs. Small,	Infant.	-	7	do
	Sarah Holman,	33	12	-	do
	Miss Holman,	9	-	12	do
	Son of Sarah Holman,	7	-	12	do
	Miss Holman,	5	-	12	do
	Son of Mrs. Small,	3	-	12	do
	Infant of Mrs. Small,	Infant.	-	12	do
	Anna Robinson,	32	198	-	Settlement.
Worcester,	Sylvanus H. Deets,	12	-	212	do
	Mary Martin,	34	143	-	Able to labor.
	Maria Grady,	25	115	-	Able in part.
	Joanna McGrath,	16	61	-	Not there.
	George Williams,	34	7	-	Able to labor.
	Mary Hunt,	20	96	-	Able in part.
	William Freeman,	30	10	-	Able to labor.
	John Shay,	68	83	-	Settlement.
	William Tracey,	20	50	-	Able to labor.
	John A. Knoll,	37	51	-	do
	Frederick Schwardfeger,	27	12	-	do
	Elizabeth Logan,	11	-	44	Not reported.
	William Brown,	9	-	68	do
	Margaret Hamilton,	36	6	-	Able to labor.
	Margaret Garey,	23	6	-	do
	Bridget Connor,	33	5	-	Able in part.



Worcester,					Settlement.
Benjamin F. Bancroft,	44	14	-	14	do
Charles Bancroft,	5	-	102	-	Partial support.
Abby Finnan,	25	-	-	82	do
Charles Finnan,	Infant.	-	-	-	do
Ellen Hagerty,	24	-	56	56	do
Thomas Hagerty,	4	-	-	56	do
Michael Hagerty,	2	-	-	-	do
Mark Skerrett,	46	-	76	-	do
James Skerrett,	12	-	-	133	do
Nicholas Skerrett,	9	-	-	133	do
Edward Skerrett,	7	-	-	133	do
Sarah Skerrett,	4	-	-	-	do
Noah Williams,	39	15	-	-	do
Alonzo Williams,	12	-	-	137	do
Eugene Williams,	10	-	-	137	do
Joseph Williams,	6	-	-	137	do
Louisa Williams,	3	-	-	137	do
Celia Williams,	1	-	-	-	do
Mary O'Brien,	40	54	-	54	do
Catharine O'Brien,	13	-	-	54	do
John O'Brien,	11	-	-	54	do
Alice O'Brien,	9	-	-	54	do
Patrick O'Brien,	5	-	-	54	do
William O'Brien,	3	-	-	54	do
Bridget Monahan,	34	123	-	-	do
Bartholomew Monahan,	2	-	-	123	do
Bridget Monahan,	Infant.	-	-	123	do
Ann Bolton,	17	82	-	-	do
Jane Bolton,	16	5	-	-	do
Mary Bolton,	14	12	-	-	do
Ellen Bolton,	12	-	-	82	do
Francis Bolton,	6	-	-	82	do
Emeretta Bolton,	4	-	-	82	do

## WORCESTER COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Worcester,	Eugene Bolton, Mary Ann Shay, Margaret Shay, Catharine Shay, Ellen Shay, John Gero, Mary Gero, Delia Gero, John Gero, Jr., Joel Hall, Johanna Hall, Franklin Hall, Sarah Hall, Caroline Hall, Sally Hall, Albert Hall, Mary Jacobs, Mary Armstrong and child, Emily Banford,	1 11 6 3 1 53 45 8 4 38 31 12 10 8 4 4 2 adult. adult. — 11	— — — — 75 75 — — 20 20 — — — — — — — 179 7 — —	82 91 91 91 91 — — 75 75 — — 34 34 34 34 34 — — 7 21	Partial support. do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do Able in part. Not chargeable. do do
North Brookfield,		3			
			4,910	6,114	
					159

*The following is an account of deductions made from bills rendered after the foregoing tables were made up.*

## COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Towns.	Names.	Age.	Days. Adults.	Days. Children.	Remarks.
Lawrence, . . . . .	7	44 7 5 38 12 21 26 44	8 — — 36 — 47 87 47	— 8 8 — 36 — — —	Settlement. do do do Able to labor. Able in part. Able to labor. do
	— 7		925	52	

## COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Palmer, . . . . .	2	28 23 40 23	150 71 145 153	— — — —	Able to labor and prob. sett'mt. Able to labor. Not chargeable. do
Russell, . . . . .	— 2		519	—	
			43,539 7	19,020 4	
			\$3,047 73	\$760 80	Total, \$3,808 53



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# REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

---

1855.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1856.





## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
Boston, Feb. 7, 1856. }

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :—*

I transmit, herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the  
Annual Report of the Commissioners of Alien Passengers.

HENRY J. GARDNER.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor,  
and the Honorable the Executive Council :—*

The Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, composed of a member of the Council, the Auditor of Accounts of the Commonwealth, and the Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the City of Boston, appointed by virtue of the statute of May 24th, 1851, being chapter 342 of the Acts of that year, respectfully submit their Report for the past year.

By authority of the second section of the Act, the Commissioners appointed John G. Locke an Agent, to “visit all the almshouses or places in the Commonwealth, where State paupers are supported, and ascertain, from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers are properly regarded.”

From his report, hereunto appended, it appears that he has devoted to the duty required, all his time, and the peculiar ability with which, in the opinion of the Commission, he is so liberally endowed. He has repeatedly visited the various establishments containing State paupers, and, to facilitate the discovery of settlements of persons claiming support from the State, has journeyed into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and has found a home for one hundred and five paupers. Of these, nearly all have been removed ; while of the remainder, the friends have either paid or promised to pay the expense of their temporary stay here. Forty-five of these paupers were lunatics, who have been supported by this Commonwealth, for a period, in the aggregate, of one hundred and ninety-three years, at an expense of at least

\$19,300. The real amount is greater than this, inasmuch as many of them were sustained at a cost of \$2.25 to \$2.50 per week.

The removal of these persons, will save the State the annual expenditure of \$4,500; and that of the remaining sixty, will spare the outlay of at least \$4,000 more. The benefit accruing to the Commonwealth, directly, from these results of the investigations of the Agent, will be the saving of the State from a constant annual expenditure of \$8,500.

Mr. Locke has also, in other than the above-mentioned cases, been successful in obtaining from a considerable number of paupers, such information as has enabled the Commission to forward them to their homes, and he has induced the friends of several paupers, to remove them from the almshouses.

From his examinations of the inmates of the pauper institutions, the Agent concludes, that, if the overseers of the poor, in the several cities and towns, had availed themselves of the provisions of the Act of 1851, in relation to the liabilities of railroad and steamboat companies, respecting paupers applying for aid, within one year after they have been brought into the Commonwealth, very large amounts of money might have been saved, and the paupers themselves returned whence they came, free of cost. The overseers, disregarding this enactment, and the advice of the Commission, are constantly sending to the State almshouses persons of this class; thus augmenting the public burdens, and foiling the intent of the legislature.

#### LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

On entering upon its duties, the Commission found the number of insane paupers in the hospitals at Worcester and Taunton so great, as seriously to crowd these institutions, and impair their usefulness. Many of these patients, of the class of whose recovery there is little or no hope, reduced to a state of extreme mental weakness, were spending their days in utter idleness, filling the places designed for sufferers susceptible of cure, and, as it were, only waiting for death to end a tedious and miserable existence. Peaceable and harmless, they were a constant source of expense to the State, and of little benefit to themselves or the community.



The Commission formed the opinion, that it might relieve the hospitals and reinstate them, as means of curing insanity, might diminish the cost of support of the demented paupers, might give them the benefit of change of scene, of air and of employment, and obtain for the State whatever of advantage could result directly from their labor, by the removal to the almshouses of such of this class, as might be recommended by the physicians of the hospitals.

In accordance with this idea, the Commissioners, having obtained from these accomplished physicians, with their aid and approval, and from the keepers of the receptacles for the insane at Cambridge and Ipswich, lists of such paupers, suitable for removal, caused them, to the number of one hundred and twenty, to be transferred to the State almshouses. There they were comfortably provided for, and while free from the necessary confinement of a hospital, were kept under the observation of suitable overseers. They were also informed, that opportunities for labor were within their reach, and left to employ them at their own option. Many of them were too far demented, to do any thing useful. Large numbers, however, availed themselves of the work, as a means of occupation and amusement, and engaged in it at such times and for such periods as they chose. The result has been an improvement in health, in many instances strongly marked, greater cheerfulness and contentment, on the part of the lunatics; while to the State, there has been the saving of at least thirty-three (33) per cent. of the cost of support, at a hospital, and the positive gain of a very large amount of labor, which, otherwise, would have required a considerable outlay of money. The amount saved is \$4,000; while the gain, in the opinion of the Commission, may safely be estimated at \$5,000, summing up, in the aggregate, \$9,000.

The liability to difficulty from this course was not overlooked by the Commission; but it has proved, they are happy to say, infinitely less than would generally have been apprehended, inasmuch as there has been a necessity of returning to the hospitals, only three lunatics.

The Commission, regarding this policy as an incomplete experiment, do not feel at liberty to express a positive opinion with reference to it, but beg leave to submit, whether the results obtained do not constitute a ground for its farther continuance.

The hospitals for the insane are crowded with alien paupers ; there having been, during the past year, including the one hundred and twenty above mentioned, eight hundred and fifteen lunatic paupers, chargeable to the Commonwealth, at an average rate of cost, for each, of more than \$100 per annum.

The number of State lunatic paupers, as given by Mr. Locke, the Agent of the Board, remaining, December 1, 1855, and their distribution, are as follows :—

*State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.*

Whole number during the year,	232
Americans, . . . . .	36
Foreigners, . . . . .	190
Unknown, . . . . .	6
	—232
Number remaining, December 1, 1855,	128

*State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton.*

Whole number during the year,	163
Americans, . . . . .	23
Foreigners, . . . . .	140
	—163
Number remaining, December 1, 1855,	120

*Lunatic Hospital at Boston.*

Whole number during the year,	271
Americans, . . . . .	25
Foreigners, . . . . .	246
	—271
Number remaining, December 1, 1855,	176

*Lunatic Asylum at Ipswich.*

Whole number during the year,	74
Americans, . . . . .	22
Foreigners, . . . . .	52
	—74
Number remaining, December 1, 1855,	24

*Lunatic Asylum at Cambridge.*

Whole number during the year, . . .	76
Americans, . . . . .	7
Foreigners, . . . . .	66
Unknown, . . . . .	3
	—76
Number remaining, December 1, 1855, .	24

*Aggregate.*

At Worcester, . . . . .	128
“ Taunton, . . . . .	120
“ Boston, . . . . .	176
“ Ipswich, . . . . .	24
“ Cambridge, . . . . .	24

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Total in hospitals and asylums, December 1, 1855, 472

This, it will be observed, does not include those in the almshouses.

The Commission are inclined to believe that a greater degree of freedom, air and exercise, would improve the health of many of these patients, and spare the State the necessity of erecting so many lunatic hospitals.

The total amount of the hospital bills for 1855, charged the State, is \$55,347.29. What part of this will be disallowed is not ascertained, as the bills have not yet been audited.

## RAILROAD AGENTS.

By the third section of the Act of 1851, chapter 342, the Commissioners are required “to appoint one or more persons, to be approved by the Governor and Council, whose duty it shall be, to ascertain the names of all foreigners who are landed in any city or town within this State, otherwise than by water, and also procure all such further information, in relation to the age, &c., of said foreigners, as is practicable, in order to identify them, in case they should hereafter become a public charge.”

In relation to the appointment of these agents, the law is peremptory, and the discretion of the Commissioners can only be exercised, in relation to the number to be appointed.

The following agents have been employed during the year 1855, and have been paid the sum set against their several names:—

John S. Austin, Boston, . . . .	\$612 00
Ambrose W. Coles, " . . . .	612 00
George R. Curtis, " . . . .	612 00
James H. Dyke, " 59 days, . . . .	118 00
Edward Ryan, " 59 " . . . .	118 00
George H. Ladd, " 59 " . . . .	118 00
James E. Watson, Fall River, . . . .	600 00
J. C. Blaisdell, " " 65 days, . . . .	130 00
W. A. Brigham, Worcester, . . . .	600 00
I. H. Upton, " 65 days, . . . .	130 00
Cyrus Noyes, Springfield, . . . .	547 50
Silas Tyler, Lowell, . . . .	730 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,927 50

The following table will exhibit the number of persons, who have arrived at the different stations, where agents are employed:—

Boston and Providence Railroad, . . . .	2,499
" " Worcester, " . . . .	2,905
" " Fitchburg, " . . . .	304
" " Eastern, " . . . .	278
" " Maine, " . . . .	9
" " Lowell, " . . . .	13
	<hr/>
Total in Boston, . . . .	6,008
At Fall River, . . . .	2,949
" Springfield, . . . .	479
" Worcester, . . . .	1,209
" Lowell, . . . .	191
	<hr/>
	4,828
	<hr/>
	10,836

Of this number, 499 have made application to the Commissioners for relief, 453 of whom were immediately sent to the

parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the place whence they came; 46 have been sent to the hospital, and after recovering from sickness, sent out of the State by those who brought them into it, in accordance with the law, as follows:—

To New York, by Providence Railroad, . . .	122
“ “ “ Worcester “ . . .	131
“ “ “ Fall River “ . . .	186
“ “ “ New Haven and Hartford Railroad, . . .	6
“ “ “ Norwich and Worcester “ . . .	8
“ Albany, “ Western Railroad, . . .	7
“ Connecticut, “ New Haven and Hartford Railroad, . . .	5
“ Portland, “ Boston and Eastern “ . . .	3
“ “ “ Steamer Atlantic, . . .	6
“ “ “ Forest City, . . .	2
“ N. Hampshire, “ Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, . . .	1
“ “ “ Nashua and Concord, “ . . .	9
“ Vermont, “ Stony Brook, . . .	1
“ “ “ Boston and Lowell, “ . . .	2
“ Quebec, “ Nashua and Worcester “ . . .	5
“ “ “ “ “ Northern “ . . .	1
“ “ “ Boston and Fitchburg “ . . .	1
“ “ “ “ “ Lowell “ . . .	2
“ “ “ “ “ Maine “ . . .	1
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499	

In addition to the foregoing, there have been sent out of the State from the different State almshouses, as follows:—

State Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . .	133
“ “ “ Monson, . . .	61
“ “ “ Tewksbury, . . .	115
<hr/>	
309	

The following table will show the total number sent out of the State during the year:—



From Boston to Liverpool, . . . . .	283
“ “ “ various other places, . . . . .	443
To various places under the law of May 24, 1851, . . . . .	499
From State Almshouse, Bridgewater, . . . . .	133
“ “ “ Monson, . . . . .	61
“ “ “ Tewksbury, . . . . .	115
	—1,537

The Commission cannot refrain, in this connection, from doing the railroad agents the justice to say, that they have no knowledge of an omission of duty in a single instance, through the year. Whatever be the future policy, the present system has, this year, in the opinion of the Commission, saved, both to the State and individuals, through these agents, a large amount of inconvenience and expense.

#### COMMUTATION OF BONDS.

By the Statute of 1853, chapter 366, the Commissioners are authorized to commute the bonds taken by Superintendents of Alien Passengers, in accordance with the provisions of Statute of 1848, chapter 313, “on such terms as, in their judgment, may promote the interest of the Commonwealth.”

At the beginning of the year, there were bonds outstanding for 3,408 persons, and about \$6,700 due, of which none have been cancelled, nor any bills collected on the same, the Obligor feeling disposed to wait and run the risk of any of those bonded coming on expense, trusting that the time for which the bonds were given, will expire, before they are called upon for the support of any who may be on their bonds.

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The management of these establishments, has received the careful attention of the Commission. The houses are, in material and finish, very inferior, and in order to be rendered worthy of respect, would require a heavy outlay of expense. Much, however, has been done, the past year, for their improvement by the construction of buildings of brick, intended to be used as bakeries and laundries. The necessity for fires, other

than those for warmth, is thus obviated, and a fearful risk greatly diminished.

Of the farms on which two of these establishments (those of Tewksbury and Bridgewater), are located, the Commission has found it difficult to discover the recommendations. The lands, besides being destitute of several of the primary elements of fitness for the purpose designed, are worn out. The deficiency in the supply of water, at both, has been great, while the poverty of the soil renders the labor of cultivation both more arduous and less remunerative.

The Commission, desirous of seeing all these farms well improved, and made highly productive at the least possible expense, early proposed to the Superintendents the policy of tilling such an amount of land, as they could furnish abundantly with fertilizing material, and to employ no labor other than that of the inmates, except in special cases, such as that of overseers, and in departments beyond the capacity of the paupers.

Under this system, the surface cultivated has been small, not exceeding, at either farm, thirty acres. The result, however, has justified the policy, inasmuch as with the employment of but little extraneous help, large crops of valuable products have been obtained, amounting in value to several thousand dollars; the lands have been enhanced in intrinsic worth, and the health of the persons employed, both in body and mind, has been materially promoted.

Improvements of a permanent nature have been made at all three locations; walls have been built, wells dug, and other needed alterations have been bestowed, all calculated to render them more suitable for their intended purposes.

By the "Act providing for the classification of State Paupers," being chapter 412 of the Acts of 1855, the State Almshouse at Monson was set apart for the purposes of a State pauper school. The children designated in that Act, have been transferred to the establishment, and formed into a school, which, under the administration of the accomplished Superintendent, Dr. S. D. Brooks, has exceeded in merit the anticipation of the Commission. The law, while valuable as furnishing one radical curative of pauperism, has nevertheless been accompanied, in its practical operation, with an increase of expense in the de-

partment of transportation and with other evils, which render it worthy of the further attention of the legislature.

At Rainsford Island is located the hospital of the pauper establishment of the State. During the year, improvements have here been made in the nature and amount of accommodation for officers and patients. A new hospital, of brick, in form and construction admirably adapted for usefulness, is in process of completion. This charity is at once a means of inestimable benefit to the suffering poor, and an honor to the State.

The following table will show the number of State paupers admitted at the several institutions, since their commencement, in May, 1854.

During the year 1854 there were admitted, up to  
January 1, 1855—

At Tewksbury,	. . . . .	2,481	
Bridgewater,	. . . . .	933	
Monson,	. . . . .	876	
		<hr/>	4,290

During 1855 there were admitted, up to January 1,  
1856—

At Tewksbury,	. . . . .	2,311	
At Bridgewater,	. . . . .	1,354	
At Monson,	. . . . .	1,012	
		<hr/>	4,677

From the admissions of 1855, there should be deducted the number transferred from one almshouse to another, and counted twice in the above enumeration, being . . . . . 672

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4,005

Total number of admissions at State almshouses, up  
to January 1, 1856, . . . . . 8,295

At the hospital, at Rainsford Island, there were admitted, up  
to January 1, 1855, . . . . . 628

During 1855, up to January 1, 1856, . . . . . 863

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1,491

Of this number there were persons sent under sentence  
by Court, and not to be regarded as State paupers,

Men, . . . . .	66
Women, . . . . .	33
Who should be deducted, . . . . .	99
Leaving, . . . . .	1,392

*Aggregate.*

Total received in almshouses, . . . . .	8,295
“ “ at Rainsford Island, . . . . .	1,392

Total number of State paupers, who have been admitted at the several State institutions, from their establishment to January 1, 1856, . . . . . 9,687

The following table will show the number of persons in the different almshouses, and at Rainsford Island, on the first day of January, 1855 and 1856.

*State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

Number remaining—

Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1856.
Men, . . . . . 250	Men, . . . . . 281
Women, . . . . . 254	Women, . . . . . 303
Boys, . . . . . 180	Boys, . . . . . 195
Girls, . . . . . 170	Girls, . . . . . 151
— 854	— 930

*State Almshouse, Bridgewater.*

Number remaining—

Jan. 1, 1855.	Jan. 1, 1856.
Men, . . . . . 112	Men, . . . . . 172
Women, . . . . . 122	Women, . . . . . 195
Boys, . . . . . 161	Boys, . . . . . 87
Girls, . . . . . 115	Girls, . . . . . 87
— 510	— 541

*State Almshouse, Monson.*

Number remaining—

Jan. 1, 1855.		Jan. 1, 1856.	
Men, .	148	Men, .	52
Women, .	118	Women, .	67
Boys, .	251	Boys, .	383
Girls, .	94	Girls, .	213
—— 611		—— 715	

*State Hospital at Rainsford Island.*

Number remaining—

Dec. 31, 1854.		Dec. 31, 1855.	
Men, .	104	Men, .	110
Women, .	74	Women, .	85
Boys, .	4	Boys, .	14
Girls, .	7	Girls, .	9
—— 189		—— 218	

*Persons remaining in Almshouses and Hospital.*

Jan. 1, 1855.		Jan. 1, 1856.	
Tewksbury, . .	854		930
Bridgewater, . .	510		541
Monson, . .	611		715
Rainsford Island, .	189		218
Total, . .		2,164	
		2,404	

The average number, weekly, in the almshouses and hospital, for the past year, is as follows:—

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	830
At Bridgewater, . . . . .	528
At Monson, . . . . .	626
At Rainsford Island, . . . . .	206

Average total per week, . . . 2,190

The amount of expenditure during the year, on account of "Construction," is shown in the following schedule, prepared by the Auditor for 1855.



The Construction Account of State almshouses is as follows : —

For material and labor at—

Bridgewater, . . .	\$12,941 40
Monson, . . .	12,704 58
Tewksbury, . . .	10,977 67
Rainsford Island, . .	14,247 02
	<hr/>
	\$50,870 67

*Expense Account.*

Supplies at—

Bridgewater, . . .	\$29,962 18
Monson, . . .	49,312 11
Tewksbury, . . .	56,685 99
Rainsford Island, . .	33,993 60
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	\$169,953 88

Salaries and expenses of the Inspectors

at the above, . . . . .	2,604 92
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\$172,558 80

The sum specified under “Construction Account” was expended for the preservation and repair of buildings already erected, the purchase of materials and labor in constructing new ones, and other improvements, all of them imperatively necessary, and must be regarded in the light of a permanent investment, now in the possession of the State.

The amount under “Expense Account” has been disbursed for the support of paupers in respect of food, clothing, and articles generally of prime necessity, and in payment for services of officers appointed by the State, to look after its interests at the several institutions. This amount has been swollen by the high prices of all articles of necessity, and must be diminished, by whatever amount was in the hands of the Superintendents, on the first of January, 1856, in the form of clothing, provisions, fuel, and whatever else is charged under the head of “Expense.” The precise amount of this credit the Commission cannot obtain, but they are of opinion that it will not fall short of that of last year, when it was estimated by their predecessors at \$15,000.

## EXPENSE OF SUPPORT OF PAUPERS.

The Commissioners have made as careful a computation, to obtain the average cost of supporting a pauper a week, as the means within their reach will allow, and find the sum to be one dollar and fifty-one cents. They regard this as the minimum.

The expenses of the Commission the past year, for salaries of the three Commissioners, their clerk, and agent, office expenditure, and travelling, (their own and that of their agent,) have amounted to \$4,433.57.

## ALIEN PASSENGERS.

The Superintendent of Alien Passengers has, during the past year, visited nine hundred and ten vessels, bringing twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty-three passengers, distributed as follows, viz. :—

In 35 American vessels from England,	.	.	.	8,620
In 83       "       "       " British Provinces,	.	.	.	1,928
In 3       "       "       " Antwerp,,	.	.	.	607
In 2       "       "       " Gottenburg,	.	.	.	264
In 68       "       "       " other ports,	.	.	.	573
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191 American vessels,	.	.	.	11,992

In 31 English vessels from England,	.	.	.	3,938
In 642       "       "       " British Provinces,	.	.	.	4,519
In 1 Swedish       "       " Gottenburg,	.	.	.	23
In 1 French       "       " Marseilles,	.	.	.	50
In 44       "       "       " other ports,	.	.	.	331
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719 Foreign vessels,	.	.	.	8,861

## RECAPITULATION.

191 American vessels bringing	.	.	.	11,992
719 Foreign,	.	.	.	8,861
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Total, 910 vessels bringing passengers,	.	.	.	20,853

There have been permitted to land, in conformity with the laws, as follows:—

Americans and those who have been in the State before, and for whom no security or commutation could be required, . . . . .	8,128
Number for whom bonds have been taken, . . . . .	238
“ commuted, at \$2 each, . . . . .	12,364
“ extra commuted, . . . . .	109
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	20,839
Died on the passage, . . . . .	14
	<hr/>
	20,853

The following statement shows the birthplaces of aliens, who have entered this port the past year:—

England, . . . . .	2,534	Denmark, . . . . .	13
British Provinces, . . . . .	4,796	Spain, . . . . .	19
Ireland, . . . . .	7,614	East Indies, . . . . .	22
Scotland, . . . . .	512	Belgium, . . . . .	48
Germany, . . . . .	597	Western Islands, . . . . .	204
Prussia, . . . . .	245	Tuscany, . . . . .	18
Sweden, . . . . .	345	Cuba, . . . . .	27
Canada, . . . . .	394	Smyrna, . . . . .	10
France, . . . . .	185	Cape of Good Hope, . . . . .	12
Italy, . . . . .	86	Mexico, . . . . .	8
Poland, . . . . .	14	Russia, . . . . .	5
Hungary, . . . . .	4	China, . . . . .	2
Austria, . . . . .	5	Norway, . . . . .	3
Bavaria, . . . . .	5	Bremen, . . . . .	3
Africa, . . . . .	8	Brazil, . . . . .	7
Portugal, . . . . .	261	Nations unknown, . . . . .	259
West Indies, . . . . .	16		<hr/>
Holland, . . . . .	32	Total, . . . . .	18,313

*Cash Receipts for the Year.*

Commutation fee for 12,364, at \$2 each, . . . . .	\$24,728 00
Extra commutation fee, from \$5 to \$25 each, on 109 persons, . . . . .	1,792 00

From various persons for assisting passengers to

Liverpool, . . . . .	\$186 00
Commutation fee for persons landed at Orleans, . . . . .	56 00
Received on account of a bonded passenger, . . . . .	12 37
	<hr/>
	\$26,774 37

In accordance with the law of April, 1853, there has been returned on 1,270 passengers who passed through the State, their commutation fee, amounting to \$2,540.

In sending to their native land two hundred and eighty-six paupers, there was incurred an expense of . . . \$4,555 00

Of which sum, there was refunded to the State, by

contributions from their friends, . . . . . 380 50

Making the actual expense . . . . . \$4,174 50

Amounting to \$14.59 for each person sent.

Four hundred and forty-three paupers and destitute persons, part of them extra commuted passengers, and others residents of various States and the Canadas, having made application for relief, have been forwarded to the State where they belonged, thus relieving the State of many life paupers.

Total expense thus incurred, . . . . . \$1,621 00

Toward this was received from various persons, \$42 50

Received for extra commutation, . . . . . 120 00

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\$162 50

Leaving the net amount of expense to the State, \$1,458 50

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

By the sixth section of the Act under which they are appointed, it is made the duty of the Commissioners, in their report, "to make such suggestions in relation to the present or other plans for the support of paupers, as may occur to them."

In the midst of the people of our Commonwealth, distinguished as they are by their intelligence, morality and thrift, and consequent comfort and wealth, there is, and ever must be, a lamentable amount of pauperism. Intemperance and misfortune will enstamp their victims, and then present them to

society for its support. This must continue until a pure Christianity shall find its faultless manifestation, in not only every citizen of Massachusetts, but in every person with whom we have any connection. Hence, we need not expect ever to be free from the necessity of aiding the destitute. Our people have ever met this obligation with large hearts, and full hands; and while they have, in a truly Christian spirit, supplied the need of those ready to perish here at home, they have done much to feed the hungry and relieve the miserable beyond their own narrow borders. The policy of the State, in the opinion of the Commission, should continue to be, that the towns shall take care, in their own way, of their own poor. The citizens of Massachusetts will thus be provided for.

Immigration, the result of a natural desire to improve their condition, has brought among the people born on our soil, large numbers of persons from our sister States and from foreign nations. Of late, the amount from purely foreign districts has largely increased. Whenever any person of this class requires aid as a pauper, having no claim on either of the towns, he becomes a charge to the State.

As long as the number of State paupers remained comparatively small, the State employed the towns, as the almoners of its bounty, reimbursing them, to a certain extent, for necessary outlay. This system, subject as it was to great abuses, was followed, until the burden became so great as to demand serious attention. Nor was this demand lessened by a knowledge of the fact, that some European governments were engaged in the laudable occupation of shipping to our shores, the contents of their almshouses and penitentiaries.

The attention of the legislature having been seriously given to the subject, it was decided, that the State should itself undertake to provide for its paupers. In pursuance of this policy, three farms were purchased, at what were considered suitable points, buildings erected thereon, and occupied by the State poor. These institutions, placed under the care of Superintendents, aided by local Boards of Inspectors, are administered, on the whole, with ability and discretion.

The intention of the legislature evidently was, that these establishments should be used for the relief of those who are, in a certain sense, entitled or are compelled to ask aid of the



State. To the Commissioners it appears, by a very simple process of reasoning, that they were not intended to be almshouses for the world at large. This is evident from the fact that laws are provided, by which, paupers coming into this State, may be returned to the places whence they came, and certain officers are empowered to carry the statute into effect; a policy originated as early, certainly, as 1693, and repeatedly reaffirmed since that date.

Now, it is the case that multitudes of foreigners are landed at points without the limits of this State, thus avoiding the payment of a commutation tax to us, and forwarded directly into our territory, where, within a very short time after their arrival, they are found applying to the Overseers of the Poor for aid, and by them are sent to the State almshouses. Large numbers are constantly travelling over this route, and finally becoming a charge to this State; a result which might be avoided, were the Overseers prompt and energetic in the enforcement of existing statutes.

These applicants consist of several classes, of which one is composed of those who need but little assistance, to reach friends ready to extend to them all favor requisite. During the past year, whenever such have come within the province of the Commission, they have been immediately forwarded, or otherwise assisted, in a manner to prevent them from becoming permanent dependents on the State.

Another class is found in those, who seem merely to be seeking a support at the public expense. The provisions of law have enabled the Commission to return large numbers of this class to the points whence they came; a course which the Commissioners deem just, expedient and humane.

No injustice can be permitted by the government of a State, greater than to allow its own people, contrary to a well-known policy and repeated enactments, to be overwhelmed with the refuse and scum of a foreign population, and to be taxed for their support. Massachusetts should not be compelled, contrary to its deliberately expressed will, to receive and sustain the paupers of Europe, or while discountenancing laxity of morals, find itself burdened with the maintenance of foundling hospitals for foreigners.

Now it is a fact, well known to those conversant with immi-

gration, that unmarried European females, who, from “loving not wisely but too well,” find themselves in circumstances of shame, are frequently sent by their friends, from their homes beyond the Atlantic to this country, in order to conceal the truth and save their families from disgrace. So frequently have these cases occurred, that they have enabled the Commissioners of Emigration at New York, to classify several of the European nations, in a scale of toleration of unchastity, and led to the conclusion, that Scotland excuses least the misconduct of its daughters; an idea deducible also from the elevated moral character of its people.

These females often find their way to and become fixtures in our almshouses.

Now, unless the Commonwealth is willing to become the receptacle of the pauperism and vice of Europe, and support in others what it disallows in its own children, it must, apparently, persist in the policy which it has followed from the earliest periods of its existence. The Commissioners, finding either in the statutes, usages or expressions of public opinion, no ground for any other course, have enforced the laws, caused a large number of paupers to leave the State, which they had apparently selected as their permanent location, and relieved the Commonwealth of the support of fifteen hundred and thirty-seven persons. The amount required for their maintenance exceeds \$100,000\* yearly; while the saving this year is estimated at \$80,000, at least. The successful lodgment of these persons in our institutions, would have constituted a constant invitation to others to come and do likewise.

The Commissioners have understood the intent of the Commonwealth to be the discharge in full of the duties of a charity providentially imposed, and the manifestation of a fixed purpose, to refuse to bear the burdens properly belonging to other States and nations; a purpose to protect and sustain our own industry, and shield it from being taxed, against its will, for the benefit of a foreign people.

In accordance with this belief, they have advised the Superintendents to treat the real children of misfortune with all

\* The sum actually needed for their support, based on the calculations previously given in this Report, would not fall short of \$121,084.86 annually.

possible kindness, soothing their sorrows, and alleviating their sufferings by every available means ; and to call upon such to remunerate the State by their labor, only so far as might be consistent with their own best welfare. In order to effect the purpose above-mentioned, and to prevent, as far as they might, the establishment of what may be termed a permanent professional pauperism, similar, in many respects, to that existing in some parts of Europe, and characterized by indolence, ignorance and vicious degradation, the Commissioners proposed to the Superintendents the active employment of all persons able to labor, in such service as might be best calculated to benefit the State. A great amount of labor has been performed, amounting, doubtless, in some few instances, to an equivalent to the State for its favor to the individual ; but chiefly valuable, as tending to correct the impression, that the almshouses are desirable as homes for the designing and lazy. One difficulty of importance exists in the lack of suitable within-door employment, at such seasons as prevent labor on the farms ; seasons during which there is greater risk of the invasion of undeserving persons. Could some employment of a simple nature be introduced among the paupers, it might serve to occupy them, and save the State an expenditure, liable otherwise to be filched from it.

The Commissioners beg leave to suggest, for the future management of the difficult subject of pauperism and immigration, the appointment of a board of five persons, to whom shall be confided the care of the pauper institutions, and the preservation of the community from the establishment of a permanent pauperism. It should be authorized to furnish employment for inmates of almshouses, and compel compliance with its demands ; to look after concealed funds of paupers, to appropriate such of their property as it may find, to the liquidation of the debts of paupers to the State, and to relieve the State of the presence of those who have no claim on its bounty. Its members, suitably compensated for the devotion of all their time to duties of such importance, might render to the Commonwealth invaluable service.

Our predecessors in office, in their report for 1854, called the attention of the honorable legislature to the necessity, urgent and absolute, of a thorough revision and codification of the laws

relating to pauperism. The Commissioners respectfully but earnestly present, that the necessity is by no means diminished, and suggest that such codification will confer the highest benefit on the State. At present, so confused are the laws as to be with difficulty intelligible.

#### NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The Commissioners, desirous of suggesting some curative for even a part of the evils of pauperism, respectfully recommend the establishment of a school for the education of destitute boys as seamen. Our Commonwealth, in the foremost rank of the commercial States of the world, suffers daily from the want of suitable material to man its ships. The opinion has been recently expressed by persons abundantly qualified by their connection with marine affairs, to form a reliable estimate, that a very considerable proportion of the losses, constantly occurring in our mercantile marine, is owing to the incompetency of both officers and men.

There are many boys in the various institutions of the Commonwealth, supported already at the public expense, denied the desired opportunity of pursuing the adventurous and hopeful life on the sea, who might have their abilities developed, their characters improved, and their prospect of usefulness to the community, and of personal success greatly increased by transfer to such a school, and thence to sea service. The Commission are of opinion, that such an institution can be conducted at a very slight, if any, augmentation of current expense, and that, as suggested in the last year's inaugural address of his Excellency, the Governor, it would be eminently beneficial. It is believed that private enterprise and munificence would gladly co-operate with the State in carrying this suggestion into effect.

BENJ. H. WEST.

A. G. GOODWIN.

S. N. GIFFORD.





## APPENDIX.

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### REPORT OF JOHN G. LOCKE, AGENT OF THE ALIEN COMMISSIONERS.

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*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for Alien and State Paupers.*

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit a general report of the services performed by me the past year, as the agent of your board. As you are aware, there is no *particular* routine of duties prescribed for me by any law, or by any directions of your Board. It has been expected of me, according to your general instructions, that every thing relating the State paupers, including lunatic State paupers, should receive such attention as circumstances might demand. How fully and faithfully I have performed my duties it is not for me to say; but this I can say, that my whole time, to the exclusion of every thing else, has been devoted to the service of the Commonwealth, in promoting its interests in every way that lay in my power.

It is difficult to specify what has been done, as my services are of that peculiar nature that particularity seems to be out of the question. I can only give a general *idea*; and this seems all that is necessary, as you have been apprised from time to time of my daily movements.

During a large portion of the last winter I was aiding in the examination of the accounts from the cities and towns against the Commonwealth, and the accounts presented by the several State lunatic hospitals and other receptacles of the insane, for the support of those persons who had no settlements in this Commonwealth; and no small portion of my time was, with your directions, and at the request of the committee on claims of the legislature, devoted to attendance upon that committee, to give information and make explanations with reference to claims made by several cities and towns against the Com-

monwealth, which had been d'sallowed. In all but one case, I think, I was so fortunate as to satisfy the committee that the disallowance was just and proper.

During the year I have visited, from time to time, the different State almshouses, the hospital at Rainsford Island, the State lunatic hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, the lunatic hospital at South Boston, and the receptacles for the insane at East Cambridge and Ipswich. I have sought out all cases in all these institutions, where the inmates might be supposed to have settlements in this Commonwealth, or in other States; and cases where the inmates might be supposed to have friends who were of ability and had a disposition to aid them. In the performance of this duty, it was necessary that I should see and question each inmate, as second hand reports were frequently too faulty to be relied on.

This duty, as you know from personal observation, is very laborious and perplexing. The ignorance of some, the stupidity of others, with the determination of many not to tell the truth, will try the temper, the mind and body of any one; and the desire to make these examinations as short as possible, thereby to prevent interruption to the regular routine of the institutions compelled me to labor more hours than was conducive to health, and the consequence was a severe illness, from the effects of which I have not yet fully recovered.

As stated in my report of last year, the difficulty of finding out the parentage and history of children is very great, in consequence of the little information that is furnished the superintendents by the overseers of the poor of the towns from which they are sent, and I have no doubt but there is quite a number in the almshouses who have settlements, or who have friends able to take care of them. But we know little, if any, more than the name of some, and of some not even the name. I have urged it upon the overseers of the poor in many places to be more particular, when sending children to the almshouse, to send all the facts relating to them that could be obtained. I trust that some improvement may take place: but it is no unusual thing that the only information that is given is like the following:—"Father dead, mother can't take care of them;" "mother dead, father in house of correction;" "father dead, mother out at service;" "mother can't provide for them;" "parents gone off;"—the names of the parents seemingly studiously omitted, and no clue to find them, the children oftentimes too young to give any information. There should be a law by which the town authorities should be compelled to be more particular. The practice now common might easily burthen the State with hundreds, who should be taken care of by the towns or by their friends.

In a place like Boston it is exceedingly difficult, with all the helps that its officers can give, to trace out the parentage and history of the foreign poor. There are so many John Sullivans, Jerry Daileys and William O'Briens, who are all made in the same mould, and surrounded by the same circumstances in life, with no distinctive employment, the mother, if a widow, resuming her maiden name, having buried that of her husband in the grave with him, that to find the parents of children is one of the impossibilities. But much might be done, if those who have the duty of sending children to the almshouses would, when application is made for that purpose, minute down every fact which they could then easily obtain.

With these obstacles in the way, it must not be expected that the State can always be protected against imposition.

I have, as formerly, found frequent, very frequent instances of persons sent to the almshouses who ought to have been at once sent out of the State under the law of 1851, free of expense. But a contrary course is generally pursued, and the State is saddled with the support of persons for months; and in the end they are only got rid of by paying their expenses to the places where they belong—the twelve months having expired during which time the railroads and other corporations are liable to carry them free.

It should be the established policy of the State, to support none who have fairly and honorably a claim to support somewhere else. Let each State, or town, take charge of and provide for its own poor.

As stated in my last report, Massachusetts has been supporting, for years, persons who had not the shadow of a claim upon her charities. The adjoining States have long reaped the benefit of our commodious almshouses and well-regulated lunatic hospitals.

Every effort in my power has been made by me to remedy this evil. In search of settlements for the paupers and lunatics supported by the State, I have twice visited Maine, and New Hampshire twice, and Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, once each. The result has been that homes have been found for one hundred and five persons, nearly all of whom have been removed; though in a few instances the parties liable for their support have paid, or promised to pay, their expenses, and not remove them at present. In two cases the towns in adjoining States removed persons belonging to them at their own expense, and in several instances the friends have removed others.

The crowded state of the lunatic hospitals and receptacles for the insane has been greatly relieved by the removal of one hundred and twenty inmates to the State almshouses. These constituted, in part, that class of inmates who were demented, and only required to be provided with food, lodging and clothing, and a little care to see that

they did not run away. They were like so many children who required oversight. Another portion consisted of persons in good health, with intelligence enough to perform manual labor, but demanding a superior mind to see that they were properly set to work. In fact, some of them would not have been called insane had they not been found in institutions where none but insane folks were supposed to be. All of the persons removed were of that class long since called "incurable," excepting in a few instances, where, although not considered incurable, it was not believed by the superintendents that a prolonged residence at the hospital would be of any benefit.

No persons were removed who were considered dangerous to themselves or others, and in this particular, reliance was placed entirely on the superintendents of the different hospitals, and they were cautioned to be very particular on this point.

The result of these removals, so far, has been fortunate. Of the whole number removed, only three, I think, have had to be returned to the hospital, while in very many cases there has been a marked improvement in their mental and bodily health.

The greater freedom they have had, the benefit of fresh air out of doors, the excitement of the life about them, together with the labor which has employed them, has been of great service; and, take them as a whole, they are in better bodily and mental health than they were when taken from the crowded hospitals. Some have been so much improved as to go home to their friends.

Were this the place, I would extend my remarks on the close confinement, without occupation, to which this unfortunate class are subject, in all the institutions of the State; but of the evils resulting from it you are fully aware.

I will say, however, that, in the opinion of some persons, and of that number may be included some of the superintendents of the hospitals, persons are sent there without any justifiable cause. Individuals of small mental capacity, who sometimes did some "strange things," others, whose tempers, not remarkably good, and who were troublesome to those about them, are oftentimes whirled away to the hospitals "to get them out of the way," and relieve their friends from the care of them, while hundreds, as fully insane, are left at large, and no one has even dreamed of preferring the charge of insanity against them. "He never ought to have been sent here," "She was not insane," are remarks that have frequently been made to me by the superintendents.

Of this class, and of others who had recovered, but who had not mind and energy enough to obtain a livelihood, and who would probably be more or less inmates of the almshouses, a number have been



returned to the places of their nativity, properly provided with all the comforts that were necessary.

No inhumanity has been exercised by any one, in these removals, to my knowledge. Of those who were taken from the hospitals at Worcester, (and those taken from the other institutions were no worse,) a personal and critical examination of the inmates convinced me that they were, bodily and mentally, in health sufficient to be sent home. And Dr. Chandler, the Superintendent, and his Assistant, Dr. Bemis, emphatically said, that "*they were as able, in all respects, to go to Ireland, as one-half of the Irish who land in our ports, from week to week, were able to come from Ireland here.*"

Many of them had, for a long time, expressed a desire to go home to their friends in Ireland; some representing that they had friends there abundantly able to take care of them, of which evidence was given by letters sent from Ireland, and by remittances of money.

In several instances the opinion was given by the superintendents, that a sea voyage would be conducive to their health, and that a visit to home and friends would do more to a *perfect* restoration than any other means that could be adopted. And I do not hesitate in expressing the conviction on my mind, that there are now in the hospitals and almshouses, many who, now hopelessly demented, a burden to themselves and the community, might be useful members of society, had a "sea voyage" and a visit to home and home scenes been prescribed ere it was too late—"home sickness" being one of the most prevalent causes of insanity among the emigrants who are tenants of our hospitals.

There are also others yet remaining, whose conditions in life would be improved if they were sent home to their friends. I seldom visit the hospitals but what some of the inmates beg me to intercede to have them discharged and sent home.

On the subject of the Pauper Laws, and the alterations and additions required for the proper regulation of our State almshouses and institutions for the insane, I expressed myself fully in my last report, and a free interchange of opinion repeatedly had between your Board and myself, renders it unnecessary to say more.

I have seen no reason to change the opinions I expressed last year, which opinions were fully endorsed in a very able report made by an intelligent committee of the last legislature, being House Document No. 255.

It is unfortunate to the public that the recommendations of that committee for the appointment of a commission, was not adopted by the legislature, so that a code of laws, carefully compiled, might have been prepared to be laid before the legislature of this year.

There is a great want of concert of action between the different



persons, who, by their office, have something to do with the execution of the laws relating to the support of the State poor. A spirit of rivalry may exist, which may affect the finances of the State, perhaps favorably in some cases, and unfavorably in others, and the poor themselves may feel its influence. This should be avoided, and the separate institutions should be considered as parts of one great whole, for the proper and humane relief of the destitute at the least expense to the community.

It is not necessary to be more explicit, for the reason that your Board are now aware of the deficiencies of the present laws and their execution.

There are many cases of settlement in which no definite result has been attained. It is not possible to take up one case and search for the proofs required by itself, without too much expense. The facts are to be found in all directions in the State, and oftentimes present themselves unexpectedly when I am pursuing an examination of another case. The inability to come to a decision at once operates not unfavorably on the State, as the town in which a settlement is eventually found is liable for past expenses, provided the Inspectors of the almshouse have given the notice required by law.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. LOCKE, *Agent*.

Boston, January 15, 1856.

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R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1856.

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B O S T O N :

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1857.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
Boston, February 7, 1857. }

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :—*

I transmit, herewith, for the use of the Legislature, the Report of the Commissioners of Alien Passengers.

HENRY J. GARDNER.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive Council :—*

In accordance with the provisions of law, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, respectfully submit their

## ANNUAL REPORT:

By the authority given them in the second section of the Act of May 24, 1851, the Commissioners of 1855 appointed John G. Locke, Esq., an Agent “to visit all the Almshouses or places in the Commonwealth where State Paupers are supported, and ascertain from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers, are properly regarded.”

Mr. Locke was reappointed by the present Commissioners, and from his report, hereunto annexed, it will be seen that he has devoted himself to the duties of his appointment with faithfulness and efficiency. His familiarity with the pauper laws of the State, than whom no man in the Commonwealth is more so, together with his knowledge of the local histories and genealogies of families, has enabled him to prosecute his researches with satisfaction to the Commission and advantageously to the State.

He has visited the several institutions, confining himself more particularly, to investigations for settlements for the inmates, in and out of the State, and the discovery of friends able to take care of them. In search of evidence for the establishment of settlements, he has visited the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, and

has found homes for 142 paupers and pauper lunatics, besides finding friends for 13 who were willing to pay for their support at the hospitals, or remove and provide for them elsewhere ; making a total of 155 persons for the support of whom the State has been relieved.

Of this number, who had been inmates of some of the institutions for from one to thirty years, 51 had settlements in the State, and 104 out of it. Such results, surely, prove the importance of the Agent's investigations for the past year, relieving the State of a large annual expenditure, and bettering the condition of the inmates remaining in the hospitals.

In his examination of the almshouse inmates, Mr. Locke has also done good service, enabling the Commission, by the information he has obtained, to return many to their homes and friends. It is estimated that the investigations of the Agent for the past year, will result in relieving the State from a constant annual expenditure of at least \$12,000.

#### HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

These institutions the Commissioners have given such attention as they had time to bestow. Wisely adapted to meet the condition of a class of persons who are the special objects of regard and commiseration, and who have undoubted claims upon our humanity and benevolence, they are an honor to the Commonwealth, bespeaking the liberality of the people and their appreciation of the just wants of those poor unfortunates

“ Whose minds are shattered, and whose reason fled.”

With the general management and discipline of the hospitals the Commissioners are well pleased. Early in the year, all the insane supported by the State were removed from their quarters in East Cambridge and Ipswich, to the State Almshouses and the hospital at Taunton, and none have been committed to either of the above named places since the passage of the Act of 1856, chap. 108.

From actual examination, it is found that the proportion of aliens now in the hospitals, and chargeable to the State, is greater than at any previous time, and for the reason that others have been removed to where they justly belong, in other States.

Such a policy is due the State. There are many in the hospitals, as in the almshouses, who have settlements elsewhere than in the Commonwealth, and to ascertain the facts in the case, and send them where they belong, is an act not only of duty but of justice and humanity. If any thing will tend to the benefit of the insane, it is the society of friends, home scenes, home associations and home comforts. Many of them desire to be restored to their friends, or their old homes, and the gratification of this desire, while it can do them no harm, no injustice, not unfrequently proves highly beneficial.

Besides, the State, in the greatness of its generosity, has enough to do in the proper discharge of its obligations to those who have unquestionable claims upon it, without furnishing house and home, and support for such as belong to other States.

The humane provisions of the Commonwealth are great, abundant, ample, and in the number and character of its charitable institutions is in advance of her sister States. Besides the hospitals for the insane at Worcester, Taunton and South Boston—for at this institution the greater proportion of inmates are State charges—another, of ample dimensions, is in process of completion at Northampton.

The State of Maine, with her large population, has but *one* hospital for the insane, and that has never been full. And the same may be said of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont. They each have one establishment for this unfortunate class of persons, but they are not full. Rhode Island, also, has but one asylum for the insane, and that has never been full until the past year.

In view of these facts, the question may well be asked, why is it that Massachusetts has so many more of this unfortunate class than her sister States? May not the answer be contained in the suggestion, that she has many more than really, in common justice, belong to her?

The policy instituted in 1854, and observed in 1855, of removing the harmless insane and the demented, to the State almshouses, has been continued, with good effect it is believed, the past year.

Ninety-three persons, of this description, have been removed from the hospitals, relieving them from an excess of inmates, and so far as the Commissioners are able to judge, beneficially

to those removed. The most of these have been sent to the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, where they have been furnished with employment very much to their own advantage, some of them having so far recovered as to return to their homes and friends.

Still the plan is but an experiment, and what may be the character of its future workings, cannot be determined even in view of its favorable results for the past two years.

The Commissioners fully realize the responsibility and see the difficulty attending this policy, but confident that the results obtained furnish reasonable grounds for hope and encouragement, they regard its continuance both humane and proper. The removals, while proving for the good of the inmates, have, at the same time, saved the State of at least one-third of the cost of support at the hospitals. The amount saved cannot be less than \$3,000, while the gain is estimated at not less than \$3,750, making a total of \$6,750.

At the hospitals an increased attention has been given to furnishing the inmates with labor, the gentlemen under whose supervision these institutions are, being fully convinced that work, to a certain class of inmates, is a highly beneficial medicine in the restoration of health to both body and mind.

The number of State lunatic paupers, as given by Mr. Locke, the Agent of the Board, remaining Dec. 1, 1856, and their distribution, are as follows:—

#### STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT WORCESTER.

Whole number during the year, . . . . .	204
Americans, . . . . .	28
Foreigners, . . . . .	176
	<hr/>
	204
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1856, . . . . .	141
“ “ “ 1855, . . . . .	128

#### STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT TAUNTON.

Whole number during the year, . . . . .	200
Americans, . . . . .	23
Foreigners, . . . . .	177
	<hr/>
	200

Number remaining Dec. 1, 1856, . . . . .	139
“ “ “ 1855, . . . . .	120

## LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT BOSTON.

Whole number during the year, . . . . .	219
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1855, . . . . .	176
“ “ “ 1856, . . . . .	125
Foreigners, . . . . .	119
Americans, . . . . .	6
	<hr/>
	125

## LUNATIC ASYLUM AT IPSWICH.

Whole number during the year, . . . . .	27
Americans, . . . . .	7
Foreigners, . . . . .	20
	<hr/>
	27
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1856, . . . . .	0
“ “ “ 1855, . . . . .	24

## LUNATIC ASYLUM AT CAMBRIDGE.

Whole number during the year, . . . . .	27
Americans, . . . . .	1
Foreigners, . . . . .	26
	<hr/>
	27
Number remaining Dec. 1, 1856, . . . . .	0
“ “ “ 1855, . . . . .	6

## AGGREGATE.

At Worcester, . . . . .	141
“ Taunton, . . . . .	139
“ Boston, . . . . .	125
“ Ipswich, . . . . .	0
“ Cambridge, . . . . .	0
“ Concord Jail, . . . . .	1
	<hr/>

Total in Asylums and Hospitals Dec. 1, 1856, . 406



The total amount of the hospital bills for 1856, charged the State, is \$46,097.88. What part of this will be disallowed is not ascertained, as the bills have not yet been audited.

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

These establishments, in their management and general condition, have received the careful attention of the Board. Of the buildings it is not necessary to speak at length. That they are not what they should be, in material and finish, is beyond dispute. Their erection was regarded rather as an experiment than otherwise, consequently that consideration was not given to durability and safety in their construction, as there would have been had their utility, as now, been better established. Nevertheless, much has been done to make them comfortable and safe in the way of substantial improvements, and their condition has become very much bettered. During the year several valuable improvements have been made, well calculated to make them the comfortable receptacles of the poor and unfortunate, and subserve, generally, the purposes for which they were intended. Besides the improvements and fixtures more particularly appertaining to the buildings, due attention has been bestowed upon the farms on which they are located, rendering them better, reducing them to a condition of profitable cultivation, and enhancing their value comparatively. And still there is much more to be done upon these farms, in the way of improvements, in order to develop their productive resources, and increase the amount and value of the annual crops. Labor is required—work needed in order to produce results so desirable, and the policy proposed to the Superintendents by the Commission of 1855, of “tilling such an amount of land, as they could furnish abundantly with fertilizing material, and to *employ no labor other than that of the inmates*, except in special cases, such as that of overseers, and in departments beyond the capacity of the paupers,” is still worthy of their consideration. Indeed, the Commissioners regard the practical recognition of the policy of employing as much pauper help upon these farms and about these establishments as can be, with propriety, as of great importance, and as being due the State. Further, the Commission regard the suggestion for

furnishing in-door employment for those who are able to labor, as worthy of regard. The establishing of departments of labor where the girls and boys could be employed for a portion of the time, would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, not only prove beneficial to such inmates, but correspondingly advantageous to the State.

With the general condition and appearance of the almshouses, the Commissioners would express their satisfaction. The several departments are furnished with the necessary material for carrying on the work of the same; the rooms and wards are kept in good condition, and a proper regard paid to the deportment and cleanliness of the inmates.

The Superintendents manifest a disposition to do what is right and proper, and labor, no doubt, to this end. Their post is by no means an enviable or an agreeable one, and if the duties and responsibilities of the office are promptly met and properly performed, they have enough to keep their heads and hands employed.

The registers of the several establishments should be kept with as great accuracy as possible, due and proper care being given to the admission and discharge of inmates at *the time* of their admission and discharge, as procrastination in these particulars, as in every thing else, is invariably attended with embarrassment and difficulty. Feeling the great necessity in the accuracy of the registers, the Commissioners have suggested to the Superintendents the propriety of correcting them daily, confident that such a course would be promotive of good results to all interested.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools connected with the almshouses are in a good condition, and the facilities furnished by the State for the mental and moral training of its pauper children, are quite ample.

The prevalent idea that the children in these schools are foreign born, is a mistaken one. Nearly all, if not all of them, are born on our own soil, and it is fair to infer that, as in childhood and youth, so in active manhood they will continue to be among us and of us, and it is well and proper, as well as just, that they should be judiciously cared for. Indeed, that is not

a useless expenditure which contemplates the cultivation of the heads and hearts of those children, who, from circumstances beyond their control, become inmates of our almshouses, and who, in the future, are to mingle in the tide of human affairs, blend with society in all its civil and social circles, and become parts and parcels of the State and Nation. In this direction, surely, an "ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and a proper and judicious expenditure for pauper schools the Commission regard as funds well appropriated. It is like casting bread upon the waters, with the sure expectation of having it returned to us in the future, rich and in abundance.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

The system for the classification of State paupers, provided by the Act of 1855, chapter 412, for which purposes the almshouse at Monson was designated and set apart, is still an experiment. There is much to be said in its favor, and something in its disfavor, and time and a fair trial can only demonstrate its practicability and importance. The school growing out of the Act referred to presents an interesting appearance, and is conducted in a manner calculated to secure the best possible results. In order to test the system thoroughly, the Superintendent of the State Almshouse at Monson, Dr. S. D. Brooks, has employed several female teachers the past year, while the school has been under the general direction and supervision of a male principal, and for order and general deportment it is all that could have been expected. The Superintendent is confident of the importance of the system, and unremitting in his efforts to perfect it, and in view of the weighty considerations advanced in its favor, and as no harm can result in giving it a fair trial, the Commission regard it as entitled to legislative consideration.

#### HEATING APPARATUS.

Without going into details, the Commissioners would say in a word, that they regard the heating apparatus of the almshouses as both insufficient and defective, and would suggest that, in their opinion, the substitution of steam would be both feasible and economical.

## EXAMINATION OF INMATES.

Proper attention has been given to the examination of the inmates of the almshouses, with a view to their settlement and removal, and the result has shown, abundantly, the necessity of labor and watchfulness in this department of duty ; so much so, that the Commissioners have determined on a quarterly, instead of an annual examination, as heretofore. Many persons, from a variety of causes, find their way into these institutions, and become State charges, who ought never to have been admitted, and to look after such, and see that they are removed, has been and will continue to be the purpose of the Commission.

## RAINSFORD ISLAND.

The new hospital to which reference was made in the Report of our predecessors in office last year, as being “in process of construction,” is completed. The building is a substantial brick structure, admirably arranged for accommodation and convenience, and well adapted for the purposes contemplated in its erection. The grounds around the establishment have also been improved during the year, adding to the beauty as well as general convenience of the location. Of this hospital of the pauper establishments, the State may well be proud.

The following table exhibits the number of State paupers admitted at the several institutions during the year ending December 31, 1856 :—

At Tewksbury,	. . . . .	1,585
“ Bridgewater,	. . . . .	1,361
“ Monson,	. . . . .	623
		<hr/>
Total number of admissions to Almshouses,		3,569

At Rainsford Island Hospital there were admitted during  
 1856, . . . . . 843  
 Of this number there were sent under sentence of Court,  
 and not to be regarded as State Paupers :—

Men, . . . . .	62
Women, . . . . .	65
	<hr/>
Who should be deducted, . . . . .	127
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	716

## AGGREGATE.

Total received in Almshouses, . . . . .	3,569
“ “ at Rainsford Island, . . . . .	716
	<hr/>
	4,285

Total number of State Paupers who have been admitted to the several Institutions from their establishment to January 1, 1857, . . . . . 13,972

The following Table exhibits the number of paupers in the different Almshouses and at Rainsford Island, on the 1st day of January, 1856 and 1857 :—

*State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1856.		Jan. 1, 1857.
Men, . . . . .	281	Men, . . . . .	239
Women, . . . . .	303	Women, . . . . .	254
Boys, . . . . .	195	Boys, . . . . .	176
Girls, . . . . .	151	Girls, . . . . .	134
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	930		803

*State Almshouse, Bridgewater.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1856.		Jan. 1, 1857.
Men, . . . . .	172	Men, . . . . .	216
Women, . . . . .	195	Women, . . . . .	216
Boys, . . . . .	87	Boys, . . . . .	134
Girls, . . . . .	87	Girls, . . . . .	107
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	541		673



*State Almshouse, Monson.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1856.		Jan. 1, 1857.
Men, . . .	52	Men, . . .	81
Women, . . .	67	Women, . . .	113
Boys, . . .	383	Boys, . . .	306
Girls, . . .	213	Girls, . . .	203
	<hr/> 715		<hr/> 703

*State Hospital at Rainsford Island.*

Number remaining—

	Dec. 31, 1856.		Dec. 31, 1857.
Men, . . .	110	Men, . . .	104
Women, . . .	85	Women, . . .	113
Boys, . . .	14	Boys, . . .	15
Girls, . . .	9	Girls, . . .	12
	<hr/> 218		<hr/> 244

Paupers remaining in Almshouses and Hospitals—

	Jan. 1, 1856.		Jan. 1, 1857.
Tewksbury, . . .	930	. . .	803
Bridgewater, . . .	541	. . .	673
Monson, . . .	715	. . .	703
Rainsford Island, . . .	218	. . .	244
	<hr/> 2,404		<hr/> 2,423

The average number weekly, in the Almshouses and Hospitals for the past year, is as follows:—

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	816
“ Bridgewater, . . . . .	539
“ Monson, . . . . .	719
“ Rainsford Island, . . . . .	220
	<hr/>
Average total per week, . . . . .	2,294

The following Table, from the Auditor's Report of 1856, exhibits the expense account of the almshouses and hospital at Rainsford Island, for the past year:—

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Bridgewater, . . . . .	\$33,091 72
Tewksbury, . . . . .	51,919 14
Monson, . . . . .	53,515 97
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	32,838 75
Inspectors, . . . . .	2,199 55
	<hr/>
	\$173,565 13

The following Table exhibits the cost per week, and for the year, of supporting a pauper at the several Almshouses:—

State Almshouse at Monson, per week, \$1.42; per year, 74	$\frac{4}{100}$
“ “ Tewksbury, “ 1.22; “	$63\frac{61}{100}$
“ “ Bridgewater, “ 1.18; “	$61\frac{53}{100}$

The difference in the support of a pauper at Monson and Tewksbury, the past year, has been, as will be seen by the above Table, \$10.43. The difference at Monson and Bridgewater, has been \$12.51; making a total difference in the support of the 719 paupers at Monson and at Tewksbury, of \$7,499.17; and at Monson and Bridgewater, a difference of \$8,994.69. The difference between the support of the same number at Tewksbury and Bridgewater, has been, the past year, \$1,495.52.

The following shows the number of deaths at the Almshouses during the year, commencing January 1, and ending December 31, 1856:—

Monson, . . . . .	63
Tewksbury, . . . . .	161
Bridgewater, . . . . .	213
	<hr/>
	437

The expense of the Commission, the past year, for salaries of the Commissioners, clerk-hire and Agent, office expenditures and travelling, (their own and that of their Agent,) have amounted to \$11,237.08.

## RAILROAD AGENTS.

From the first, the Commissioners have regarded the services of these Agents, except at the two great inlets into the State, viz.: Boston and Fall River, as of no use or benefit, and have so communicated in their Reports. Further experience having clearly demonstrated this view of the subject to be correct, they have discontinued those at Lowell, Worcester and Springfield, and lessened the number in Boston, and should another year's history show similar results in relation to the services of those retained, as the past has of the services of those discontinued, the Commissioners will feel warranted in urging the unconditional repeal of the Act authorizing their appointment.

The following Agents have been employed during the year 1856, and have been paid the sum set against their several names:—

John S. Austin, Boston,	.	.	.	.	.	\$732 00
Ambrose W. Coles, “	.	.	.	.	.	732 00
Geo. R. Curtis, “	.	.	.	.	.	732 00
James E. Watson, Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	732 00
W. A. Brigham, Worcester, 48 days,	.	.	.	.	.	96 00
H. K. Flagg, “ 219 “	.	.	.	.	.	438 00
S. K. Buel, “ 99 “	.	.	.	.	.	198 00
Cyrus Noyes, Springfield,	.	.	.	.	.	549 00
Silas Tyler, Lowell,	.	.	.	.	.	732 00
Total,						<hr/> \$4,941 00

The following Table exhibits the number of persons who have arrived at the different stations where Agents have been employed:—

Boston and Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	.	.	2,621
“ “ Worcester “	.	.	.	.	.	2,220
“ “ Fitchburg “	.	.	.	.	.	256
“ “ Eastern “	.	.	.	.	.	323
“ “ Maine “	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ “ Lowell “	.	.	.	.	.	9
Total in Boston,						<hr/> 5,534

At Fall River, . . . . .	2,287
“ Springfield, . . . . .	425
“ Worcester, . . . . .	1,467
“ Lowell, . . . . .	311
	<hr/> 4,490
	<hr/> 10,024

Of this number, 363 have made application to the Commissioners for relief, 337 of whom were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the places whence they came ; 26 have been sent to the Hospital, and, after recovering from sickness, sent out of the State by those who brought them into it, as by law made and provided, as follows :—

To New York, by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	79
“ “ “ Worcester “ . . . . .	53
“ “ “ Fall River “ . . . . .	105
“ “ “ New Haven and Hartford Railroad, . . . . .	29
“ New Hampshire, by Nashua and Concord “ . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Nashua and Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	6
“ Albany, by Western Railroad, . . . . .	12
“ Providence, by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	4
“ Connecticut by Norwich and Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ “ “ New Haven and Hartford “ . . . . .	37
“ Portland “ Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Maine “ . . . . .	11
“ “ “ Steamer, . . . . .	5
“ Maine “ “ Sanford, . . . . .	10
“ Montreal “ Vermont Central Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ “ “ Maine Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ Rhode Island, by Providence and Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	7
	<hr/> 363

In addition to the foregoing, there have been sent out of the State from the different State Almshouses, as follows :—

State Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . . . .	81
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State Almshouse at Monson, . . . . .	95	
“ “ Tewksbury, . . . . .	143	
	<hr/>	319

The following Table shows the total number sent out of the State during the year:—

To Liverpool, . . . . .	193	
“ various other places, . . . . .	483	
“ “ “ “ under the law of May 24, 1851, . . . . .	363	
To various places from State Almshouses, . . . . .	319	
	<hr/>	1,358

Of the whole number, 5,889 arrived in New York during the year 1856, viz.: 3,946 bound to Boston, and 1,943 to other places in the State.

Also, of the whole number, 9,126 came intending to remain, viz.: 3,891 in Boston, and 5,235 in other portions of the State.

The claims of the cities and towns, for the support of State Paupers in 1855, amounted to \$9,362.97, of which \$2,100.35 was disallowed.

#### ALIEN PASSENGERS.

The Superintendent of Alien Passengers has, during the past year, visited 910 vessels, the same as last year, bringing 21,912 passengers, distributed as follows:—

In	36	American vessels, from England, . . . . .	9,492
	80	“ “ from British Provinces, . . . . .	3,524
	5	“ “ from Antwerp, . . . . .	310
	5	“ “ from Fayal, . . . . .	282
	3	“ “ from Gottenburg, . . . . .	158
	55	“ “ from other places, . . . . .	76
		<hr/>	
	184	American vessels, . . . . .	13,842
In	32	English vessels, from England, . . . . .	2,952
	669	“ “ from British Provinces, . . . . .	4,818
	25	“ “ from other places, . . . . .	300
		<hr/>	
	910	total number of vessels, . . . . .	21,912



There have been permitted to land, in conformity with the laws, as follows:—

Americans, and those who have been in the State before, and for whom no security or commutation could be required, . . . . .	8,540
Number for whom bonds have been taken, . . . . .	39
“ commuted, at \$2 each, . . . . .	13,245
“ died on the passage, . . . . .	17
“ extra commuted, . . . . .	71
	<hr/>
	21,912

The following Table exhibits the birthplaces of aliens who have entered Boston the past year:—

England, . . . . .	3,961
British Provinces, . . . . .	6,523
Ireland, . . . . .	6,853
Scotland, . . . . .	548
Germany, . . . . .	188
Prussia, . . . . .	28
Sweden, . . . . .	187
Canada, . . . . .	104
France, . . . . .	127
Italy, . . . . .	47
Poland, . . . . .	6
Hungary, . . . . .	12
Austria, . . . . .	7
Bavaria, . . . . .	5
Portugal, . . . . .	127
West Indies, . . . . .	2
Holland, . . . . .	26
Spain, . . . . .	25
East Indies, . . . . .	5
Chili, . . . . .	8
Belgium, . . . . .	198
Western Islands, . . . . .	171
Cuba, . . . . .	12
Mexico, . . . . .	4

Russia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
China,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Turkey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Switzerland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Rome,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Greece,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Nations unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>19,429</u>

## CASH RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Commutation fee for 13,245, at \$2 each,	.	\$26,490 00
Extra commutation fee, from \$5 to \$30 each, on 71 persons, . . . . .	.	1,332
From various sources, for assisting passengers to Liverpool, . . . . .	.	185 50
		<u>\$28,007 50</u>

In accordance with the law of April, 1853, there has been returned on 2,787 passengers who passed through the State, their commutation fee, amounting to . . . . . \$5,574 00

In sending to their native land 193 paupers, there was incurred an expense of . . . . . 3,491 75

Of which sum, there was refunded to the State, by contributions from their friends, . . . . . 318 25

Making the actual expense, . . . . . \$3,173 50

Amounting to \$16.44 for each person sent.

483 paupers and destitute persons, part of them extra commuted passengers, and others, residents of the different States, the Canadas and Nova Scotia, having made application for relief, have been sent to the places where they belonged, thus relieving the State of many life paupers.

Total expense thus incurred, . . . . .	\$1,481 81
Towards this was received, as extra commutation fee, . . . . .	220 00
Leaving the net amount of expense to the State, .	<u>\$1,261 81</u>

## REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The sixth section of the Act of May 4, 1851, makes it incumbent on the Commissioners, in their Annual Report, "to make such suggestions in relation to the present, or other plans for the support of paupers, as may occur to them."

That in a Commonwealth like ours, with so large a floating foreign population, pauperism must, to a very considerable extent, continue to exist, cannot for a moment be questioned. The causes tending inevitably to this are many and among us, and from their effects we cannot reasonably expect to be released. Among these causes is the common and prolific one of intemperance and those kindred vices which flow as naturally from it as effect from a cause. This evil, winding its way into families and homes, robbing man of all that is ennobling in his nature, makes subjects for the Almshouses, who, else, had earned a livelihood for themselves and theirs.

Misfortune, too, does *its* work, and many there are, who, under different circumstances, might have supported themselves and "laid up a little something against a rainy day," are, from causes over which they could have no control, reduced to a condition of pauperism, and become charges to the State. With no friend to assist them in their misfortune, or it may be, selfishly and unfeelingly deserted, as is frequently the case, by those who should befriend them, their only alternative is to throw themselves upon the charity of the State, claiming the aid and assistance it so generously furnishes. And this cannot be otherwise, under the existing state of things. If

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless millions mourn,"

so man's inhumanity to himself is equally a source of poverty and degradation, and until selfishness and vicious habits shall have been eradicated from the human heart, and the great and sublime precept,—of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us,—shall be duly recognized by all, and become the governing motive and principle in individual life and action, can we reasonably expect other manifestations than such as are daily transpiring.

While, then, pauperism is an evil from which the State cannot expect to be speedily, if ever, relieved, it should be met and treated with a due regard to the claims of humanity and a proper appreciation of the wants of the unfortunate on the one hand, and a judicious regard to economy on the other.

The objects contemplated by the State, in establishing the almshouses and assuming the support of its paupers, instead of leaving that support to be dispensed by the cities and towns, were to prevent the abuses of the old system, and furnish relief to such and such only as had just claims upon its charity, not for a moment supposing these institutions were, in any sense, to become the receptacles of an indolent foreign population. An examination shows that nearly all, or by far the greater part of the adult almshouse inmates are foreigners, a mere floating population, without homes, and in very many cases, without friends.

This species of pauperism is the natural product of that tide of emigration which, for years, has been flowing in upon us. Many of those who emigrate, have no particular idea influencing them in coming here except the vague one of finding the land flowing with milk and honey, which idea is soon dissipated, and they find themselves among strangers, in a strange land, with no fixed purpose in view, or if they have, without the necessary and requisite ability and energy of character to carry it out. The inevitable result is, they soon become discouraged, fall into destitution, and ultimately become permanent or temporary inmates of the almshouses. Further, an examination shows that quite a portion of this floating foreign population find their way into the almshouses who landed without the limits of the State, thus realizing to us no benefit from the commutation tax, and subjecting the Commonwealth to an expense which properly belongs elsewhere. To prevent the abuse of the State's charity, and relieve it from the burden thus wrongfully imposed, has been the object and purpose of the Commission. Still, much more might be accomplished in this direction, were the overseers of the poor, of the several cities and towns in the Commonwealth, more particular in their examination of applicants for aid, and more interested and determined in the enforcement of existing statutes relating to State paupers.

If these officers would acquaint themselves better with the

laws defining their duties, and heartily and promptly proceed to their enforcement, the expense of pauper support would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, not only be materially lessened, but our industry be better protected from improper taxation for the maintenance of those who have no just claims upon it. While the State is disposed to avoid no obligation, duty, or expense growing out of its relations to a common humanity, it should not be made to bestow its charities upon such as smuggle themselves, or are smuggled by others, into it.

Understanding this, the Commissioners have endeavored to have the pauper charities of the State properly and appropriately bestowed.

During the year, the Commissioners have caused quite a number of paupers to leave the State, many of whom had else, in all probability, become permanent charges, and have relieved the Commonwealth of the support of 1,358, the yearly maintenance of whom, according to the average per week for the support of paupers, it being \$1.51 as computed by the Commission of last year, would amount to \$106,953.24, while the saving to the State is estimated at not less than \$60,000.

The Commissioners have no doubt but that there are many in the almshouses who ought not to be there, and who would be removed could the facts be fully and reliably ascertained. It becomes incumbent upon all the officers in any way connected in the management of these institutions, to employ such efforts for the removal of such as duty to the State and the claims of humanity dictate.

The Commissioners are of the opinion, that the course they are pursuing is preventing the emigration of paupers; the measures they have adopted causing ship-masters to be careful how they bring hither persons who may fall upon their hands, and absolutely refusing such as have a pauper look about them.

By the first section of the Act of May 16, 1856, chap. 171, entitled, "An Act concerning State Paupers," the Commissioners are authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate required in the 5th section of the 275th chapter of the Acts of the year 1852, which certificate shall contain such inquiries in relation to the age, parentage, birthplace, former residence, and other facts relating to the pauper, as they may judge necessary, to which the mayor of the city, or the overseers of the poor of



the town from which the pauper is sent, shall render true answers as far as they are able, *before said pauper shall be received into either of the Almshouses.*

In accordance with this provision of law, the Commissioners early prescribed a form of certificate, which they deemed proper and just, copies of which were duly forwarded to the several cities and towns in the Commonwealth, but which, they are sorry to say, have not been properly regarded. The purpose of this provision, mainly, was to obtain, as far as possible, the history of those applying for aid, the importance of which can be seen at once; and the Commissioners would urgently request its recognition by all who are called to act under it. Unless it is more specifically complied with, as it easily can be, the Commissioners will feel justified in returning many to the places from which they may be sent to the almshouses.

The second section of the same Act reads as follows: "In case any person, not having a legal settlement in this Commonwealth, shall fall into distress in any city or town, and cannot be removed, by reason of sickness or other disability, in the opinion of the officers in such city or town who may have such duty to perform, they shall notify the Alien Commissioners, who shall, if they deem it expedient, request the attending physician of the nearest State Almshouse to visit said person; and if, in his opinion, the person cannot be safely or properly removed, then the city or town providing for said pauper shall be entitled to such a sum, not exceeding three dollars per week, for the board and care of said pauper, as the Alien Commissioners shall deem to be just and right. No city or town shall receive pay for the support of any pauper as aforesaid, for any expense incurred prior to the mailing of said notice."

In the opinion of the Commissioners this section should be repealed, inasmuch as it is attended with unnecessary expense to the State, and is impracticable in many cases. It will take but a short time to prove this to any committee of the legislature.

Chapter 116, section 3, of the Acts of the year 1841, provides, that all accounts against the Commonwealth, held by the cities and towns for the support of State paupers, shall be rendered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the third Wednesday in November. That these accounts should be

rendered to the Commissioners, will appear obvious upon a moment's reflection. The Secretary, having no knowledge of these claims, can do nothing towards auditing them, and consequently, without law, they are sent to the Commissioners. The law should be so amended as to have these accounts rendered to the Commission, (made up to the first instant,) on or before the third Wednesday in January.

In conclusion, the Commissioners would, as their predecessors in office for the years 1854-5 have done, suggest the necessity, urgent and absolute, of a "thorough revision and codification" of the pauper laws, believing that such a course would prove highly beneficial to the State. How far the action of the commission created by an Act of the legislature of 1855, for the codification of the laws of the Commonwealth, may remedy existing evils, waits to be seen, and whether or not further action in the premises is warrantable or called for pending the report of that commission, is a question for the legislature to determine.

J. E. DAWLEY.

A. G. GOODWIN.

C. R. RANSOM.

## AGENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Commissioners for Alien and State Paupers :—*

GENTLEMEN :—I respectfully present to your Board another annual report, containing an account of the services performed by me, as your Agent, during the year 1856. As I have, from time to time, made verbal reports of my movements, it cannot be desired that I should do much more than give you the general result of my labors. The law from which my authority is derived, and under which I act, is in very general terms, authorizing me “to visit all the almshouses or places in this Commonwealth where State paupers are supported, and ascertain from actual examination and inquiry, whether the laws in respect to such paupers, are properly regarded.”

In pursuance of this authority, I have, at different times, visited the State Almshouses at Bridgewater, Monson, and Tewksbury, the State Lunatic Hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, the county Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, and the county “receptacles” for the Insane at Cambridge and Ipswich, and the Hospital at Rainsford Island. In these visits I have confined myself to investigations for settlements for the inmates, in or out of the States, to the discovery of friends who were able to take care of them; and, where the inmates were not natives of this State, to learn when and by what conveyance they came into the State; and when aliens in the United States, at what port they landed when they emigrated to America, and by what ship they came. Limiting my investigations to the foregoing points, I have not in any way interfered with the internal management of the different institutions, and I do not

feel called upon to express my opinion upon the manner in which they have been conducted. Even had it been desirable or expedient to take note of other matters than those before enumerated, time would have been wanted. Devoting from ten to fifteen hours daily to the duties of my office, and aided by an assistant, I have not yet found time to make that permanent record of the settlements I investigated in 1855, that is desirable for future reference ; and other matters relating to my agency are in an unfinished state.

In the examination of the inmates the last year, I have been more particular than ever before, to obtain the full history of the inmates of the different institutions, and their family connexions, that they may be identified should they, at a future time, be found in some other of the State institutions ; and also, that the inquiries so often made, by parents for children, by children for parents, and by other relations, might the more readily be answered.

My records contain histories, more or less perfect, of over five thousand paupers and pauper lunatics, who have been or are supported by the State.

It is due to the different Superintendents to say, that they have rendered me every facility that could be desired.

The difficulty of ascertaining the parentage and history of children, as noted in my former report, is not entirely removed. The blank forms of certificates of admission, prescribed by your Board, (as provided by the law of 1856, chap. 171,) and which you have sent to all the towns, have in some measure lessened the evils that existed. But the overseers of the poor of many towns do not seem to understand what is required, and in some places there appears to be a determination not to furnish any evidence that shall lead to the discovery of parentage or settlements. I am pleased to say that this non-committal policy is confined to a few places. Generally the authorities, when requested, readily answer all questions, when they are fully understood, and their town records are forthcoming when called for. It cannot be denied, however, that in a large number of places, the records of births and marriages are very deficient, and tax-lists of much antiquity are not among "the things that be."

The law, requiring collectors of taxes to make returns to the



town, is in many places almost wholly neglected, making it impossible to ascertain who have paid taxes.

In search of evidence for the establishment of settlements, visits have been made to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, and to some of these States more than once; and it gives me pleasure to state, that I was generally received with much courtesy, by the authorities of the various cities and towns I visited, and that every facility was rendered me in pursuing my inquiries; public records were freely opened to my inspection, and private sources of information were pointed out. I would most particularly record the full freedom to the use of public records which was tendered me by the authorities of Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me. Their liberal policy contrasting so strongly with the non-committal policy pursued by some in our own State, and I embrace the present occasion to tender to the authorities of those cities my thanks for the honorable conduct they thus exhibited, and in receiving, without a murmur, paupers who were found to have settlements there.

I would again call your attention to the law of 1851, chap. 342, sect. 5, rendering railroad and steamboat corporations liable to remove persons they may have brought into the State, who claim assistance within one year.

This law seems to be generally overlooked by overseers of the poor of the towns, who send persons of the above class to the State Almshouses, instead of availing themselves of the provisions of that law. The consequence is, that vast numbers of persons, arriving in the State by railroads and steamboats, are found in the almshouses, oftentimes in a week after coming into the State, and there they remain, a charge upon the treasury of this State for months, when in as many hours they might have been sent to the place from whence they came, without cost.

A large proportion of this class of paupers are what may be termed loafers or travelling paupers,—persons in good health, and able to gain a living if so disposed. These visits, together with those of many others, are periodical. During the summer and pleasant seasons of the year, when labor commands a full price, they are willing to work, earn, and spend; but as soon as winter comes on, when the farmers will only pay winter



prices, disliking to be up with the farmer before light, and spending the day in the woods, as Yankee farmers are wont to do, for \$10 a month and board, they quit, and hive up for the winter in the almshouse, where good food, and clothing, and warm quarters, with little work, are found more agreeable. When spring opens, they are ready to be off, and if not discharged, take the first favorable opportunity to abscond. There are quite a number in the almshouse now, who have annually performed the same evolutions for a long series of years.

There is but little work in the winter in the State Almshouse, that can be done to advantage, excepting for a limited number—one of the main features that influenced the adoption of the present system of supporting paupers, having been, in a great measure, overlooked—I mean the establishment of workshops.

Aside from the healthy and able-bodied, there are large numbers of the feeble and cripples, both males and females, young and old, who might by their labors do much towards their support, if suitable provision was made for shops and the right kind of employment provided.

I know that this is a subject that has frequently occupied the attention of your Board, and perhaps it was unnecessary for me to remark upon it at all. But, knowing that the originators of the present system depended, in a great measure, on the right employment of the paupers, and having seen, in my visits to the different houses, that so little had been done to carry this feature of the system into successful operation, I could not omit to notice it.

At the lunatic hospitals much more attention has been paid to furnishing employment to the inmates, than formerly. The enlightened gentlemen having charge of those institutions, being fully convinced that labor, to a large class of patients, is the most efficient remedy for restoration to health.

The plan that I was instrumental in carrying into execution in 1854, and which was continued in 1855, of removing to the State Almshouses the harmless insane and the demented, has been followed up during the last year,—ninety-three having been removed. Besides relieving the hospitals from an excess of inmates, I am, as heretofore, fully convinced, that in most instances, the persons so removed have been improved in their

condition, and the cost of supporting them has been materially reduced. And then again, those that remained, by the additional room that was afforded them, and the more attention that those having them in charge were able to bestow upon them, has been of great advantage.

Much of the largest number of removals from the hospitals, have been to Bridgewater, where they have performed considerable labor, and some of them have been so far recovered as to go home to their friends. I believe that they have had every comfort, under the care of Mr. Goodspeed, that they needed, and that the freedom from restraint, and the labor they performed, aided much in their restoration to health.

It is true that many of them were so entirely demented that no hope of improvement was ever entertained.

All the insane whose support was chargeable to the State, were, in the early part of the year, removed from the "receptacles for the insane" at East Cambridge and Ipswich, to the State Almshouses, or to the hospital at Taunton, and since the passage of the law of 1856, chap. 108, none have been committed to those places.

A few, under ignorance of the law, were sent to the hospital at South Boston, but most of them were removed to Taunton. Consequently the State has no lunatic paupers at Cambridge and Ipswich, and those at South Boston are persons committed there before the passage of the above-named law.

The proportion of aliens, chargeable to the State, now in the lunatic hospitals, is greater than at any former period, for the reason that measures have been more fully taken to remove others to their place of settlement in the adjoining States.

Of the aliens committed, a large number are of those who have not been in the country long. Probably disappointed in their hopes, and finding themselves among strangers, and without friends or means of support, it engendered a homesickness that has ended in insanity.

I believe the opinion is well founded, that a return to their native homes would do more for their recovery than any treatment they could receive here; and many of them are in that condition that they might be returned in comfort, provided an attendant was provided to take charge of them on the passage.

The number of paupers and pauper lunatics, for whom I have found settlements, is . . . . .	142
The number for whom I have found friends willing to pay for their support, or remove and provide for them, or who had funds of their own, is . . . . .	13
Making a total of . . . . .	<hr/> 155

Fifty-one had settlements within this State, and one hundred and four elsewhere. They had been in some of the State institutions for periods from one month up to thirty years. One man had been confined as a lunatic for thirty years, or about that; the time of his first commitment I could not ascertain precisely. One had been in a lunatic hospital for seventeen years, and for ten years before, most of the time in a house of correction. One had been in a lunatic hospital thirteen years, and was sent by the overseers of the poor of a town in Maine, where she belonged, and landed in Boston, *then insane*, for the purpose of relieving their town of her support, employing her own husband as their agent. One for twenty years, a part of the time in State Prison. One for twelve years, four about ten years each, and six about five or six years each. The remainder for shorter periods. Those that had been supported for the larger periods were demented, and it was only by a constant effort, made every time that I saw them during the last four years, that I was enabled to draw from their bewildered minds a ray of light, or any information as to their antecedents. On my visiting the towns to which they once had belonged, the astonishment expressed by their friends or townsmen may be imagined. They had long been supposed to have been dead, and were forgotten by many. It is due to the towns in our sister States to say, that, generally, they were readily received and provided for by the authorities. Had the same effort been made when they were first committed, that is now made, how many thousands of dollars might have been saved to the State. I cannot give you the exact sum that the State has expended in support of these persons, but, estimated from the data I have, it cannot have been less than \$23,865, for those who had no settlements in this Commonwealth, and of course no part can ever be recovered back.

For the recovery of money paid for the support of those having settlements in Massachusetts, it has not been rendered necessary in very many instances, to institute suits. It has been my endeavor, to convince the towns of their liability, and to prevail upon them to settle without the needless expense of suits.

Where a resort to the law has become expedient, I have, at the request of the Inspectors of the Almshouses, and of the Treasurers of the Hospitals, aided the District-Attorneys in the procuring of evidence, and in such other manner as has been desired. This has added considerably to my labors.

For any omissions in the foregoing report of my doings, which has been hastily written, I know you will make due allowance, as you are well aware of the demands that have been made on my time the last month.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN G. LOCKE.

*February 1, 1857.*





REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
ALIEN PASSENGERS  
AND  
FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1857.

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BOSTON:  
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To the Honorable, the Secretary of the Commonwealth :—*

By the provisions of an Act of the legislature, approved by His Excellency the Governor, April 2, 1857, entitled, “ An Act in relation to Public Reports and Documents,” it is provided that all Annual Reports of public officers, boards or institutions, which are now required by law or custom to be made to the legislature, or to His Excellency the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the legislature, or to be made to the Governor and Council, shall hereafter include the year ending on the thirtieth day of September, annually, and shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth on or before the fifteenth day of October, annually.

In compliance with these provisions of law, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers, respectfully submit their

### ANNUAL REPORT.

While, heretofore, the Commissioners have been required by law to make their report in the month of January, annually, they, nevertheless, readily see the bearing and importance of the Act changing the time to the month of October. Indeed, the provisions of the Act, in part, were suggested by the Commissioners, who themselves have some knowledge of the disadvantages under which committees of the legislature labor, when obliged to wait until late in the session for reports of public



officers or boards of institutions, upon which they must, to a great extent, necessarily rely, for the needed information to enable them to prosecute their investigations and labors understandingly, and so as to be able, in the shortest time, to suggest such measures and means as, in their judgment, are best calculated to subserve the ends and purposes for which the charitable institutions of the State were instituted. These reports are supposed to contain data, facts, statistics and suggestions, the result of patient investigation and labor, and calculated, not to guide, but to aid committees in the proper discharge of their responsible public duties, and as such should be submitted to their inspection and examination early in the session.

Experience has taught the Commissioners that, under the old law, for want of time, too little regard has been paid to the reports of public officers, and hence, to no inconsiderable extent, the crude notions and vague ideas of what is the true condition of the charities of the State, and the best policy to be pursued in dispensing them. The Act under which reports are now made, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is well calculated to remedy this evil.

Covering but three-fourths of a year, our Report will not necessarily exhibit such results as that of last year. Nevertheless, as will be seen, the Commissioners have prosecuted their labors to the best of their knowledge and ability, and with as high a regard to the claims of humanity, justice and economy, as the proper discharge of the duties growing out of their relations to the State and its pauper interests would warrant.

#### HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

In the performance of their duties the Commissioners have frequently visited the hospitals for the insane, and would express themselves highly gratified with their discipline and general management. To devise and perfect a system of discipline and treatment that shall best subserve the ends of justice and duty to the State, and humanity to the insane, is no easy matter, and the accomplishment of such a work reflects high honor upon the State under whose auspices it has been realized.

To these hospitals there annually attaches an increased impor-

tance, and the Commissioners are of the opinion that inquiries growing out of the oft alleged condition and treatment of the inmates, have had the effect, not only to disabuse many minds from the prejudices of preconceived notions, but to enlist the sympathies and favorable consideration of all who have sufficiently interested themselves to enable them to judge understandingly. Nothing can be farther from the truth than the idea that the hospitals for the insane are mere prison-house receptacles, where the unfortunate inmates are

“Cribbed, cabined and confined,”

and their wants and condition uncared for save as necessity compels to their regard. On the other hand, these institutions are an honor to the State, bespeaking, at once, the humanity and liberality of its people, and commanding the admiration of all classes of men who can appreciate a generous benevolence towards the “human wrecks” who are its recipients.

The numbers in the hospitals are large, although the policy of sending such inmates as belong to other States has been honorably regarded. And this policy, as was said last year, the Commissioners think due the State. That there are those in the hospitals who have settlements in other States there can be no doubt, else why is it that Massachusetts is obliged to have so many more such institutions than her sister States? Massachusetts has never repudiated her own citizens, no matter how poor or how unfortunate they may have been, but has always been ready to receive them and provide amply for their support, and no State can justly do otherwise, without lowering her dignity or forfeiting her pretensions to just dealing between sister States. Massachusetts has enough to do in the discharge of her obligations to those who have unquestionable claims upon her for support, without furnishing house and home, food and clothing for the paupers of other States.

Continuing the policy inaugurated in 1854, of removing the demented and harmless insane to the State almshouses, the Commissioners have relieved the hospitals of a large number of inmates. None have been removed who were not first selected by the superintendents of the hospitals and recommended as

proper subjects for the change, and in no case has one been sent to the almshouses without the approval of the superintendents, who, in most cases, have seen the inmates before their removal. In making these changes, as well as in facilitating the removal of such as settlements have been found for in other States, the Commissioners feel under renewed obligations to the gentlemanly superintendents of the hospitals for the insane.

As to whether or not this is the best or more proper policy, the Commissioners think there may be honest differences of opinion; nevertheless, they can see nothing about it so objectionable as to warrant a recommendation of a repeal of the Act establishing it. Still it is to be regarded as an experiment the subsequent workings and results of which may not only materially modify the opinions of the Commissioners as to its importance as a humane and economical provision of law, but to so change the minds of the superintendents of the hospitals, who, by the way, should be the best judges in the matter, as to induce its repeal. So long, however, as the law exists, and the Commissioners are of their present opinion, it will be their purpose to continue the removal of such, and such only, as can be as well, or better cared for at the almshouses, and much less expensively.

Mr. Locke, who has been the Agent of the Commission since 1855, tendered his resignation some months since, and it was accepted. The Commissioners, however, requested him to continue his labors until, in their judgment, public obligations warranted their discontinuance. Mr. Locke is a faithful, laborious, efficient officer, than whom no man in the State is as familiar with its pauper laws, and whose services have, during the period of his agency, been profitable to the Commonwealth. He has now on his hands some fifty cases of settlement partially examined, some of them of considerable importance to the State, besides five cases now in court, to prepare the evidence of which will take some time. During the past nine months, besides spending considerable time in preparing evidence to be used in the trial of pauper cases, and in assisting at the trial, he has written and deposited with the Commissioners, a history of some four hundred and fifty pauper settlements, visited all the New England States and New York, in the prosecution of

his labors, and found settlements for lunatics and paupers as follows:—

Settlements out of the State, . . . . .	44
“ in the State, . . . . .	30
Who were able to pay for their support, . . . . .	3
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 77

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

About the Almshouse establishments the Commissioners do not deem it necessary to say much. That they are well, properly and economically managed they have no doubt, and that the system is one of the best that can be devised, to the Commissioners is equally clear. For the improvements, in doors and out, of these establishments, you are referred to the reports of their respective Inspectors and Superintendents. The inmates are well and abundantly cared for, and the schools connected with them are in a prosperous and flourishing condition, fitting the children, by the education of their hearts and minds, for honorable and useful lives. Indeed, too much cannot be said in praise of the liberal provisions made by the State for the education of its poor children. It is money well, nobly invested, and its future dividends of intelligence, character and good citizenship, the crowning glories of a State, will abundantly prove the justice as well as the wisdom of the outlay. The child is but the father of the man, and all children properly educated, in heart and head, are so many saved from ignorance and degradation, and it may be, from crime and ruin.

The following table exhibits the number of State paupers admitted at the several institutions during the nine months, ending September 30, 1857:—

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	1,141
At Bridgewater, . . . . .	1,070
At Monson, . . . . .	567
Total number of admissions to Almshouses, . . . . .	<hr/> 2,778

At Rainsford Island Hospital there were admitted,  
 during the same time, . . . . . 637  
 Of this number there were sent, under sentence of  
 court, and not to be regarded as State paupers :—

Men, . . . . .	28
Women, . . . . .	34
	<hr/>
Who should be deducted, . . . . .	62
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	575

## AGGREGATE.

Total received in Almshouses, . . . . .	2,778
“ “ at Rainsford Island, . . . . .	575
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	3,353

Total number of State Paupers who have been admitted  
 to the several institutions from their establishment to  
 October 1, 1857, . . . . . 17,325

The following table exhibits the number of paupers in the  
 different Almshouses and at Rainsford Island, on the first of  
 January, 1857, and September 30, 1857 :—

*State Almshouse, Tewksbury.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1857.		Sept. 30, 1857.
Men, . . . . .	239	Men, . . . . .	174
Women, . . . . .	254	Women, . . . . .	247
Boys, . . . . .	176	Boys, . . . . .	183
Girls, . . . . .	134	Girls, . . . . .	147
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	803	Total, . . . . .	751



*State Almshouse, Bridgewater.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1857.		Sept. 30, 1857.
Men, . .	216	Men, . .	173
Women, . .	216	Women, . .	201
Boys, . .	134	Boys, . .	121
Girls, . .	107	Girls, . .	103
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, . .	673	Total, . .	598

*State Almshouse, Monson.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1857.		Sept. 30, 1857.
Men, . .	81	Men, . .	73
Women, . .	113	Women, . .	106
Boys, . .	306	Boys, . .	299
Girls, . .	203	Girls, . .	156
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, . .	703	Total, . .	634

*State Hospital at Rainsford Island.*

Number remaining—

	Jan. 1, 1857.		Sept. 30, 1857.
Men, . .	104	Men, . .	110
Women, . .	113	Women, . .	115
Boys, . .	15	Boys, . .	12
Girls, . .	12	Girls, . .	16
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total, . .	244	Total, . .	253

Paupers remaining in Almshouses and Hospital—

	Jan. 1, 1857.		Sept. 30, 1857.
Tewksbury, . . . .	803	. . . .	751
Bridgewater, . . . .	673	. . . .	598
Monson, . . . .	703	. . . .	634
Rainsford Island, . . . .	244	. . . .	253
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals, . . . .	2,423		2,236

The average number, weekly, in the Almshouses and Hospital for the past nine months, is as follows :—

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	765
Bridgewater, . . . . .	636
Monson, . . . . .	632
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	250
<hr/>	
Average total per week, . . . . .	2,283

The following table exhibits the expense account of the Almshouses and Hospital at Rainsford Island, for the past nine months :—

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Bridgewater, . . . . .	\$25,639 83
Tewksbury, . . . . .	35,319 00
Monson, . . . . .	33,283 53
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	24,366 49
Inspectors, . . . . .	1,328 95
<hr/>	
	\$119,937 80

The following table exhibits the cost per week, and for the nine months, of supporting a pauper at the several Almshouses :

State Almshouse at Monson, per week, \$1.35 ; per year, \$52.66	
“ “ Tewksbury, “ 1.18 ; “ 46.17	
“ “ Bridgewater, “ 1.03 ; “ 40.31	

The following shows the number of deaths at the Almshouses during the nine months, commencing January 1, and ending September 30, 1857 :—

Monson, . . . . .	48
Tewksbury, . . . . .	101
Bridgewater, . . . . .	202
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	59
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	410

In this connection it is but fair to say, that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, who have looked into the matter thoroughly, the large number of deaths at Bridgewater is owing, to no inconsiderable extent, to the fact, that that institution has received its inmates principally from New Bedford and Boston,

many of whom were old, feeble, and just ready to die. The Commissioners have known instances where the inmates lived but a few days after reaching Bridgewater, so weak and enfeebled were they, from neglect and want, before making application for State aid.

The expense of the commission, the past nine months, for salaries of the Commissioners, Clerk hire and Agent, office expenditures and travelling, (their own and that of their Agent,) have amounted to \$5,411.29.

## RAILROAD AGENTS.

Four Agents were dismissed December 31, 1856, viz.:—at Lowell, Worcester, Springfield, and one at Boston.

The following have been employed during the nine months, ending September 30, 1857, and have been paid the sum set against their several names:—

John S. Austin, Boston,	.	.	.	.	.	\$546 00
George R. Curtis, “	.	.	.	.	.	546 00
James E. Watson, Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	546 00
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,638 00</u>

The following table exhibits the number of persons who have arrived at the different stations where Agents have been employed:—

Boston and Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	.	.	1,123
“ Worcester “	.	.	.	.	.	2,200
“ Fitchburg “	.	.	.	.	.	207
“ Maine “	.	.	.	.	.	240
“ Eastern, “	.	.	.	.	.	30
At Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,701</u>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	5,501

Of this number, 263 have made application to the Commissioners for relief, 240 of whom were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the places whence they came; 23 have been sent to the hospital, and after recovering from sickness, sent out of the

State by those who brought them into it, as by law made and provided, as follows:—

To New York by Worcester Railroad, . . . .	38
“ “ Fall River “ . . . .	116
“ “ Providence “ . . . .	68
Albany, by Western “ . . . .	4
New Hampshire by Maine “ . . . .	1
Montreal, by Lowell Railroad, . . . .	5
“ by Fitchburg “ . . . .	1
Vermont by “ “ . . . .	2
Providence by Providence Railroad, . . . .	1
Canada by Maine Railroad, . . . .	1
New Brunswick by Steamers, . . . .	3
Maine by Steamers, . . . .	11
Rhode Island by Steamers from Fall River, . . . .	12
Total, . . . . .	<u>263</u>

In addition to the foregoing, there have been sent out of the State from the different State almshouses, including those who have been sent by the Inspectors and Superintendents, and exclusive of those sent from the office of the Commissioners, as follows:—

State Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . . .	71
“ “ Monson, . . . .	118
“ “ Tewksbury, . . . .	67
Total, . . . . .	<u>256</u>

The following table shows the total number sent out of the State during the nine months:—

To Liverpool, . . . . .	132
various other places, . . . . .	396
“ “ “ under the law of May	
24, 1851, . . . . .	263
various places from State almshouses, . . . .	256
Total, . . . . .	<u>1,047</u>

Of the whole number, 4,053 arrived in New York during the nine months, viz.: 3,310 bound to Boston, and 743 to other places in the State.

Also, of the whole number, 5,206 came intending to remain, viz.: 3,167 in Boston, and 2,039 in other portions of the State.

The claims of the cities and towns, for the support of State Paupers in 1856, amounted to \$12,137.49, of which \$1,964.15 was disallowed. See following tables:—

*Claims of Cities and Towns, with Deductions.*

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Charge-able.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Boston, . . .	\$3,596 98	—	—	—	\$7 25	\$7 25
Chelsea, . . .	123 50	—	—	—	44 29	44 29
Totals, . . .	\$3,720 48	—	—	—	\$51 54	\$51 54

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury, . . .	\$32 17	\$8 75	—	—	\$4 71	\$13 46
Andover, . . .	187 49	—	—	\$7 20	136 49	143 69
Bradford, . . .	60 75	—	—	—	5 50	5 50
Danvers, . . .	17 50	—	—	—	—	—
Georgetown, . . .	64 00	—	—	1 80	47 50	49 30
Haverhill, . . .	97 18	2 00	—	—	—	2 00
Ipswich, . . .	22 00	—	—	—	—	—
Lawrence, . . .	71 30	—	—	60	—	60
Lynn, . . .	224 11	—	—	—	105 64	105 64
Newburyport, . . .	228 63	—	\$10 90	—	—	10 90



## ESSEX—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
North Andover, . . .	\$15 50	—	—	\$2 20	—	\$2 20
Salem, . . . . .	207 25	—	\$30 00	—	—	30 00
South Danvers, . . .	58 17	—	—	2 75	—	2 75
Totals, . . . . .	\$1,286 05	\$10 75	\$40 90	\$14 55	\$299 84	\$366 04

## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Ashland, . . . . .	\$6 50	\$4 00	—	—	—	\$4 00
Cambridge, . . . . .	127 25	—	—	—	\$1 50	1 50
Charlestown, . . . .	183 18	—	—	—	—	—
Chelmsford, . . . . .	40 78	5 00	—	—	—	5 00
Framingham, . . . . .	83 28	3 00	—	—	1 71	4 71
Groton, . . . . .	68 32	—	\$31 12	—	—	31 12
Holliston, . . . . .	17 00	—	—	—	—	—
Hopkinton, . . . . .	171 80	—	—	\$11 68	—	11 68
Littleton, . . . . .	25 32	—	—	—	—	—
Lowell, . . . . .	194 37	—	—	4 50	3 00	7 50
Malden, . . . . .	14 00	—	—	—	—	—
Newton, . . . . .	30 30	—	—	—	—	—
Shirley, . . . . .	69 83	—	—	—	—	—
Somerville, . . . . .	28 00	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury, . . . . .	17 00	—	—	—	—	—
Townsend, . . . . .	82 43	—	—	—	—	—
Waltham, . . . . .	34 00	—	—	—	—	—

MIDDLESEX—*Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Transportat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Westford, . . .	\$28 30	—	—	\$4 00	—	\$4 00
Winchester, . . .	72 00	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	\$1,293 66	\$12 00	\$31 12	\$20 18	\$6 21	\$69 51

## WORCESTER COUNTY.

Athol, . . .	\$10 00	—	—	—	—	—
Auburn, . . .	112 80	—	—	—	\$37 80	\$37 80
Barre, . . .	87 26	—	\$44 00	—	11 28	55 28
Blackstone, . . .	28 81	—	—	—	—	—
Boylston, . . .	39 50	—	7 00	—	16 50	23 50
Brookfield, . . .	34 88	—	—	—	—	—
Charlton, . . .	14 99	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas, . . .	36 50	\$4 50	—	—	13 29	17 79
Fitchburg, . . .	61 26	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton, . . .	51 40	—	—	—	—	—
Holden, . . .	107 87	—	29 87	—	—	29 87
Lunenburg, . . .	2 50	—	—	—	—	—
Milford, . . .	383 13	—	—	\$12 05	—	12 05
Millbury, . . .	27 00	—	—	—	5 14	5 14
Oakham, . . .	26 25	—	—	—	17 25	17 25
Oxford, . . .	66 00	—	—	—	33 00	33 00
Princeton, . . .	6 30	—	—	—	—	—
Royalston, . . .	9 86	—	—	—	—	—
Southborough, . . .	42 00	2 00	—	—	—	2 00

## WORCESTER—Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Southbridge, . . .	\$41 86	—	—	—	\$1 05	\$1 05
Spencer, . . .	118 48	—	—	—	29 75	29 75
Upton, . . .	35 01	—	—	\$8 01	—	8 01
Uxbridge, . . .	14 93	—	—	—	—	—
Warren, . . .	59 57	—	—	—	—	—
West Boylston, . .	19 50	—	—	—	—	—
West Brookfield, .	67 00	—	—	—	43 00	43 00
Worcester, . . .	273 25	\$19 69	—	—	14 07	33 76
Totals, . . .	\$1,777 91	\$26 19	\$80 87	\$20 06	\$222 13	\$349 25

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Easthampton, . . .	\$25 00	\$0 50	—	—	\$19 50	\$20 00
Northampton, . .	141 00	—	—	—	30 00	30 00
South Hadley, . .	14 12	—	—	\$2 08	—	2 08
Ware, . . .	9 58	2 00	—	—	—	2 00
Totals, . . .	\$189 70	\$2 50	—	\$2 08	\$49 50	\$54 08

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Deerfield, . . .	\$110 49	\$2 00	—	—	\$62 78	\$64 78
Greenfield, . . .	125 69	5 59	—	\$4 50	—	10 09
Northfield, . . .	29 25	5 00	—	—	13 25	18 25
Shelburne, . . .	114 40	3 00	\$85 40	—	—	88 40
Wendell, . . .	38 83	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	\$418 66	\$15 59	\$85 40	\$4 50	\$76 03	\$181 52

## HAMPDEN COUNTY.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Brimfield, . . .	\$96 40	—	—	—	\$96 40	\$96 40
Chicopee, . . .	390 65	—	—	\$12 35	55 78	68 13
Holyoke, . . .	68 81	\$1 00	—	—	—	1 00
Longmeadow, . .	12 00	—	—	—	—	—
Ludlow, . . .	15 00	4 00	—	—	1 29	5 29
Monson, . . .	10 55	5 55	—	—	—	5 55
Palmer, . . .	65 00	2 00	—	—	18 57	20 57
Russell, . . .	28 00	5 00	—	—	6 86	11 86
Springfield, . .	130 26	—	\$10 00	—	42	10 42
Tolland, . . .	5 00	—	—	—	—	—
West Springfield, .	70 30	3 00	3 00	2 30	23 29	31 59
Totals, . . .	\$891 97	\$20 55	\$13 00	\$14 65	\$202 61	\$250 81

## BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams, . . .	\$32 38	—	—	\$3 67	—	\$3 67
Becket, . . .	82 87	\$4 50	—	—	\$32 39	36 89
Cheshire, . . .	32 73	—	—	—	9 03	9 03
Clarksburg, . . .	36 20	—	\$12 10	—	—	12 10
Florida, . . .	58 54	1 58	33 00	—	—	34 58
Great Barrington, .	8 87	—	—	—	—	—
Hancock, . . .	32 85	—	—	—	—	—
Lee, . . .	85 73	—	—	—	43 45	43 45
Lenox, . . .	78 00	—	—	—	78 00	78 00
Peru, . . .	19 50	—	—	—	11 86	11 86
Pittsfield, . . .	79 87	—	5 00	—	69 87	74 87

BERKSHIRE—*Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Sandisfield, . . .	\$3 93	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield, . . .	56 23	—	\$3 50	—	\$20 75	\$24 25
Stockbridge, . . .	55 00	—	8 00	—	5 00	13 00
Tyringham, . . .	16 14	—	—	—	—	—
West Stockbridge, .	37 08	—	13 58	—	—	13 58
Windsor, . . .	12 00	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	\$727 92	\$6 08	\$75 18	\$3 67	\$270 35	\$355 28

## NORFOLK COUNTY.

Braintree, . . .	\$19 77	—	—	\$0 55	—	\$0 55
Canton, . . .	58 06	—	\$10 00	—	—	10 00
Dorchester, . . .	33 35	\$12 50	—	85	—	13 35
Foxborough, . . .	5 57	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin, . . .	15 00	—	—	—	—	—
Medfield, . . .	13 00	—	—	13 00	—	13 00
Medway, . . .	80 14	—	—	—	—	—
Needham, . . .	15 71	—	—	—	—	—
Randolph, . . .	41 33	—	—	—	—	—
Roxbury, . . .	155 36	—	—	—	—	—
Weymouth, . . .	57 86	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	\$495 15	\$12 50	\$10 00	\$14 40	—	\$36 90

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Attleborough, . . .	\$15 43	—	—	—	—	—
Easton, . . .	35 00	—	—	—	\$9 45	\$9 45



BRISTOL—*Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Amount of Bill.	DEDUCTIONS.				
		On Burials.	Not Chargeable.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Fall River, . . .	\$393 00	—	—	\$4 55	\$12 00	\$16 55
Mansfield, . . .	23 89	\$6 17	—	—	—	6 17
New Bedford, . . .	177 26	—	—	90	—	90
Norton, . . .	98 27	1 98	—	—	—	1 98
Pawtucket, . . .	37 74	75	—	—	—	75
Taunton, . . .	60 25	4 25	—	—	—	4 25
Westport, . . .	53 00	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	\$893 84	\$13 15	—	\$5 45	\$21 45	\$40 05

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington, . . .	\$49 10	—	—	—	—	—
Duxbury, . . .	22 50	—	—	—	\$22 50	\$22 50
Hingham, . . .	14 00	—	—	—	—	—
Middleborough, . . .	97 20	\$1 50	—	—	70 00	71 50
South Scituate, . . .	5 00	—	—	—	—	—
West Bridgewater, . . .	16 31	—	—	—	7 31	7 31
Totals, . . .	\$204 11	\$150	—	—	\$99 81	\$101 31

## BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Harwich, . . .	\$37 43	\$12 00	—	—	\$10 25	\$22 25
Provincetown, . . .	120 61	—	—	—	85 61	85 61
Totals, . . .	\$158 04	\$12 00	—	—	\$95 86	\$107 86

## NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket, . . .	\$80 00	—	—	—	—	—
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## RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Amount Charged.	DEDUCTED.				
		On Burials.	Not Charge- able.	On Trans- portat'n.	On Support of Sick.	Total.
Suffolk, . .	\$3,720 48	—	—	—	\$51 54	\$51 54
Essex, . .	1,286 05	\$10 75	\$40 90	\$14 55	299 84	366 04
Middlesex, .	1,293 66	12 00	31 12	20 18	6 21	69 51
Worcester, .	1,777 91	26 19	80 87	20 06	222 13	349 25
Hampshire, .	189 70	2 50	—	2 08	49 50	54 08
Franklin, . .	418 66	15 59	85 40	4 50	76 03	181 52
Hampden, . .	891 97	20 55	13 00	14 65	202 61	250 81
Berkshire, . .	727 92	6 08	75 18	3 67	270 35	355 28
Norfolk, . .	495 15	12 50	10 00	14 40	—	36 90
Bristol, . .	893 84	13 15	—	5 45	21 45	40 05
Plymouth, . .	204 11	1 50	—	—	99 81	101 31
Barnstable, .	158 04	12 00	—	—	95 86	107 86
Dukes, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nantucket, .	80 00	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . .	\$12,137 49	\$132 81	\$336 47	\$99 54	\$1,395 33	\$1,964 15

## REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

“To make such suggestions in relation to the present, or other plans, for the support of paupers, as may occur to them,” is made the duty of the Commissioners, by section sixth of the Act of May 4, 1851.

The question, Why has Massachusetts so many paupers? is frequently asked, and not without reason, in view of what it costs the State to support them. To answer the question, however, is not difficult. In the first place, Massachusetts is a great industrial State, her many branches of labor furnishing employment to a class of foreign population whose only means of obtaining a livelihood are their own hands, and who, when overtaken with sickness or misfortune, necessarily become State charges. Many, too, become paupers from dissipation, vicious habits, and a reckless and total disregard of all the proprieties of social life. Our cities, and to a great extent, our manufacturing districts, abound with this class of persons, who are constantly applying for assistance and as constantly being sent to the almshouses. We have more paupers, then, because we have a larger proportion of the population of foreigners from which they are made. It is safe to say, that by far the greater proportion of this class of population accumulate nothing beyond their daily, weekly wants, and that when deprived of the labor upon which they are, necessarily, dependent for the bread they eat, their only alternative is the almshouse. Certainly, it is not at all difficult to see why Massachusetts has so many to support. On the other hand, it sometimes appears surprising to the Commissioners, as they scan the foreign population of our cities and manufacturing districts, that there are not more, as there unquestionably will be, during the winter, under the present financial pressure and suspension of labor. In view of this fact, the Commissioners feel that for some time to come their labors are to be difficult and onerous, requiring all the wisdom, prudence and experience they can bring to bear. Our almshouse paupers are nearly all foreigners, the decrease in the numbers of which does not look probable at present; and in view of this fact the question—is the present the best and most economical way of supporting them?—naturally suggests itself. In this

connection, the Commissioners feel justified in remarking upon the comparative economy of the present and former mode of support.

In 1853, the year preceding the introduction of the present system, there were, according to the most reliable statistics, fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-one State paupers. In 1855, the full current year succeeding the operation of the State almshouse system, there were only seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two, showing a reduction of State paupers of seven thousand and eighty-nine. Again, notwithstanding the great increase in the prices of the substantial means of living, the sum for the support of a pauper is less than it cost the towns and State.

The whole number of persons relieved or supported as State paupers, yearly, from 1841 to 1856, is as follows:—

For the year 1841, . . .	4,393	For the year 1849, . . .	14,083
1842, . . .	5,251	1850, . . .	16,058
1843, . . .	6,153	1851, . . .	16,154
1844, . . .	6,060	1852, . . .	14,388
1845, . . .	8,837	1853, . . .	14,831
1846, . . .	7,022	1854, . . .	12,814
1847, . . .	9,005	1855, . . .	7,742
1848, . . .	9,431	1856, . . .	8,365

In 1854, May 1st, the State almshouse system went into operation, and in the first six months there was a decrease of upwards of four thousand paupers. In its first full year of trial there was a decrease of about half, and from 1851 to 1856, the number fell from 16,154, to 7,742, showing a decrease in favor of the present system, of 8,412. These figures, while they establish the fact that the present system is more economical than the former, shows that the copartnership of the State and towns for the support of paupers was inefficient and unprofitable. The State must have the whole business or the towns must. That the business cannot be conducted economically under the copartnership appears to be quite clear.

In 1853, there were 14,831 State paupers, and it cost the towns and cities to support a pauper, per week, \$1.08 $\frac{9}{10}$ . In 1856, there were 8,365 paupers, and it cost the State \$1.44 $\frac{3}{4}$  to support a pauper per week, so that the difference is considerably

in favor of the almshouses. Besides, it needs no argument to prove that the poor are much better cared for under the present than under the old system, particularly the children, who are being educated and fitted for respectability and usefulness in life.

In the prosecution of their labors the Commissioners have been instrumental in causing to leave the State a large number who else had become inmates of our almshouses, and have relieved the Commonwealth of the actual support of 1,047, the yearly cost for the keeping of whom would not be less than \$83,665, according to the computation of the commission of 1854, while the saving to the State has not been less than \$40,000.

The Commissioners would repeat the suggestion contained in their Report of last year, viz.: that the establishing of departments of labor in connection with the almshouses, would be highly beneficial to the inmates and correspondingly advantageous to the Commonwealth.

Pending the report of the commission established by an Act of the legislature of 1855, for the codification of the laws of the Commonwealth, the Commissioners feel to waive suggestions as to the necessity of that thorough revision of the pauper laws of the State, to which attention has been directed in the reports for the past three years.

J. E. DAWLEY.  
A. G. GOODWIN.  
C. R. RANSOM.





REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
ALIEN PASSENGERS  
AND  
FOREIGN PAUPERS.

1858.

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BOSTON:  
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
1858.



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# R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

A L I E N P A S S E N G E R S

AND

F O R E I G N P A U P E R S .

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1858.

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B O S T O N :

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1858.

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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To the Honorable the Secretary of the Commonwealth :—*

In compliance with the provisions of the statute in relation to “Public Reports and Documents,” the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State paupers respectfully submit their Annual Report.

In preparing this Report, the Commissioners find two causes of embarrassment in the brevity of their official service, and the obscurity of the statutes, the execution of which they are instructed to superintend; the former depriving them of the benefit of experience, doubly needed in a system so complicated and cumbersome, as the present pauper policy of the State;—the latter surrounding them with daily perplexities from which there is no immediate escape.

Not one of the present Board has served through the entire year. The auditor of accounts, a member ex-officio, entered upon his duties in January last, the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, late in April, and the “person appointed by the Governor and Council,” on the first of July. Hence but a few weeks of mutual consultation and action have elapsed, before they are required to prepare a statement of the results of the year, and offer such suggestions as may occur to them.

Under these disadvantages, they submit, with the usual details and statistics, their views as to the duties and powers of the Commissioners, their agents and employees, the lunatic hospitals, State almshouses and the hospital at Rainsford Island, and offer such recommendations as their experience thus far has suggested.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

These are set forth, in general terms, in the 294th chapter of the Acts of 1856, amendatory of the 342d chapter of the Acts of 1851, wherein the Commissioners are directed to "superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens in the Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein." To this general supervisory authority are added certain specific powers and duties.

1. The commissioners *may* appoint persons to visit all the almshouses or places where State paupers are supported, and ascertain whether the laws in regard to such paupers are properly executed, and report any case of infraction to the commissioners.

2. They *shall* give such directions as will insure correctness in the returns to be made in relation to paupers.

3. They *may* use the means necessary to collect all desired information as to their support.

4. They *shall* appoint one or more persons to ascertain the names of all foreigners brought into the State by any conveyance by land,—and by the regular lines of travel by water, within the limits of the United States,—and to procure the information necessary to identify such foreigners, should they become a public charge.

5. They *shall* prescribe the form of the certificate, upon which paupers shall be sent to the State almshouses.

6. They shall have authority to bind out minor inmates of the hospital at Rainsford Island, and the same powers over State paupers therein, or in any lunatic hospital in the Commonwealth as are by law vested in towns, and in overseers of the poor, over town paupers.

7. They *may* allow any city or town in the Commonwealth to send sick State paupers to Rainsford Island.

8. They *may* designate the State almshouse to which any city or town shall send State paupers.

9. They *may* commute the bonds taken by superintendents of alien passengers on such terms, as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Commonwealth.

These specific powers and duties are easily understood, and in their exercise and discharge the Commissioners find no diffi-

culty ; but they confess to great perplexity in the performance of their general supervisory duty.

Their relations to other Boards are not defined with sufficient distinctness. Their connection with the State paupers at the lunatic asylums and Rainsford hospital is not the same as with those in the other institutions, where their province is merely advisory. If in the latter, the Commissioners have heretofore dealt too tenderly with acknowledged evils, it is fair to presume that they were hampered by a consciousness of insufficient authority, and a reluctance to give unwelcome advice, which might or might not be heeded, but which they were unable to enforce. Why should a paralytic grapple with an athlete ?

The privilege of running to the executive with petty complaints, with the right of grumbling annually, if they dare, at long standing abuses, is all that is accorded them. The Commissioners believe that much loss to the Commonwealth has resulted from this shiftless, inefficient method of supervision, and that yet greater injury would have ensued, but for the courtesy and forbearance of the several Boards.

The pauper laws of Massachusetts are among the curiosities of legislation. The eminent and learned writer of the report of 1854, stigmatized them as "slovenly," and succeeding legislators have not improved upon the pattern. The "new cloth upon the old garment" has only added to the rent. The numerous statutes are confused, conflicting and almost unintelligible. Solon himself could not reconcile them. The Commissioners do not pretend to.

In this labyrinth of law, it would not be surprising, if in their zeal to promote the interests of the State, they should be found to have inferred and assumed some power not strictly conferred upon them ;—and this is believed to have been the case with previous Boards, under the sanction however of the executive, in respect to the removal of paupers from the Commonwealth.

The law provides that "upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any place, or of any superintendent of alien passengers, any justice of the peace may, by warrant directed to any constable or other person therein designated, cause any State pauper to be conveyed, at the expense of the State, to any other State, or to any place beyond sea, where he belongs, if

the justice thinks proper, and if he may be conveniently removed."

This arbitrary law gives to a single man, of a class fond of authority and not always free from prejudice, despotic and final control over the liberty, happiness, and perhaps the life of whomsoever he may choose to consider a State pauper. There is no appeal, no accountability, no recognition even of the claims of humanity. In its present form, it is a blot upon the statute book, that should be effaced at once. Who wants to be expatriated on the 'ipse dixit' of a simple magistrate?

This is the only legal process for the removal of State paupers, and a similar provision is made for lunatics. The primary steps for removal, under this law, must be taken by the authorities of the almshouses, who exercise toward the inmates the powers and duties of overseers of the poor. The due execution of the law depends on *them*. But on visiting the institutions from time to time, the Commissioners find, that to the great detriment of the State, it is *not* duly executed. And how can it be? The almshouses are swarming with a crowd of paupers who have no business to be there. The insane and criminal of other lands abound. Licentiousness pours in a beastly throng. Neighboring States contribute generously of their surplus, and the black list ends with the class of impostors, who, concealing their funds, are swindling the State for a lazy livelihood. A hundred cases at once may require investigation; thousands of miles must be travelled, records be searched, witnesses examined, and the whole biography of the pauper be brought to light, before a decision can be safely reached; and all this requires a peculiar adaptation of mind to the business, which every one does not possess.

The Superintendent, fettered by his official duties, cannot aid in this work. The Inspectors and Trustees, mostly gentlemen in active business, burdened with heavy professional and mercantile responsibilities, and paid but a pittance, or not at all, cannot be expected to perform such drudgery.

But some one must do it, for the institutions are becoming filled to repletion, and the expenses are increasing frightfully. Under these circumstances, the Alien Commissioners, finding the laws not "duly executed," have, in past years, made complaint to the governor and council, and under their sanction



inferring the power from their supervisory relations, have proceeded to make the investigations, relieve the institutions, and attend personally to the removal of the inmates.

The grounds for this course were undoubtedly the odiousness of the law; the impossibility of its execution by the designated authorities; the greatly increased cost of removal, in the manner specified; the frightful increase of paupers and lunatics; the enormous sum saved annually, for many years to come, by prompt action, and lost by delay; and finally, the claim of competent jurisdiction, inferred from the general powers and duties of the Board, indorsed by the executive, and strengthened by the fact that the legislature, loudly and ably appealed to, had not chosen to interfere.

During their brief term of service, the present Board have adopted the policy of their predecessors; but they are unwilling to continue the practice unless sanctioned by positive enactment. Judicious men are not apt to act with vigor on uncertain ground. They will hesitate to pursue a course which, however expedient and just, is yet not clearly legal. Necessity may drive them, at times, to take the responsibility, but they will not make it their rule of action.

The parties who stand between the State paupers and the treasury of the Commonwealth, should be invested with ample powers; their duties should be specified with clearness and precision; they should be provided with abundant means to perform them, and they should then be held to a rigorous accountability.

If the large amounts claimed to have been saved to the State in former years, by the irregular and spasmodic efforts of the Commissioners, under the pressure of all powerful necessity, are not exaggerated, as we have the best reason to believe they are not, what may we not hope from vigorous, well-directed systematic exertion, sustained by distinct and specific law?

To remedy the evils they have detailed, this Board look with confidence to the commissioners for consolidating the statutes, and to the in-coming legislature.

#### AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

1. Mr. John G. Locke, the General Agent of the Commissioners for the past five years, under the provisions of the 342d



chapter of the Acts of 1851, has been reappointed by the present Board. This act is a better testimony to their appreciation of his services, than any laudatory words. The five Boards preceding the present have successively borne witness to his capacity in his peculiar department, and his earnest devotion to the interests of the State. Most of his pauper cases have been settled without recourse to the courts, satisfying all parties and avoiding expensive suits.

During the past year, Mr. Locke's "investigations for settlements, and for the discovery of funds and friends," have resulted as follows:—

Whole number of persons for whom settlements have been found since October 1st, 1857, . . . . .	90
In the State, . . . . .	33
Out of the State, . . . . .	57
Cases of discovery of funds, . . . . .	6
Cases where friends agreed to pay, . . . . .	4
Cases where friends have been found who caused the removal of the party supported, . . . . .	21
<hr/>	
Total number of persons provided for through Mr. L.'s instrumentality, . . . . .	121

He has also collected during the same time, for the support of paupers the sum of \$1,553.15, most of which might have been lost to the State, but for his persevering efforts.

Mr. Locke has also rendered efficient service in the investigations conducted by the Commissioners, and in other departments under the supervision of this Board.

A statement of the sums collected by Mr. Locke, which has been examined and approved by this Board, is appended to this Report.

The cash balance in his hands is for the prosecution of suits now in progress.

2. The railroad agencies, established under the provisions of the 342d chapter of the Acts of 1851, are three;—two in Boston and one in Fall River. They have been filled during the past year by the following persons, who have received the compensation affixed to their respective names:—

George R. Curtis, Boston,	.	.	.	.	.	\$730 00
John S. Austin,	"	.	.	.	.	574 00
Henry Morgan,	"	.	.	.	.	154 00
James E. Watson, Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	490 00
Parker Borden,	"	"	.	.	.	240 00
						<hr/>
						\$2,188 00

Messrs. Morgan and Borden took the place of Messrs. Austin and Watson, in the course of the past summer.

These agents have rendered valuable service to the State in their appropriate department, and have otherwise given important aid to the Commissioners. In the opinion of this Board, these offices could not be discontinued, without detriment to the interests of the Commonwealth.

As the fruit of their labors, eight hundred and twenty-seven paupers, having arrived in the State within a year, have been identified and removed without expense.

The following table exhibits the number of persons who have arrived at the different stations where agents have been employed:—

Boston and Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	.	1,437
" " Worcester Railroad,	.	.	.	.	810
" " Fitchburg Railroad,	.	.	.	.	286
" " Maine Railroad,	.	.	.	.	345
" " Lowell Railroad,	.	.	.	.	200
Eastern Railroad,	.	.	.	.	252
At Fall River,	.	.	.	.	1,680
					<hr/>
					5,010

Of this number 1,272 have applied to the Commissioners for relief, of whom 812 were immediately sent to the parties who brought them into the State, and returned by them to the places whence they came; 15 were sent to the hospital, and after recovery sent out of the State by the same parties, as by law provided, as follows:—

To New York, by Worcester Railroad,	.	.	.	97
" Fall River Railroad,	.	.	.	402
" Providence Railroad,	.	.	.	194

To Albany, by Western Railroad, . . . . .	13
Providence, by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	12
“ steamer, . . . . .	6
Newport, by steamer, . . . . .	7
To Connecticut, by New Haven Railroad, . . . . .	21
Vermont, by Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	8
New Hampshire, by Maine Railroad, . . . . .	4
“ Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	2
Montreal, by Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	4
“ Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	5
Portland, by Maine Railroad, . . . . .	6
“ Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	5
“ steamer, . . . . .	32
Maine, by steamer, . . . . .	7
Baltimore, by steamer, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> 827

To the remaining 445 relief was not furnished, on the ground that they were able-bodied, and capable of providing for themselves.

It is difficult to estimate the amount saved to the State by these agencies. While a portion of the above eight hundred and twenty-seven would have needed only temporary aid, the large majority would have been chargeable for many months, and a great proportion for life. Palsied, maimed, and blind, idiotic and demented, they must have found an immediate home in our almshouses and hospitals, from which death only would have released them. The chairman of the Board, who has personally investigated many of these cases, believes that at least five per cent. of the number were either insane, or on the point of becoming so. Now to support her lunatic paupers, the State pays for each as the minimum price, \$143 per annum, and adding to this item the cost of providing clothes and shoes for the whole number, it will be conceded that an average of ten dollars for the first year is an extremely low figure for the relief and support required. And yet on this estimate, so evidently below the truth, the sum of \$8,270 has been saved to the State, for the current year, by this branch of the Commis-

sion alone, to say nothing of the years to come; a sum larger than the appropriation for all its departments.

3. The present Clerk and Recording Secretary of the Commission is Mr. Charles C. Woodman, who was appointed August 9, 1858. His salary is \$800 per annum.

#### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for the Alien Commissioners' department for the present financial year was \$7,000, being \$1,750 for each quarter. The expenses for the year ending December 31, 1857, were \$9,952.17.

The following is a detailed account of all expenses incurred in this department for the first three quarters of the present year:—

#### *Expenses for the Quarter ending March 31, 1858.*

##### Salaries.

J. E. Dawley, Commissioner, 76 days, . . .	\$380 00	
J. G. Locke, Agent, 78 days, . . .	308 00	
J. S. Austin, Railroad Agent, . . .	180 00	
G. R. Curtis, " " . . .	180 00	
J. E. Watson, " " Fall River, . . .	180 00	
Albert Carter, Clerk, . . .	200 00	
		\$1,428 00

##### Travelling Expenses.

J. E. Dawley, Commissioner, . . .	\$86 58	
J. G. Locke, Agent, . . .	142 09	
A. G. Goodwin, Commissioner, . . .	18 18	
C. R. Ransom, " . . .	6 25	
		\$253 10

##### Office Expenses.

Rent, . . . . .	\$43 75	
A. R. Gay, Stationery, . . . . .	31 45	
William White, Printing, . . . . .	18 96	
Postage and Stationery at Fall River, . . . . .	6 55	
Express and Carting, . . . . .	1 60	
Cleaning office, &c., . . . . .	5 20	
Post Office, &c., . . . . .	11 75	
		\$119 26

Total for quarter, . . . . . \$1,800 36

#### *Expenses for the Quarter ending June 30, 1858.*

##### Salaries.

J. E. Dawley, Commissioner, 78 days, . . .	\$390 00
J. G. Locke, Agent, 78 days, . . .	312 00
J. S. Austin, Railroad Agent, . . .	182 00

G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent, . . .	\$182 00	
J. E. Watson, at Fall River, . . .	126 00	
P. Borden, at " " . . .	56 00	
A Carter, Clerk, . . .	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,448 00

## Travelling Expenses.

J. E. Dawley, Commissioner, . . .	\$124 24	
E. Hamilton, " . . .	12 75	
A. G. Goodwin, " . . .	3 25	
Charles White, " . . .	8 10	
J. G. Locke, Agent, . . .	179 08	
	<hr/>	\$327 42

## Office Expenses.

Rent, . . . . .	\$43 75	
Cleaning office, . . . . .	2 00	
T. P. Foster, Fuel, . . . . .	14 00	
Postage, Telegraph, &c., . . . . .	40 05	
Newspapers, . . . . .	8 50	
Office Furniture, . . . . .	8 87	
Stationery, . . . . .	24 22	
Postage, &c., at Fall River, . . . . .	3 62	
	<hr/>	\$145 01
Total for quarter, . . . . .		\$1,920 43

*Expenses for the Quarter ending September 30, 1858.*

## Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner, 77 days, .	\$385 00	
J. G. Locke, Agent, 64 days, . . .	256 00	
G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent, . . .	184 00	
H. Morgan, " " . . .	154 00	
J. S. Austin, " " . . .	28 00	
P. Borden, " " Fall River, .	184 00	
A. Carter, Clerk, . . . . .	53 33	
C. C. Woodman, Clerk, . . . . .	111 10	
	<hr/>	\$1,355 43

## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner, . . .	\$114 63	
E. Hamilton, " . . .	23 12	
J. G. Locke, Agent, . . . . .	119 04	
	<hr/>	\$256 79

## Office Expenses.

Rent, . . . . .	\$43 75	
Cleaning office, . . . . .	4 50	
Postage, . . . . .	13 50	



Pens, \$3.25; Stationery, &c., \$3.04, . . .	\$6 29	
Railway Guides, . . . . .	2 52	
J. M. Usher, Paper and Envelopes, . . .	15 82	
Printing, . . . . .	18 00	
	<hr/>	\$104 38
Total for quarter, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$1,716 60
Balance remaining for quarter ending December 31, 1858, . . .		1,562 61
		<hr/>
		\$7,000 00

## LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The Commissioners find in these a spacious field of labor, of a nature disagreeable and discouraging, but lightened by the kind attentions of the Superintendents, and the cordial co-operation of the Trustees; rewarded too by an abundant and visible return in the stoppage of expenditure.

As each lunatic removed effects a saving of at least \$143 per annum, it is a strong stimulus to act with vigor in this department. During the past year they have been fortunate enough to relieve the State of ninety-one lunatics, equivalent to twenty per cent. of the number supported at its commencement, nearly the whole of whom were hopeless cases and a permanent charge. Thus a constant annual expenditure of \$13,000 has been effectually stopped, and much more might have been done in this department, if the Commissioners had been furnished with the necessary means for prosecuting the investigations, which should have been conducted by the proper authorities previous to commitment.

Their laxity and neglect in this regard is a most serious grievance, not only crowding the hospitals with inmates, for whose maintenance the State is not liable, but cutting off the sources of information as to their previous circumstances, residence, and kindred.

The most trivial fragment of evidence often develops the whole history of the patient; but if the needful inquiries are omitted or slurred over at the time, and the party is removed to a distant hospital, the little circumstances bearing on the case are forgotten before an investigation can be had, the witnesses cannot be found, and thus all clues being lost, the lunatic is quartered on the Commonwealth for life. Were all such cases removed at once from the hospitals, the superintendents would be amazed at their solitude.

It is proper to say that no inmates have been removed, unless their mental and physical condition rendered this course advisable; nor then, without the advice of the superintendents, and consent of the trustees. The Commissioners make it a rule to visit and observe every patient before deciding upon the removal, and considerations of economy have not been permitted to overrule the claims of humanity.

The Commissioners believe the general management of the hospital to be admirable. Within their appropriate sphere they find nothing to censure and much to commend. No disagreeable incident has occurred to mar the pleasure of their official connection, and the happy results of the year are doubtless owing to the harmonious action of the Trustees, Superintendent, and Commissioners. If the expenses of these institutions are burdensome, it is some consolation to feel that they are justly the pride and ornament of Massachusetts, and an enduring memorial of the humanity of her people.

Since the date of the last Report, the new hospital at Northampton has been opened for the reception of lunatics, and under the judicious management of Dr. Prince promises soon to rival the older institutions. Its present number of inmates is 176, consisting chiefly of parties transferred from South Boston and Worcester.

The whole number of lunatic State paupers remaining in the hospitals at the close of the last year was as follows:—

At Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
Taunton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	165
South Boston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/> 411

The admissions, discharges and deaths, for the year ending October 1, 1858, have been as follows:—

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
Worcester,	146	185	8
Taunton,	134	140	20
South Boston,	—	119	—
Northampton, (mostly by transfer,)	182	6	—
	<hr/> 462	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 28

The whole number remaining, October 1, 1858, was—

At Worcester, . . . . .	86
Taunton, . . . . .	139
South Boston, . . . . .	—
Northampton, . . . . .	176
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	401

Great surprise is often expressed at the large number of lunatics from our foreign population ; but it is not difficult to account for it. Some are sent to us directly from lunatic asylums abroad ; for others, we are indebted to the high reputation of our charitable institutions in adjoining States ; but the insanity of the vast majority is due undoubtedly to physical derangement, induced by the hardships of their passage, and the change in their mode of life ; to the disappointment of the bright anticipations as to their future home,—their dreams of ample and immediate wealth being suddenly exchanged for the dismal reality of abject poverty,—and to that depressing home-sickness, so often the lot of an exile in a distant land.

This species of insanity is most difficult to relieve, and the Commissioners are assured, on the highest authority, that the last hope for these patients is in a return to the scenes of their youth, and a renewal of the memories of their early days.

All motives of interest aside, does not a considerate humanity enjoin upon us to afford this final opportunity of dispelling the darkness of the clouded mind ?

The Commissioners see, as yet, no valid objection to the policy inaugurated in former years, of transferring the idiotic and harmlessly insane to the State almshouses. On the contrary, experience seems to confirm its propriety. While all thus removed are supported at much less expense, some are able to perform nearly labor enough to pay for their maintenance. Others have friends really able to assist them, who are quite willing to profit by the charity of the State when extended through the medium of a “hospital,” but are too much afraid of “what people will say,” and have too high a regard for the “credit of the family,” to allow their relatives to remain in an “almshouse.”

The number thus transferred, during the past year, has been as follows :—

From Worcester, . . . . .	14
Taunton, . . . . .	5
Northampton, . . . . .	—
South Boston, . . . . .	—
Total, . . . . .	19

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

The present pauper policy of the State is still an experiment. To proclaim its success or failure would be premature and unfair. We cannot expect to solve in three or four years a problem so complicated as the best and cheapest method of supporting our paupers, which has puzzled the brains of our lawmakers for more than a century. It is not the province of the Commissioners to assail or defend this system, but simply to “make suggestions” in regard to it, and to see it duly carried out.

In the discharge of this duty, they cannot be blind to the glaring defects in its administration; but, on the whole, they think that the general plan is the best that can be devised. Gross errors, at the outset, have doubtless impeded its workings, involving the State in serious and unforeseen expenses, and marring the calculations of its projectors; but the Commissioners believe that time, patience, and considerate legislation will remedy these faults, and satisfy the reasonable hopes of the tax payers.

Located, as were the almshouses, among rocks, stumps and sandbanks, each rod of productive ground has been wrested from unwilling nature, at a cost per acre far exceeding that of an improved and fertile farm.

A vast amount of pauper labor, which should have gone to reduce the annual expenditure, has been swallowed up in a long-winded construction account, on the face of which it does not appear, or in “permanent improvements.”

More labor has doubtless been lost, which might have been available, had land suitable for tillage been secured at once.

Many “permanent improvements” have been made with help hired at considerable cost, which might have been delayed till



the admission of inmates possessing the requisite mechanical skill, but comparatively useless as agricultural laborers.

More salaried attendants have been employed than the successful experience with a smaller number proves to have been necessary. The same experience has shown that greater economy can be introduced into the expenditures for the ordinary wants of the inmates and their supervisors.

The Commissioners would fail in their duty, if they did not say frankly that too much company has been entertained at the almshouses, for the profit of the State, or the comfort of the Superintendents and their families; and it is due to the latter that they should be relieved of this weighty addition to their daily cares. This abuse is a serious one, and ought to be checked at once. The Commonwealth should not be niggardly to those who have a claim upon her hospitality; but she cannot afford to swell her pauper account with the expenses of a host of visitors, whose interest in the institutions is vividly quickened by the prospect of a good dinner.

More might be said, but the Commissioners feel that if, to these instances of oversight and abuse, there be added the want of a sufficiently effective controlling power, enough has been adduced to account for the unexpected cost of thus far maintaining our paupers.

The Commissioners have made frequent and unexpected visits to the almshouses, to inspect the details of the system, and to "see that the laws were properly executed."

In the performance of this duty, they have experienced every courtesy from the Inspectors and Superintendents, of which they here make full acknowledgment.

They have found there a motley crowd of paupers of every race and clime; Indian and Negro, Celt, Saxon, Mongol and Malay. Veteran paupers and foundlings of a day, the able-bodied and the infirm, the unfortunate and the criminal are mingled in a vast congregation of misery. In view of the enormous cost of their maintenance, the public mind is justly uneasy, and the Commissioners are expected to suggest some method of relief from this annually increasing burden. In endeavoring to meet this question satisfactorily, they have been led to ask themselves—whence comes this horde of paupers? How can the present number be lessened? How can a future increase be



prevented? And how can they be most profitably employed and economically supported, under the present system?

### I. *Whence come our Paupers?*

The inmates of the almshouses may be classified as follows: 1st. The poor of Massachusetts, of native origin, having a settlement in the Commonwealth, but committed to the institutions through the ignorance or oversight of the town authorities. 2d. The poor of native parentage, having a settlement in other States, but overtaken by misfortune in our own, and without the means and sometimes the inclination to return. 3d. American paupers, both of this and other States, the traces of whose settlement have been lost, and cannot be immediately discovered. 4th. Naturalized citizens who may have acquired a settlement in this country, and their children. 5th. Aliens who have landed in this State, and their children. 6th. Aliens who have landed elsewhere, and their children. 7th. Foundlings and illegitimate children. 8th. Foreign sailors, discharged in a diseased condition from our merchant and whaling ships, and usually chargeable to the State till death.

The cases comprised in the first four classes are comparatively few, and receive the special attention of the General Agent of this Board. Most of these persons are needlessly and wantonly thrown upon the State, but the inherent difficulties of their cases cause their protracted and sometimes permanent detention.

The fifth and sixth classes embrace five-sixths of all who become chargeable; and it is to these especially that reformatory measures should be directed for the reduction of our paupers, and the retrenchment of their expenses. One portion of these classes includes the aged and infirm of the immigrants of many years ago. They have outlived their families and friends; the store laid away for old age is exhausted; their capacity for labor is gone, and they have no resource but to spend their remaining days in an almshouse. These people merit and receive our sympathy as having done well in their generation, and no one cares to disturb them in the refuge they have chosen.

But the greater portion consists of more recent arrivals. The troubled condition of Europe from 1849 to 1854 threw upon our shores a crowd of emigrants, stricken with disease and

famine, penniless and friendless. Some of these landed originally within the Commonwealth ; but multitudes found their way hither from other States and the Canadas, and not being removed forthwith, according to law, when applying for relief, became "State paupers," and remain so to this day. Lazy, ignorant, prejudiced, and to the last degree unreasonable, receiving the charity of the State as a right, rather than a favor, they are most difficult to deal with.

The investigations of the Commissioners and the records of the almshouses show conclusively that most of the inmates can be accounted for under these two classes. To these sources of pauperism must be added intemperance and its kindred vices, and the domestic quarrels and desertion by husbands, so common among our foreign population.

The seventh and eighth classes are such as to waken the deepest commiseration. They are utterly helpless, friendless and forlorn ; and though the one be the offspring of folly and crime, and in the veins of the other flows no drop of Saxon blood, they appeal to the warmest sympathies of every feeling heart. The case of the last named is peculiarly hard. Lured from his island home, ill-treated and worse fed, exposed with insufficient clothing to the hardships of a tempestuous sea, and an uncongenial zone, the wretched Kanáka passes from his ship to a couch in the hospital, and lingers there, seeing only strange faces, and listening to an unknown tongue, till he sinks to his final slumber. Thirty-two of these poor fellows have died in one of our almshouses, during the past year. This is a wrong, both to the sufferers and the State, which calls loudly for redress ; but the Commissioners are at a loss for a remedy, unless to appeal to our merchants to follow the example of some of the noble minded shipowners of New Bedford, in forbidding their captains to bring home any of the class alluded to.

Within a few years, the increase of illegitimate children, born in our almshouses or sent there as foundlings, has been fearfully great, and further and more stringent legislation is required to relieve the public of their support. In effecting this, the State and the towns have a common interest. As nearly as can be ascertained, about two hundred of this class have become inmates of the almshouses for the past year, besides the large number previously there.

But the grand cause of the crowded condition of our charitable institutions lies at the door of the town and city authorities. The Commissioners feel that the maintenance of this mighty host of paupers is not necessary, and are disposed to place the responsibility therefor where it justly belongs.

One of the main inducements to establish the present system was a prevalent idea that the State suffered great imposition from the exactions of the towns for the support of paupers. No doubt, the suspicion was well founded ; but in fleeing from this evil we have fallen again into the "hands of the Philistines." The institutions and the system are almost at the mercy of the overseers of the poor. There is no check upon their power of commitment; they have pushed it to a most unwarrantable extent, and the ignorance and incapacity of some, the laxity and neglect of others, and the sharp practice of not a few, have cost the State many thousands of dollars. A heavy responsibility rests upon these overseers. The Alien Commissioners can only designate *where* paupers shall be sent; the almshouse authorities are equally powerless, for if they discharge an inmate, on the ground of his capacity to provide for himself, he is sent back directly from the same or another town, and their action is thus thwarted. As the law now stands, the action of the overseers can make or mar the pauper system; can flood the almshouses with inmates or well-nigh empty them; can force a heavy State tax for paupers, or annul it altogether. Whether this power shall be left in such hands, without limitation, is a question worthy the consideration of the legislature.

In this criticism of the conduct of overseers, the Commissioners would not include all, or even a majority of their number. They are well aware that many have little or nothing to do with State paupers, while the honorable and judicious course of others has greatly promoted the interests of the State; but these last are the exceptions.

A comparison of towns with similar conditions of locality, business and foreign population shows plainly where the difficulty lies, and the Commissioners happen to know that whence the fewest commitments are reported, unusual pains are taken to avoid giving permits. It seems to be the chief aim of some overseers to get rid of the applicant as quickly and easily as possible; and they think the surest way is to pay his passage

to the nearest almshouse. They do not consider that by a small sum expended for a lodging and frugal breakfast, they can speed the pauper on his way, at a cost much less than his fare to the institution; and that by habitually neglecting this opportunity, they abet a policy which must recoil upon themselves, by insuring a great increase of paupers, and a State tax to support them.

Among those admitted thus hastily, is a class of "transient paupers," who make a convenience of the almshouses, and arrange their journeyings so as to tarry there. The most, it is true, only lodge and breakfast at the State's expense, and then go on their way; but the excellent accommodations afforded induce some to remain, and a great many to "call again." For the year ending October 1, 1858, there were 2,300 admissions to the institution at Monson, of which about 1,230 were from Monson and Palmer, nearly all being of this class of vagrants. The Commissioners deem this an abuse that should be checked at once. The State cannot afford to keep a pauper tavern, and the sturdy beggars, who thus avail themselves of its charity are quite as able to continue their travels without aid, as to have gotten thus far on their journey.

But there are yet other failures in duty to notice. We find in the almshouses a throng of inmates, who have entered the State and become chargeable thereto within a year, and come under the provisions of the Act of 1851. Admission should not be granted to such persons, unless in great extremity. It is clearly the duty of the overseers to make due inquiry as to the time and method of their arrival in the State, and to call upon the parties, legally liable, to provide for or remove them. The neglect of this duty entails on the Commonwealth a heavy annual expenditure. The year expires before the facts are known, and the State becoming responsible, must either support the parties, or pay a considerable sum for examination of their cases, and their final removal.

Again there is lamentable neglect in making the investigations requisite to answer properly the questions in the blanks issued by this Board. Hence much valuable information, attainable at the time, is long kept back, and sometimes lost forever. If the overseers would fulfil this duty, it would relieve the Commission of a great deal of drudgery, and the treasury



from the cost of the time and travel required to obtain the information.

And yet again, there is lack of due caution, in committing persons who have means of support. Parties have been found in the almshouses with deeds of real estate and ready money in their pockets. A robust woman presented herself with a permit from a neighboring city, a short time since, claiming support as a pauper, with a draft for more than seventeen pounds in her possession. Cases are constantly occurring, where inmates have deposits in the savings banks of the very towns which commit them. One notable instance has happened the present year. On the 24th of March, a female drew fifty dollars from a certain savings bank, and on the 25th was sent to Tewksbury, as a State pauper. The money was remitted to Europe, for the benefit of the "pauper's" mother. Some months afterward, the discovery was made by the Commissioners, and the pauper, by her own desire, was dispatched to enjoy her mother's company, and a share of her own earnings. The overseers are not expected to be omniscient, but they can do much to prevent such gross imposition. Other facts bearing on this subject are necessarily omitted.

The Commissioners will merely state, without comment, that certain parties arrested and committed to the Tombs in Boston, for various offences have received, while there, the option of an arraignment before the police court, or of being sent to a State almshouse. They are further informed that this course is customary in that city.

## II. *How can the present number of State Paupers be lessened?*

1. By prosecuting with increased vigor the search for settlements.

There are many unfinished cases on hand, in regard to which a vast amount of information has been accumulated; but the insufficient means for travel at the disposal of the Commissioners, and the pressing demand for the services of the Agent in other departments have delayed a final arrangement. The prospect is fair for a considerable reduction, from this source, during the coming year.

2. By inducing parties to remove friends from the institutions, or to defray their expenses wholly or in part. By



harmonizing domestic difficulties and conveying information to families whose members have become separated. By more strenuous exertions to bind out children, as soon as their age may admit, and secure homes with the benevolent who may be inclined to adopt them. The Commissioners are confident that these opportunities have been too much neglected in the past, and that here is a wide door for the exit of paupers. They would urge the devisal and employment of means by which the numerous families desirous of rearing adopted children should be brought into communication with the authorities in charge of them; and a thorough, persistent effort to secure to these friendless orphans a permanent and happy home, where the district school may do its appointed work, and with a moral and religious training, they may acquire the habits of frugality and industry.

2. By the more prompt discharge of all able-bodied paupers, not absolutely needed for the business of the establishments.

It should be distinctly understood, and the sooner the better, that the almshouse is not to be a lounging place for robust vagabonds.

4. By the removal of paupers "to the places whence they came."

The policy of removal has heretofore been severely criticised. This was doubtless owing to a misapprehension of the facts. Since these have become known, and the course adopted better understood, the Commissioners, in their intercourse with all sections of the State, find this policy strongly sustained by public sentiment. The conviction is general that it is as expedient and just, as it is necessary and inevitable.

Massachusetts feels it a sacred duty to provide for her domestic poor; she is willing to afford temporary succor, in extremity, to those whom Providence has thrown upon our shores; but she is not bound by any considerations of justice or humanity to supply a permanent home to all the vagabonds of Christendom. She is not called upon to maintain for life the shiftless, decrepit or insane of other States or other lands, or to retain them when sent within her borders, on purpose to live upon her bounty. It is forbidden by a due regard to that "charity" which should "begin at home," by the invaded rights of our own citizens, by the instinct of self-preservation. What are the facts? We have supported, the past year, in our almshouses and Rainsford

hospital, an average of some 2,700 inmates, at a cost of \$170,000. During the same time there have come into the State some 3,000 paupers, all needing immediate relief, and many a permanent support. Among them was a large number of lunatics and idiots, each costing the State from \$2.50 to \$3 per week. The additional expense of maintaining these incoming paupers, equal in number to those already supported, could not be less than \$70,000 for the present year, besides the expenses of the years to come. The next year and the next will bring an equal or a greater number. Had there been no removals an additional almshouse would fail to accommodate the new comers of the past year alone.

Will any sane man say that we must retain and support this annual rush of pilgrims? The Commissioners have no doubt of the response of the people. Let every tie of kindred be respected, let every personal right be protected, every claim of humanity be regarded, but remove them promptly from our borders, and place an effectual restriction upon their return. The community will sustain this policy, and the tax payers will add a fervent amen!

For the removal of paupers, the Commissioners require the concurrence of the following conditions, never varying except in extreme cases. 1. The parties shall have no settlement in the State. 2. They shall be inmates of a State institution. 3. They shall not be able-bodied. 4. They shall be permanent paupers, or certain to become such. 5. They shall consent to the removal. 6. Their friends, if any, shall consent. 7. Any funds that can be raised by themselves or friends shall go towards defraying the expense of removal.

Applying these rules, and enforcing the law of 1851, the Commissioners have advised or directed the removal of 3,267 paupers, being 1,143 more than the aggregate of inmates in the three almshouses and Rainsford hospital, on the 1st of October, 1858. Very few of those sent away ever appear here again; but if they do return, the State loses nothing by the removal, for their maintenance during their absence would have cost more than their transport. It is proper to say here, that, so far from *enforcing* removals beyond sea, the Commissioners have not granted a passage to one-third of the applicants. Their office has been thronged with paupers, who with tears and piteous

entreaties have begged for conveyance to their native land, but were refused, as not coming within the rules just specified.

Within the last three months, these various methods of decreasing the number of paupers have been pushed to the utmost limit of the means granted to this Board. They have been vigorously sustained by the authorities of the institutions, and are happy to report as the result of these joint efforts, that notwithstanding the unexampled severity of the past year, and the fact that the number of inmates at its commencement was less than the average, the number is now less by 116 than at that time, being a decrease of  $5\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. This reduction, in the face of so many discouragements, augurs well for the future.

The following table will show the number of persons removed “to the places whence they came,” from October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1858:—

To Liverpool,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	342
the Canadas, British Provinces, and various other								
places,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,074
various places under the law of 1851,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	827
various places from State almshouses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,024
								<hr/> 3,267

The expense of removals to Liverpool has been \$6,297.44, or \$18.41 for each person sent; to other places, \$3,464.26, or \$3.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  each.

### III. *How shall a future increase be prevented?*

1. By the continued exertion of the railroad agents in identifying paupers, and causing their removal, under the law of 1851.

2. By devising some legal process by which funds belonging to professed paupers, and deposited in savings banks, or in the hands of others, may be reached and appropriated to their support, and by which also parents having the ability, may be compelled to support their minor children who may have been sent to an almshouse. Cases like these are of common occurrence, and the failure of the law to reach them burdens us with the support of many paupers.

3. By restricting the power and increasing the responsibilities of overseers of the poor in sending applicants for relief to the State almshouses. The Commissioners believe that it will be more economical both for the towns and the State to require the maintenance of such applicants by the cities and towns a certain number of days, before a permit is granted, and that all places should be holden for the support of any person committed therefrom to an almshouse till his removal, provided such person shall prove to have no title to be maintained by the Commonwealth.

This will allow abundant time for investigations, and the interests of the towns will demand that they be thorough. It will secure the removal of outsiders by the overseers to avoid their support, before they come upon the State. It will cause the voluntary withdrawal of many applicants who will not submit to the wholesome labor which the overseers will be sure to impose upon them. It will diminish the chances for criminals to be thrown upon us under the name of paupers, and will tend to drive from our borders a host of lazy vagabonds who make the almshouses a convenience. In short, it will make it for the immediate interest of the overseers to unite with the State authorities to get rid of paupers, and the Commissioners believe that from one-third to one-half of the present number of admissions might thus be cut off. The trifling addition to the local taxes consequent upon this policy would be more than compensated by the reduction of the State tax, which would surely follow its adoption.

4. By imposing more labor on the inmates. The Commissioners regard this omission as one of the greatest faults in the system. While they would consent to nothing oppressive, they can see no reason why the paupers, and especially the vicious in our institutions, should not be made to work as many hours a day and as industriously as the farmers and mechanics of the State, who contribute so liberally to their maintenance.

The almshouses need nothing so much as a well-digested system of labor, thoroughly enforced. It will keep the inmates healthy, it will drive the lazy away, and do much towards rendering the institutions self-supporting.

5. By farther and more stringent legislation in regard to illegitimate children.



Under existing laws, the mother of an illegitimate child may compromise the case with its putative father, and appropriating to her own use whatever amount she may receive, abandon her offspring, which soon finds its way to an almshouse, if not already there; or by refusing to make complaint, may leave the burden of supporting herself and child upon the Commonwealth.

The Agent of this Board reports that "in several of the New England States, the mother cannot so release the putative father as to prevent the constituted authorities from compelling him by law to maintain his offspring. The overseers of the poor or selectmen are in several States authorized to commence legal proceedings when the mother refuses, or to prosecute to final adjudication, where she may have begun, but refuses to go on." He further recommends that "the law be so altered, that a complaint may be made before any justice of the peace who may issue a warrant for the arrest of the putative father, returnable before any other justice of the peace in the same county. It would also subserve justice, if any justice of the peace in the county of Suffolk could take a complaint and issue a warrant, returnable before the police court of Boston, when the mother is in confinement at Rainsford or Deer Island."

The necessity for some efficient action on this subject is daily apparent to the Commissioners, and they respectfully urge its consideration upon the legislature.

They would also here suggest the expediency of making separate provision for prostitutes and their paramours, and others suffering with diseases induced by vice, under such rigid regulations, and for such a lengthened term, as will tend to make them shun our institutions as diligently as they now seek a home in them. In providing for the suffering poor, was it a part of the programme to furnish food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance to these lost wretches, to renew their strength for another campaign of crime? and to repeat this process every few months, till outraged nature should give way, and stricken by lingering disease, they should lie down in the hospital to rise no more?

These persons have violated law. Their true place is in penal, not charitable institutions, and the pauper account of the State ought not to be burdened with their support. A change



of policy would relieve the almshouses of several hundred inmates annually.

IV. *How can our Paupers be most profitably employed, and economically supported, under the present system?*

As this subject is under the special charge of a committee of the legislature who have given it a thorough examination, the Commissioners decline to go into any lengthy details. In their opinion the main reliance must be placed on agricultural labor, to which, in some one or other of its various departments, nearly all the inmates of both sexes have been accustomed at home.

With the abundance of fertilizing material at hand, the great advantages of excellent teams and implements, a surplus of laborers and plenty of capital, there seems to be no insurmountable obstacle to surrounding the institutions with market and fruit farms of the most profitable description. Let these powerful agents be skilfully directed, and it can be done. The present appearance of these farms is sufficient evidence of its practicability, to any familiar with their condition four years ago.

The physical and mental defects of the permanent inmates, and the constant changes among the rest, forbid the idea of any successful mechanical employment, beyond what the wants of the institutions may require.

The reduction of the number of inmates to the lowest possible point, and the raising on the premises, with the least outlay, of what will procure the greatest amount of necessaries, are the main topics to be considered, in connection with the economical support of our paupers.

THE ALMSHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

This institution, under the continued supervision of Mr. Goodspeed, maintains its high reputation for good order and exact discipline. The operation of the law\* passed last winter, in regard to contracting for the labor of paupers is found very salutary.

\* Acts of 1858, chapter 168, section 1.

The whole number of inmates October 1, 1857,	
was, . . . . .	598
Number since admitted, (including 76 births,) .	1,611
Whole number supported, . . . . .	2,209
Number of discharges, . . . . .	1,367
deaths, . . . . .	287
eloped, . . . . .	30
	<hr/> 1,684
Number remaining October 1, 1858, . . . . .	525
Being a decrease of 73, or $12\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	

Transient paupers are not included in the number of admissions reported.

Excluding births and transfers, we find that 1,529 persons have been admitted, of whom 1,211 were sent from five places only, viz.: Boston, New Bedford, Roxbury, Bridgewater and Fall River; 215 from fourteen other towns, viz.: Taunton, Blackstone, North Bridgewater, Middleborough, Stoughton, Pawtucket, Needham, Dorchester, Clinton, Attleborough, West Roxbury, Plymouth, Brookline and Abington; and nearly all the remaining 103 from the other towns in the six southern counties.

This almshouse, as well as the rest, is in great danger from fire, and the risk is increased by the fact that the various wards in the three stories are heated by cylinder stoves. Hence constant watchfulness is demanded through the different rooms, and a great amount of noise and dirt is caused, not only there, but in the entries and stairways. All this is very objectionable, especially in the parts of the building devoted to the sick, and might be obviated by heating the building by steam, which would also greatly decrease the danger from fire.

The Commissioners would therefore recommend that an additional boiler and a steam heating apparatus be provided for this institution.

The means of escape from the almshouses, in case of fire, are very deficient, and in view of the inevitable and awful results of such a calamity, where so many infants and sick and aged persons are confined, they earnestly request that immediate remedies be provided against a possible catastrophe which would be unparalleled in the annals of the State.

## THE ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

This institution continues to receive the greatest number of inmates ; but the Commissioners have full confidence in the prudence of the superintendent, and in his ability and disposition to keep the number within reasonable bounds.

The whole number of inmates October 1, 1857,	
was . . . . .	751
Number since admitted, (including births,) . . . . .	2,835
Whole number supported, . . . . .	— 3,586
Number of discharges, &c., . . . . .	2,537
deaths, . . . . .	227
	— 2,764
Number remaining October 1, 1858, . . . . .	822
Being an increase of 73 or $9\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.	

Excluding births and transfers, we find that 2,726 persons have been admitted, of whom Boston, Lowell and Tewksbury, furnished 1,771 ; Lawrence, Salem and Lynn, 335 : Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea, and Newburyport, 201—being 2,307 admissions from ten places. Of the remaining 419, 284 came from the other towns in Essex and Middlesex, and the balance consisted probably of transient paupers.

The Commissioners would suggest that measures be adopted to remedy the insufficient supply of water at this almshouse. In dry seasons it is necessary to bring it a considerable distance with teams, and keep a cistern constantly filled in this way. In the present state of things there could be no hope of saving any of the buildings, if a fire should break out at such a season.

## ALMSHOUSE AT MONSON.

Located among the health-giving hills and in the purer moral atmosphere of Western Massachusetts, this almshouse is comparatively secure from the evils which affect the other institutions. Neatness and order reign in all its departments, and the cheerful faces of more than four hundred healthy and happy children, well taught and trained for future usefulness, are living evidences of the beneficent results of this noble charity.

The farm is in excellent condition, and the natural strength of the soil insures, when it shall be once subdued, under the skilful use of the appliances at hand, an annually increased productiveness.

The number of inmates October 1, 1857, was	. 638
Number of admissions, (including 22 births,)	. 2,300
Whole number supported, . . . . .	— 2,938
Number discharged, &c., . . . . .	. 2,271
died, . . . . .	. 102
	— 2,373
Number remaining October 1, 1858, . . . . .	565
Men, . . . . .	55
Women, . . . . .	74
Boys under 15, . . . . .	279
Girls under 15, . . . . .	157
Total, . . . . .	— 565
Being a decrease since last year of 73, or $11\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.	

Excluding births, transfers, and those marked “transient,” the number of admissions has been 2,146, as follows:—

From Berkshire County, . . . . .	45
Hampshire County, . . . . .	79
Franklin County, . . . . .	30
Monson and Palmer, . . . . .	1,239
Springfield, . . . . .	88
Chicopee, . . . . .	102
Holyoke, . . . . .	42
Remaining towns in Hampden County, . . . . .	34
Worcester County, . . . . .	462

and the remainder from places east of Worcester.

Dr. J. M. Brewster, the Superintendent, has devoted himself with great zeal to the work of retrenchment, and has effected a reduction of over \$1,700 per annum in the item of salaries, and a corresponding decrease in the other expenses.

This almshouse is partially heated by steam, and has boilers now in use of sufficient capacity to warm the whole building.

It seems very desirable that the additional apparatus needed for this purpose, which will cost but a moderate sum, should be procured at once, as the inmates are mostly children, and the use of open stoves increases the danger from fire. The saving in fuel and labor would soon make up for the outlay required.

Unlike either of the other institutions, the Monson almshouse is so located that it can be rendered comparatively safe from destruction by fire, by bringing water from a reservoir on some neighboring hill, and placing hydrants at convenient distances about the building.

In view of the helpless condition of three-fourths of the inmates, the Commissioners feel that these suggestions merit careful consideration. If an investigation should prove their views to be correct, they hope for the appropriation of the small sum required for these improvements.

The following table will give a connected view of the whole number supported for the year, with the admissions, discharges and deaths; also, the number in each institution on October 1, 1857, and October 1, 1858, and the ratio of increase or decrease on comparing these two periods.

	Number remaining, October 1, 1857.	Admissions for 1858.	Whole number supported for 1858.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Remaining, Oct. 1, 1858.	Rates per cent. of —	
							Increase.	Decrease.
Tewksbury, .	751	2,835	3,586	2,537	227	822	9 $\frac{9}{20}$	—
Monson, . .	638	2,300	2,938	2,271	102	565	—	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bridgewater, .	598	1,611	2,209	1,397	287	525	—	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rainsford, . .	253	870	1,123 <sup>x</sup>	820	91	212	—	16 $\frac{1}{8}$
	2,240	7,616	9,856	7,025	707	2,124		

On comparing the number remaining October 1, 1857, and October 1, 1858, there appears to be a decrease of 116 or 5 $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent.

The returns of the whole number supported give an exaggerated idea of the true number of paupers. Many are registered



several times in the course of the year; many transferred from one institution to another, are counted twice, and some 1,500 are “travelling paupers.”

The average number per week in each institution, for 1857 and 1858, has been as follows:—

	1857.	1858.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	765	952
Bridgewater, . . . . .	636	762
Monson, . . . . .	632	823
Rainsford, . . . . .	250	246
Average per week for the year,	<u>2,283</u>	<u>2,783</u>

Excluding births, transfers, and “transient paupers,” the whole number of admissions for the year appears to be 7,100. Of these, 5,312 were admitted from nine cities and towns, as follows:—

Boston, . . . . .	2,719
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184
Lowell, . . . . .	480
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196
New Bedford, . . . . .	177
Lawrence, . . . . .	174
Worcester, . . . . .	157
Roxbury, . . . . .	123
Chicopee, . . . . .	102
	— 5,312

And from twenty other cities and towns, there were admitted 999, as follows:—

Bridgewater, . . . . .	95
Salem, . . . . .	92
Springfield, . . . . .	88
Fall River, . . . . .	75
Lynn, . . . . .	69
Monson, . . . . .	55
Cambridge, . . . . .	54
Charlestown, . . . . .	51
Newburyport, . . . . .	51
Chelsea, . . . . .	45

Holyoke,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42
Grafton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
Taunton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38
Waltham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Millbury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Sutton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Andover,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Southbridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Blackstone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
								— 999
And 789 from the remaining 303 towns in the								
Commonwealth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	789
								<hr/> 7,100

The Commissioners find the amount of money paid for the support of paupers in the above institutions from October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1858, to be \$170,004.13.

#### HOSPITAL AT RAINSFORD ISLAND.

This institution was designed for a quarantine station, and subsequently as a hospital for sick paupers. For these purposes it is admirably adapted by its location, but the Commissioners apprehend that the original intent has been departed from in some measure.

Its uses appear to have been quite miscellaneous. It has served as a place of confinement for convicts under sentence from the police court in Boston, more than ten per cent. of the last year's admissions having been of this class; as a pleasant retreat for the lewd characters of the city, whose vices have involved them in disgusting diseases, and who can show a clearer title to the justice of the State, than to its charity; as an infirmary for patients laboring under chronic afflictions, not requiring active treatment, and in short as an almshouse rather than a hospital.

During the last month the Commissioners have made a thorough investigation of all the concerns of the institution within their province, have stood by the bedside of every patient, and carefully examined all the inmates to the number of more than two hundred. And as the result thereof, they

desire to offer their unanimous and cordial testimony to the kindness and fidelity of the Superintendent and his medical assistants, and to his zealous exertions to restrict the expenditures, and introduce economy and efficiency into the several departments.

If the institution is not all they could desire, it is certainly no fault of his, but of circumstances previously detailed in this report, over which he has no control.

His patients appear to have been treated skilfully and successfully; the inmates to have been suitably fed and clothed, and the discipline sufficiently rigid. But with this pleasant experience, they have come to the decided conviction that great reforms are needed, that a uniform and systematic policy must be adopted, and then closely adhered to; that the powers and duties of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and the supervising Board must be clearly specified by law, thereby preventing all friction, and insuring an efficient administration of every department; and that the Superintendent who is held directly responsible for all that may occur on the island, should be permitted to nominate his subordinate officers. They believe that no convicts should be received upon the island; first, because it is not expedient, humane, or just, to compel the unfortunate but worthy poor to associate with condemned criminals, and next, because the State cannot afford to support criminals to work for and wait upon her paupers. These convicts are received at Rainsford on the supposition that their labor will recompense the State for the cost of their maintenance. The Commissioners from personal examination of every convict, believe this to be an entire mistake. Occasionally an excellent mechanic is committed, whose services are remunerative; but most of those sentenced are broken down by intemperance and excess, and their labor is comparatively valueless. Some are thoroughly diseased, and for a part of their term bed-ridden, and so far from rendering service, require for themselves the constant attention of physicians and nurses.

That must be a defective system, which demands, in a single year, besides the hired help, and the services rendered by the paupers, the commitment of eighty-eight convicts, for three or six months each, to perform the labor for an average of some two hundred and twenty inmates, exclusive of themselves.

The Commissioners believe that a few able-bodied paupers, of both sexes, transferred from the nearest almshouse, would perform all the labor of these convicts, more satisfactorily, at a greatly reduced cost, and with mutual benefit to the institutions, and that if additional aid be needed, it would be cheaper to hire it.

They have, therefore, advised the superintendent to discontinue the farther employment of convicts, and they favor the amendment or repeal of the law on which the practice is founded.

Judging that the hospital was intended for the relief of paupers too sick to be removed, "during the continuance of such inability," and *no longer*, they have advised the discharge of a large class of "convalescents," who have usually been retained for weeks or even months, for the sake of their services. They have no confidence in the *labor* of convalescents, but an abiding conviction of their *appetites*. The expectation of forcing from such people remunerative service is an ample illustration of "faith without works." Some of them, if discharged, would take care of themselves; others would be provided for by friends; some doubtless would have to go to an almshouse; but whatever the result, they are clearly not proper subjects for a hospital, and as clearly their removal would greatly reduce the expenses of the Island; hence the action of this Board.

Judging farther that the ready admission of parties laboring under venereal diseases, was only a premium upon vice, affording to the licentious and depraved of the city and vicinity, an agreeable watering place and recruiting station, where screened from exposure, they could be cured at the expense of the State, and then quietly return to their infamous trade, they have refused to admit such persons to the Island, except in great extremity, but have given them the alternative of going to an almshouse, or providing for themselves. The result has been most favorable. Such applicants have usually left in high dudgeon, declaring their rights invaded, and deeming it beneath their dignity to patronize a "poor-house." A majority have not appeared afterwards in any of the institutions, and the State has been freed from a gross imposition.

As the convicts, convalescents and light venereal cases have hitherto composed one-half and even more of the aggregate of inmates, it follows that their removal would greatly lessen the amount of labor required on the Island, diminish the cares of the Superintendent, especially in the matter of discipline, restore the institution to its proper position as a hospital, instead of a receptacle of odds and ends, and leave ample room for the exigencies of a quarantine station, for which there is now no suitable provision as required by statute.

There is also in the hospital a class of paralytic and chronically diseased patients, past hope of recovery, who can easily bear removal to an almshouse. Some of these persons have lain there for years. They are cross and fretful; a torment to themselves, and a nuisance to the sick around them. They do not need treatment; they merely want nursing. These cases should never have been received upon the Island, and as they occupy room, which cannot well be spared, and compel the maintenance of an extra force of assistants, who can be supplied without additional cost in an almshouse, the Commissioners recommend their transfer, whenever it will be consistent with a humane regard for the comfort of the patients. This would probably have been done long ago, if in the mystery which shrouds our pauper laws, any one could have discovered in whom the power of transfer was vested.

The Commissioners have witnessed with pleasure the unusual interest in this institution manifested by its Board of Inspectors, and feel that if the foregoing changes could be effected, it would be conducted under their vigilant supervision with a much smaller appropriation, and increased satisfaction to all concerned.

The appropriation for the present financial year is \$25,000. Of this sum, nearly \$8,000 was expended by the late superintendent, previous to April 21. His successor has made the most strenuous and praiseworthy exertions to keep within the limit fixed by law, with a fair prospect of success.

The whole number of inmates at Rainsford Island on the 30th of September, 1857, was,	.	.	.	.	253
Number of admissions the present year,	:	.	.	.	870
Whole number of inmates for the year,	.	.	.	—	1,123



The number discharged has been, . . . .	820	
of deaths has been, . . . .	91	911
		<hr/>
Number remaining October 1, 1858, . . . .		212
Being a decrease of 43, or 17 per cent.		

Average number of inmates for the year, . . . .	246
Whole number of persons under sentence, . . . .	88
of months for which they were sentenced, . . . .	390
Equal to 32.5 persons sentenced for an entire year.	

Whole number of paupers since the opening of the hospital, . . . . .	3,877
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#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Commissioners would conclude this Report with a recapitulation of those suggestions offered in the preceding pages, which they deem the most important.

1. That the pauper code should be so amended and simplified as to meet the requirements of the present system, and define specifically the duties and powers of all those intrusted with the supervision of State paupers.

2. That a specific appropriation be made for the removal of paupers, and the expenses connected therewith, to be expended under the direction of a board invested with sufficient authority.

3. That a check be imposed upon the facility of commitment to the institutions, by requiring the cities and towns to maintain all applicants for relief from the State, for a limited number of days, before a permit be granted.

4. That measures be taken to compel the authorities of cities and towns to make the investigations required by law previous to sending applicants to the State almshouses, either by making each town or city liable for all expenses incurred for the relief and support of the parties admitted therefrom, provided they prove to have a settlement in the State, or by some other method equally effective.

5. That the laws in regard to illegitimate children and their parents be so amended as to relieve both the towns and the State, as far as possible, from the burden of their support.

6. That it be made a penal offence for any person, possessing the means of immediate support and intentionally concealing the fact, to apply for admission to the State almshouses or Rainsford Hospital.

7. That the practice of allowing persons arrested for drunkenness and various other offences to choose between commitment to an almshouse and a criminal prosecution, should be prohibited by law,—that the expense of their support may fall upon the county, where it may belong, and not upon the State.

8. That the statute by which convicts are permitted to be sent to Rainsford Island, be amended or repealed.

9. That the subject of a separate provision for prostitutes and persons laboring under diseases induced by vice, should receive the early attention of the legislature.

10. That a safer and more economical method of heating the almshouses should be adopted, as also the other measures necessary to insure protection from fire, and a sufficient supply of water at all seasons.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.  
CHARLES WHITE.

*Account of Moneys received and paid from Sept. 1, 1857, to Oct. 1, 1858, by JOHN G. LOCKE, Agent.*

Dr.

Cr.

Balance on hand, received of S. D. Brooks, to pay witnesses' and officers' fees, in suit <i>vs.</i> Dracut, . . .	\$12 27	Paid S. D. Brooks, as per his receipt, . . .	\$587 81
Collected of the town of Waltham, for the support of George W. Miles, <i>alias</i> Myers, at Monson, . . .	65 40	H. L. Dawes for his services, and costs in suit, Commonwealth <i>vs.</i> Dracut, as per his receipt, . . .	45 40
Collected of the town of Douglas, for support of McKnight's children, at Monson, . . .	281 00	for copying deeds, wills, and other papers, and procuring evidence in suit, Commonwealth <i>vs.</i> Saugus, . . .	21 54
Received of H. L. Dawes, on execution, Commonwealth <i>vs.</i> Dracut, for support of Goodhue children, . . .	288 71	Alien Commissioners, received of Capt. Cleverly, . . .	125 00
Received of P. E. Aldrich, collected of the town of Paxton, for support of Clarissa Smith, at Monson and Tewksbury, . . .	282 89	L. L. Goodspeed, collected of Pittsfield, . . .	50 00
Received of A. A. Abbott, collected of the town of Topsfield, for support of Sarah Thomas, at Tewksbury, . . .	60 25	T. J. Marsh, collected of Paxton, Topsfield, and Saugus, . . .	300 00
Received of same, collected of town of Saugus, for support of John H. Edmonds, at Tewksbury, . . .	75 57	same, collected of Lancaster, . . .	79 14
Received of ——— Cleverly, for the benefit of an illegitimate child and its mother, . . .	125 00	G. C. S. Choate, Treas'r, collected of W. Linscott, . . .	36 15
Received of Wingate Linscott, for the board of Caroline W. Hall, at Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, . . .	36 15	Trustees' costs in suit, Choate <i>vs.</i> Cushman <i>et al.</i> , . . .	\$13 66
		Clerk of Court, fees in same, . . .	2 05
		balance received on execution to L. F. Brigham, . . .	56 91
			72 62

Received of town of Pittsfield, for the support of Lucius L. Ayers, at Bridgewater, . . . . .	50 00	Paid H. Woodward, Treas'r, collected of F. A. Brown, for passages to Liverpool, of J. Utera, Mrs. Curry, Patrick and William Powers (in part), and Mary Donovan (in part), . . . . .	17 15
Received of E. Lorreaux, for the expenses of Alice Wardell to Illinois, . . . . .	20 00	J. Hogan's fare to New York, . . . . .	69 50
Received of town of Lancaster, for support of Cynthia S. Beaman, at Tewksbury, . . . . .	79 14	Mrs. Curry, balance of her money, . . . . .	2 00
Received of Wm. Pink, for support of his son at Monson, . . . . .	13 00	H. B. Wheelwright, received of E. Lorreaux, . . . . .	2 50
Received of J. Utera, for passage to Liverpool, . . . . .	17 00	H. B. Wheelwright, received of William Pink, . . . . .	20 00
Received of Mary Donovan, for do., in part, . . . . .	6 00	H. B. Wheelwright, received of William Pink, . . . . .	13 00
Received of Mrs. Curry, for do., . . . . .	20 00	discount on H. L. Dawes' check for amount of Dracut, . . . . .	36
Received of Patrick and Wm. Powers, for do., in part, . . . . .	29 00	Cash on hand, to balance, . . . . .	110 98
Received of J. Hogan, fare to New York, . . . . .	2 00		
Received of F. A. Brown, for board of E. F. Brown, at Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, . . . . .	17 15		
Received of the Five Cents Savings Bank, on an execution, Choate, Treasurer, vs. Cushman and the bank Trustees, . . . . .	72 62		
	<u>\$1,553 15</u>		<u>\$1,553 15</u>





REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1859.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1859.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers respectfully submit their Annual Report.

In their last report the Commissioners offered for the consideration of the legislature, certain suggestions in regard to our pauper system, and the improvement of various details in its management.

The adoption of a majority of those suggestions has relieved them from the great perplexity heretofore encountered in the discharge of their official duties, and has resulted, as they anticipated, in a large decrease of the number of paupers, and a great reduction of expenditure. And there is good reason to believe that the policy thus inaugurated, and so far successfully carried out, will, if persevered in, further reduce this number, and the cost of their support so effectually as to vindicate the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the present system, and justify the continuance of their policy.

They would therefore call the attention of the legislature to the few remaining recommendations, in their last report, which were not acted upon, and respectfully urge their adoption.

### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

These remain as heretofore, with the following additions.

By the Acts of 1859, chapter 255, the express power was given to this Board to transfer inmates from one institution to another, and to discharge and remove to the places whence

they came, all paupers whose removal may be demanded by the interests of the State. Moreover, an appropriation of \$8,000 was made by the legislature, and placed, under suitable restrictions, at the disposal of the Commissioners, to effect the above purposes.

A new and more stringent bastardy Act was also passed,—removing in great measure the obstacles to fixing the support of illegitimate children upon the parties legally and morally responsible for the same, and tending to relieve State, Cities and Towns from the burden of their maintenance.

Provided with these additional powers, and with a pauper code simplified and rendered intelligible by the labor of the commissioners for the revision of the statutes, the board proceeded to make vigorous efforts to reduce the number of paupers in the several institutions, and enforce such laws as would guard the Commonwealth from many gross impositions formerly practiced upon it. In these efforts they have received the hearty coöperation of the superintendents and inspectors, in accordance with a vote passed at a quarterly meeting holden at Tewksbury; and in the following pages submit the result of their labors.

#### EXAMINATIONS AND REMOVALS.

It has been the practice of the Commissioners to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, in order to ascertain their birthplace and previous residence, their occupation, habits and personal history; also, the names and residences of their parents, grand-parents and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as would throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State. This is a task of no small difficulty, owing to the stupidity and ignorance of some, and intentional concealment and wilful deceit on the part of others; but the utmost pains are taken to elicit the whole truth, and the parties put upon oath when necessary. The facts thus secured are placed upon record in their office, and constitute a most valuable source of information and reference, whenever any of these parties or their

kindred appear again in our institutions, indicating at once the disposal to be made of them, without incurring further cost for investigation. They form a sort of pauper biography, extending back for years—we might almost say centuries—and available in nearly all cases excepting new comers and those who have just become paupers for the first time. The possession of these facts saves the State a large sum annually, and the Commissioners deem their acquisition and preservation one of the most important, as well as laborious of their duties.

The following table will show the number and place of these examinations, during the past year.

TABLE No. 1.

Number of cases examined in the State Almshouses, . . . .	1,695
“ “ “ Lunatic Hospitals, . . . .	451
“ “ “ office of Commissioners, . . . .	1,115
Total, . . . . .	3,261

After the examinations are completed, each case is carefully reviewed, and those selected for immediate action, which indicate either a settlement within or without the State, or the propriety of removal.

In the former case, the Board proceed to verify the statements made to them by correspondence and travel, and cause the parties to be removed as soon as practicable. In this way, they have found, during the year, a settlement, or means of support for 200 persons, as follows :

TABLE No. 2.

	1858.	1859.
Settlements within the State, . . . . .	33	58
Settlements out of the State, . . . . .	57	106
Cases of discovery of funds, . . . . .	6	9
Cases where friends have paid or removed, . . . .	25	27
	121	200



The foregoing table shows a gain of seventy-nine cases in this department for the present year; and as the parties thus disposed of were generally permanent paupers, a saving of not less than \$10,000 has been effected, by these means alone, for *one* year;—to say nothing of the same amount of expense for each year to come—inevitable, if the parties were retained, but effectually prevented by the methods above specified.

They have also collected for the benefit of the State from various sources, the sum of \$1,701.09, an account of which accompanies this Report.

In those cases where the interests of the State have appeared to demand the removal of the parties examined, the Commissioners have proceeded with great caution. They have returned them only to such places as were bound to receive and support them, and have made every effort that human foresight could suggest, to guard against accident, and fulfil the requirements of humanity.

The Commissioners would here renew their statement of last year, that the great majority of those removed are sent away on their own urgent application; that nearly all go with great alacrity, and that the very few who are unwilling, are either dissolute vagrants who, though able to work, are determined to live without it, at the expense of the public, or wretched criminals thrust upon us from abroad, whose enforced absence is demanded by the moral sense of the community.

It is proper, also, in view of the public attacks which have been made upon the policy of removal, to say that the Commissioners are constantly urged to it, beyond their power of compliance, by gentlemen of the highest standing in the public estimation, including foreign consuls, town and city authorities, clergymen, physicians, eminent philanthropists, and some of the most intelligent and prominent of our adopted citizens. Indeed, had the means been provided, they could easily have doubled the number actually sent, greatly to the benefit of the parties removed and the pockets of the tax-payers.

The following table will show the number and general destination of the persons removed to the "places whence they came," from October 1, 1858, to October 1, 1859:

TABLE 3.

Number sent to Transatlantic Ports, . . . . .	181
Number sent to Canada, British Provinces and various other places, . . . . .	348
To New York by Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	65*
“ “ Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	155*
“ “ Providence Railroad, . . . . .	148*
To Albany by Western Railroad, . . . . .	51*
To Vermont by Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	31*
By Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	20*
By Boston and Maine Railroad, . . . . .	58*
By Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	19*
To Maine by steamer, . . . . .	42*
To various places from State Almshouses, . . . . .	166
	<hr/> 1,284

\* Under law of 1851.

The expense of sending the above number has been \$7,432.85; the removal to transatlantic ports costing \$4,712.95, or an average of \$26.038 for each person sent; to other places, \$2,228.70, or \$2.02 for each.

The number transferred from one institution to another, during the year, has been 215, at a cost of \$284.85, or an average of \$1.32½ each.

## LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The constant increase in the number of lunatics whom the State is called upon to maintain is so great, as to cause the Commissioners much anxiety.

Notwithstanding their active exertions in finding either the places of settlement of these patients, or friends able to maintain them, and the fact that they have removed from the State nearly all belonging elsewhere, whom the authorities of the hospital would pronounce to be in a suitable condition for removal—as fast as their limited means and a proper regard for humanity would allow—notwithstanding the deaths, and the discharges of those cured or improved, their number is slowly but surely augmenting. Two of the hospitals are crowded to repletion, the third can accommodate but few more patients, while the almshouses—with apartments ill-suited to such a class of in-

m<sup>en</sup>—have been called upon to receive them, till the patience of their managers is justly well-nigh exhausted. We say justly, because aside from the tumult and trouble they occasion, they are a most expensive class of inmates. Consuming much, and producing next to nothing, they increase the average weekly cost of supporting the paupers, while by unduly swelling the bills of mortality, they bring upon these institutions the unmerited reproach of being “public slaughter-houses,” and “a horrible burlesque upon the name of humanity.”

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st of December, 1856, and 1st of October, 1857, 1858, and 1859:

TABLE 4.

	December 1, 1856.	October 1, 1857.	October 1, 1858.	October 1, 1859.
Worcester Hospital, . .	141	127	86	87
Taunton Hospital, . .	139	165	139	175
South Boston Hospital, .	125	119	—	—
Northampton Hospital, .	—	—	176	153
Concord Jail, . . . .	1	—	—	—
	406	411	401	415*

\* This number would have been much larger, but for a transfer to the Almshouses just previous to commencing the preparation of this Report.

The next table gives the number of persons removed from the lunatic hospitals by the Alien Commissioners to the State almshouses, or the places whence they came, during the period from 1854 to 1859, inclusive, which shows an average of 95 per year.

TABLE 5.

	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . . . . .	35	14	49
1855, . . . . .	122	40	162
1856, . . . . .	81	28	109
1857, . . . . .	44	18	62
1858, . . . . .	14	102	116
1859, . . . . .	28	45	73
Totals, . . . . .	324	247	571

The next table exhibits the probable number of inmates in the lunatic hospitals at the close of each of the four years past, provided that no removals had been made. A large allowance has been made for deaths.

TABLE 6.

					Per ct. of Increase.
Number remaining at the close of 1855,	.	.	.	616	—
“ “ “ “ 1856,	.	.	.	661	7 $\frac{3}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1857,	.	.	.	703	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1858,	.	.	.	780	11
“ “ “ “ 1859,	.	.	.	830	6 $\frac{4}{10}$

From the above estimate, which has been made on the most liberal scale, it appears that since January 1, 1855, 1,503 patients would have been supported for 52 weeks each, equal to 78,156 weeks, at a cost of \$2.75 per week, amounting to \$214,929. From this must be deducted \$49,504, the cost of supporting those sent to the almshouses, during the same period, and we have remaining \$165,425, all of which has been saved to the Commonwealth by the systematic pursuit of the policy which it is the duty of this Board to enforce. It appears also that we

should now be supporting 830 lunatics, at a cost per annum of \$97,500, instead of 415, for less than \$50,000.

The above statistics prove conclusively, that if this Board should suspend its labors in the department of removals, these lunatics would accumulate at the average rate of ninety-five per annum, and in less than four years a new asylum would be required.

The question is often asked,—whence come so many lunatics? It can only be said in reply, that nearly all are foreigners or natives of other States. They are deserted upon our wharves, dropped in our streets, left in our depots; they are run in upon us from the Provinces, smuggled over in nearly every emigrant ship from Europe. They are ragged and filthy in person, as well as diseased in mind; and not a few of both sexes have been inmates of the lowest haunts of vice and crime on either continent.

No obligation of humanity binds the State to render more than temporary aid to these unfortunate people, unless we propose to advertise to the world that Massachusetts is to be the permanent home for all vagrants and madmen who can be gathered from every kingdom, nation and tribe; and that henceforth, the insane, born on our soil, or adopted into our civic family,—in other days intelligent, virtuous and honorable,—shall be compelled to herd with the annual offscouring of Europe, or excluded from our charitable institutions to make room for crazed felons and idiotic prostitutes.

In view of this evident increase, what shall be done? Farther accommodations might be provided, but all experience proves that this would only be the prelude to a new inroad of lunatics, and it is not to be supposed that the people of the State, well aware of this fact, would assent to any such measure.

More stringent enactments might be passed against their introduction into the State, but the facility for evading and the difficulty of executing them would render them ineffectual.

The only remaining course is, more resolutely and strictly than heretofore to “remove them to the places whence they came.” But the obstacles to such removal are annually increasing. The chief difficulty is found in the unwillingness and sometimes defiant refusal of other communities to receive and provide for those whom every legal and moral obligation



binds them to support. This is carried so far, that into many sections of neighboring States, hundreds of whose paupers we are now supporting, the Commissioners cannot carry a person whose settlement there is undoubted, without danger of arrest and imprisonment.

This policy is also opposed by sincere philanthropists, who fear that the transportation may not be conducted with due regard to humanity, and that the parties may be exposed to suffering, privation, and outrage, during their journey or at its termination;—by political partisans, who strive to further their own selfish purposes by dragging the State charities into the arena of party; and lastly by the friends of the patient himself, who frequently will not consent to a removal, on any terms soever, no matter how desirable for his own interest, to say nothing of the necessities of the State. They appear to be doggedly determined that the party shall, in any event, remain in the hospital, and if he be transferred to an almshouse, they will secure his discharge, and in a few weeks recommit him to the hospital through some police or probate judge. Hitherto the Commissioners have refrained from asking for the discharge of any of this class, being desirous to avoid even the appearance of harshness or unkindness; but the point seems to have been reached, when the question must be fairly met, and some definite action taken.

If the institutions are filled with these old incurables, new cases capable of cure or improvement must be refused, thereby causing an immense amount of suffering, and perhaps aggravating them beyond hope of recovery; for the almshouses, already surfeited, cannot receive them, and they must be thrown upon private charity, or once more placed in the jails and houses of correction. Private patients, too, from our own State,—the surplus of whose board enables the hospitals to support the State lunatics so cheaply,—must be excluded, thereby creating a heavy annual deficit, and burdening the State not only with more pauper patients, but an increased payment per week for maintaining them.

To this subject of vital importance the Commissioners invite the early and careful attention of the legislature.

The following tables will show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths of State lunatics for the present year, with the whole number supported, and the number remaining on the first of October, 1858 and 1859, respectively :

TABLE No. 7.

	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1858.	Number of Admissions.	Whole Number Supported.
Worcester, . . . . .	86	71	157
Taunton, . . . . .	139	148	287
Northampton, . . . . .	176	18	194
Totals, . . . . .	401	237	638

TABLE No. 8.

	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1859.
Worcester, . . . . .	72	5	87
Taunton, . . . . .	108	19	175
Northampton, . . . . .	28	13	153
Totals, . . . . .	208	37	415

The number removed by this Board during the past year is 73, of which 28 have been transferred to the State almshouses, as follows :

TABLE No. 9.

From Worcester to Tewksbury, . . . . .	8
“ Taunton to Bridgewater, . . . . .	18
“ Northampton to Monson, . . . . .	2
	<hr/> 28

As an average price of nearly \$3 per week has been paid for the support of each lunatic, the amount saved by this removal and transfer, for one year alone, will exceed \$9,000.

If we take into account the fact that those removed are generally of that class which must be a permanent charge, and that the expense of their support for all the years they may live is cut off at once by their removal, the expenditure thus prevented would be ten times the above amount, and the importance of the policy, in an economical point of view, will be better appreciated.

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

In their last Report, the Commissioners anticipated the advent of a good time to come, when the almshouse system, through the remedy of the faults in its administration, as well as the increased product of the farms, the smaller number of inmates, and the consequent diminution of expenditure, would satisfy the reasonable hopes of the tax-payers. They have reason to believe that this day is dawning. The supervisors and managers of these institutions are rejoicing in the results of a prosperous year, manifest in the great decrease in the number of inmates, and a large saving in their current expenses. They have no doubt that if the present policy be persevered in, the stoutest caviller will soon admit that this system is the cheapest, most convenient and humane that can be devised for the support of our paupers. In evidence that these hopes are not delusive, the following facts and statistics are submitted.

1. The average number of inmates per week in the three almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, has been reduced from 2,783 in 1858, to 2,135 in 1859, and the number remaining on October 1st, is less, by 341, than at the corresponding period of last year.

2. The number of salaried attendants has been diminished, and a more thorough economy introduced into the several departments of expenditure, for the ordinary wants of the inmates and their supervisors.

3. The amount of company entertained at the institutions has heretofore been a ground of serious and just complaint on the

part of the Commissioners, and has created much feeling in the minds of the community. As far as the almshouses are concerned, this evil has been removed. The visits of official bodies have been very few, and the fare of the superintendents and their families, and those State officers whose business calls them to those institutions, is as plain and homely as that of any New England family in moderate circumstances.

4. The "permanent improvements," heretofore a copious source of leakage from the treasury, have been restricted to the actual wants of the institutions, and have been carried on as far as possible with inmate labor.

5. Healthy and able-bodied paupers, afflicted with nothing but laziness, have been compelled to work, or leave, and no more have been retained than were absolutely needed in the several departments of labor. Indeed, so conscientious have the Superintendents been in this regard, that they have imposed an undue amount of toil upon themselves and their families. Pet paupers, too,—an old nuisance,—have been obliged to seek other quarters, and every superfluous person on the premises who could possibly be gotten rid of, has been discharged.

6. Most efficient and successful exertions have been made to secure permanent and comfortable homes for the children, and the number thus provided for is greater than ever before. These opportunities have been too much neglected in the past, but this year's experience gives decided proof that this will be a most effectual method of disposing of a very costly class of paupers.

7. Great improvements are visible on the farms. Land has been cleared, drained and enriched; additional conveniences for making compost provided, and remunerating harvests secured in spite of the unfavorable season. The farms are undoubtedly worth considerably more to-day than a twelvemonth since.

8. Information and advice given by this Board to many overseers of the poor, has induced them to co-operate with the Commissioners in removing many paupers from the State, without sending them to the almshouses—a policy which has reduced the number of admissions, and aided to diminish the expense both to the towns and the State.

9. As a result of the facts above stated, the current expenditures of the three almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital

have been decreased from \$171,543.44 during the past, to \$124,651.45 for the present year, being a direct saving of \$46,891.99, and the Commissioners believe that they are capable of still farther reduction in the years to come.

The following table will show the whole number supported in the several institutions for the past two years, with the weekly average of inmates, and the per centum of decrease for the year ending October 1, 1859:

TABLE No. 10.

	WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED.		Decrease.	Per cent.	WEEKLY AVERAGE.		Decrease.	Per cent.
	1858.	1859.			1858.	1859.		
Tewksbury, .	3,586	3,026	560	$\cdot 15\frac{6}{10}$	952	779	173	$\cdot 18$
Bridgewater, .	2,209	1,768	441	$\cdot 20$	762	604	158	$\cdot 20\frac{7}{10}$
Monson, . . .	2,938	1,943	995	$\cdot 33\frac{9}{10}$	823	581	242	$\cdot 29\frac{4}{10}$
Rainsford Isl'd,	1,123	633	490	$\cdot 43\frac{6}{10}$	246	171	75	$\cdot 30\frac{5}{10}$
	9,856	7,370	2,486	$\cdot 25\frac{4}{10}$	2,783	2,135	648	$\cdot 23\frac{3}{10}$

From the above table it appears that the whole number supported has been diminished more than one-fourth, and the weekly average nearly one-fourth within twelve months.

In the next two tables will be found a statement of the admissions, discharges, births and deaths, in the several institutions, for 1858 and 1859, respectively, with the ratio of increase or decrease:



TABLE No. 11.

	ADMISSIONS.		Decrease.	Per cent.	DISCHARGES.		Decrease.	Per cent.
	1858.	1859.			1858.	1859.		
Tewksbury, .	2,835	2,204	631	$\cdot 22 \frac{25}{100}$	2,537	2,229	308	$\cdot 12 \frac{14}{100}$
Bridgewater,	1,611	1,243	368	$\cdot 22 \frac{84}{100}$	1,397	1,094	303	$\cdot 21 \frac{69}{100}$
Monson, . .	2,300	1,378	942	$\cdot 40 \frac{0}{100}$	2,271	1,403	868	$\cdot 38 \frac{22}{100}$
Rainsford, .	870	422	448	$\cdot 51 \frac{49}{100}$	820	429	391	$\cdot 47 \frac{68}{100}$
	7,616	5,247	2,369	$\cdot 31 \frac{10}{100} *$	7,025	5,155	1,870	$\cdot 26 \frac{60}{100} *$

\* Average per cent.

TABLE No. 12.

	BIRTHS.		Decrease.	Rate.	DEATHS.		Decrease.	Rate.
	1858.	1859.			1858.	1859.		
Tewksbury, .	88	58	30	$\cdot 34 \frac{0}{100}$	227	162	65	$\cdot 28 \frac{63}{100}$
Bridgewater,	76	52	24	$\cdot 31 \frac{58}{100}$	287	178	109	$\cdot 37 \frac{97}{100}$
Monson, . .	22	19	3	$\cdot 13 \frac{64}{100}$	102	45	57	$\cdot 55 \frac{88}{100}$
Rainsford, .	37	17	20	$\cdot 54 \frac{5}{100}$	91	45	46	$\cdot 50 \frac{55}{100}$
	223	146	77	$\cdot 34 \frac{53}{100} *$	707	430	277	$\cdot 39 \frac{18}{100} *$

\* Average per cent.

The next table will show the number remaining October 1, 1857, 1858 and 1859, respectively, with a comparison of the rate of decrease in each institution, for the past year :

TABLE No. 13.

	NUMBER REMAINING, OCTOBER 1,			Decrease.	Rate.
	1857.	1858.	1859.		
Tewksbury, . . . .	751	822	635	187	$\cdot 22 \frac{75}{100}$
Bridgewater, . . . .	598	525	494	31	$\cdot 5 \frac{90}{100}$
Monson, . . . . .	638	565	495	70	$\cdot 12 \frac{89}{100}$
Rainsford, . . . . .	253	212	159	53	$\cdot 25$
	2,240	2,124	1,783	341	$\cdot 16 \frac{5}{100}^*$

\* Average per cent.

It is shown by the above figures that the number of admissions, exclusive of births, is less than last year, by 2,515, being a decrease of  $34 \frac{2}{100}$  per cent., while the whole number supported is 2,486 less, or  $25 \frac{4}{100}$  per cent.

This most favorable result is due in part to the improvement in the times, but the excess of discharges over admissions proves that the policy of removal from the State is quietly accomplishing its work. The number of inmates, as shown in the last table, was less by 341, at the close of the year, than at its commencement, exhibiting a decrease of  $16 \frac{5}{100}$  per cent., and smaller than at the close of any year since the houses were opened.

The current expenses of the almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1858, as given in the last Report, were \$170,004.13. Bills subsequently presented swelled the amount to \$171,543.44. The current expenses for the corresponding period, the past year, have been \$124,651.45, distributed as follows:

Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	\$38,594 61
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	31,728 91
Monson Almshouse, . . . . .	32,137 66
Rainsford Island Hospital, . . . . .	22,190 27
	<hr/>
	\$124,651 45

This sum is less than the expenses of the previous year, by \$46,891.99, and far below the expenses of any year since the institutions were opened, as will be seen by the table accompanying.

Great efforts have been made by taking a thorough and accurate account of stock at the commencement and close of the year, to ascertain the exact amount of running expenses in each house; and the actual cost per head of supporting the inmates, and the reliability and value of the methods adopted, are shown by the close correspondence of the results. The cost at Tewksbury appears to be 95 cents per week for maintaining each pauper; at Monson, 95, and at Bridgewater, \$1; which slight inequality is due to the fact that about 150 of the inmates of the last-named house are insane and idiotic, and cost proportionally more.

The experience of the present year is a powerful testimony to the cheapness and efficiency of the State system under proper management, and affords an auspicious omen for its future.

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing the Expenses of the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from their opening to the present date.*

<hr/>					
Expenses to September 30, 1854, (part of a year,) . . .					\$61,762 34
Expenses from October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1855, . . .					167,197 79
“ “ “ 1855, “ 1856, . . .					177,985 69
“ “ “ 1856, “ 1857, . . .					160,786 49
“ “ “ 1857, “ 1858, . . .					171,543 44
“ “ “ 1858, “ 1859, . . .					124,651 45
<hr/>					

The results of the financial year, ending December 31, will be even more gratifying than for that ending September 30. In expectation of a determined effort at economy, the present legislature largely reduced the appropriations for 1859, only \$112,000 being allowed to the three almshouses. It is probable that of this reduced sum a handsome surplus will remain.

Appended are some of the principal items of expense in the three almshouses for the year just closed :

Flour and Crackers, . . . . .	\$18,749 00
Grain, . . . . .	3,649 37
Fuel and Lights, . . . . .	7,616 18
Dry Goods, . . . . .	7,575 82
Milk, . . . . .	6,815 41
Hay, Straw and Pasture, . . . . .	2,070 20
Eggs, Butter and Cheese, . . . . .	1,455 60
Meats and Beef stock, . . . . .	15,598 89
Fish, . . . . .	1,160 57
West India Goods, . . . . .	8,830 29
Beans and Potatoes, . . . . .	1,762 41
Soap and Soap stock, . . . . .	1,565 98
Shoes, Leather, &c., . . . . .	2,762 10
Hats and Caps, . . . . .	367 45

Severe strictures have been recently made upon the rate of mortality in the almshouses, and these institutions have been held up to public scorn as “slaughter houses of innocent babes and helpless strangers” and “a stupendous fraud upon the benevolent instincts of the age.” The Commissioners would therefore make a few simple statements, which they doubt not will convince every candid mind not only that these charges are utterly unfounded, but that the sanitary state of the institutions is remarkably good, considering the character of the inmates, and their physical condition when admitted.

The whole number of persons relieved or supported during the year, exclusive of some 600 transient paupers, has been 7,370; the number of deaths 430, being 1 in  $17\frac{1}{7}$ , or  $5\frac{8\frac{3}{10}}{100}$  per cent. In forming a due estimate of this rate of mortality, it must be considered—

1. That the great majority of the inmates are weakened in constitution by drunkenness and debauchery, or thoroughly poisoned by syphilitic disease, and therefore their capacity of resistance is small, if attacked by any serious malady.

2. That the constant discharge of the robust, generally after a very short stay, must necessarily leave as permanent inmates, a large accumulation of invalids, and an enormous proportion of foundlings, idiots, paralytics, the superannuated, and persons helplessly and hopelessly diseased, when compared with the mass of our population.

3. That by far the most of these patients are culled out from the community, and sent to the almshouses for economy's sake, on purpose that they may end their days there, and thus save to the authorities sending them, the expenses of their last sickness and burial. They are only so many cases subtracted from the sum of the mortality of the cities and towns, and added to that of the almshouses; and so, by reducing the rate in the former, making the apparent rate yet greater in the latter, and bringing upon them unmerited odium. In proof of this point the physician at Tewksbury states that out of the 162 persons dying in that house, the past year, 101 were ill when they came with the diseases of which they died. That

9 have died within 3 days of their arrival.					
14 have died between 3 and 10 days of their arrival.					
29	"	"	10 and 30	"	"
34	"	"	30 and 60	"	"

Making a total of 86 within 60 days.

He further states that some even die on the way, and that the departure of others is accelerated, if not caused, by being injudiciously removed.

The physician at Bridgewater reports that nine-tenths of his patients were sick when admitted, and many in the last stages of disease. The same is true of the other institutions. Surely, it is monstrous to charge upon the State system and the officers who administer it, the thoughtlessness or inhumanity of the town authorities.

4. That most of the deaths occurred from diseases inevitably and any where fatal, which no skill of physician or nurse's care could arrest or remove. It is most unjust surely, to lay these to the charge of the almshouses.

The following table will show the diseases of this class.



TABLE No. 15.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainford.	Total.
Consumption, . . . . .	40	57	12	16	125
Marasmus, . . . . .	13	32	5	—	50
Diseases of the Brain, . . . . .	9	18	4	7	38
Apoplexy, Epilepsy, . . . . .					
Paralysis and Convulsions, . . . . .					
Cancer, . . . . .	1	4	—	—	5
Heart Disease, . . . . .	—	1	3	—	4
Gangrene, . . . . .	3	3	—	1	7
Anæmia, . . . . .	5	1	—	—	6
Psoas and Lumbar Abscess, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	4
Aneurism of Aorta, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	9	—	2	—	11
Inanition, . . . . .	6	4	1	—	11
Senile Debility, . . . . .	8	9	2	2	21
Syphilis, Congenital, and Tertiary, . . . . .	4	—	—	2	6
Membranous Croup, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases, . . . . .	3	5	4	4	16
Totals, . . . . .	107	135	33	32	307

Number from diseases usually accounted fatal, . . . . . 307

Number from diseases not necessarily fatal, . . . . . 123

Whole number of deaths from all causes, . . . . . 430

5. That the “murdered innocents” are mostly the children of prostitutes, begotten in brothels, and deserted by their unnatural mothers in our streets, our depots, and on our doorsteps, whence already famished and half dead from cold and exposure, they are transferred to the almshouses. There, deprived of

their maternal nourishment, and burdened with the terrible consequences of their parents' sin, they sink to an inevitable grave, from which no healing art or kindest care can save them. It is marvellous, under the circumstances, and most creditable to the physicians and attendants of the institutions that *any* of this class survive.

And lastly, the important fact has been overlooked, that these institutions (except Rainsford, which is simply a hospital and nothing else,) are dual in their nature. Under one supervision are placed an almshouse and a hospital. The one receives the paupers, the other the destitute sick as soon as they arrive; and though the names of all are entered upon one register, the departments are entirely distinct, the latter being under the separate charge of a physician, responsible to the superintendent and inspectors. So in fact we have in the State four distinct hospitals, in which there have been during the year some 4,000 cases of illness. Is it extraordinary that, with such an unpromising class of patients, there should be 430 deaths among this number, 307 of these arising from diseases fatal in their nature?

It must be remembered that the health of those originally entering the almshouse department has been remarkably good, only 61 deaths having occurred at Tewksbury among this very large number, including young children, born with fatal disease upon them; and the same holds true of the other almshouses. Indeed at Bridgewater there were only seven deaths among persons over one year of age, not admitted at once to the hospital.

Other facts might be adduced on this point, but after all no better evidence can be offered than the estimation in which the institutions are held by the inmates themselves. It is not to be supposed that after escaping with life and health unimpaired from these "charnel houses," they would voluntarily—nay, eagerly seek to return, and expose themselves anew to such an array of horrors! But let the figures that follow speak for themselves.

TABLE No. 16.

*Showing the number of former inmates who have returned to the Institutions within the past two years, and the number of times each has been admitted:—*

	2 times.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	Total.	Per cent.
Tewksbury, . . .	616	153	43	14	8	1	1	836	17.13
Bridgewater, . .	249	27	2	—	—	—	—	278	10.03
Monson, . . .	206	15	3	—	—	—	—	224	6.22
Rainsford, . . .	114	43	12	1	—	1	—	171	13.46
Totals, . . .	1,185	238	60	15	8	2	1	1,509	11.71*

\* Average per cent.

Thus it appears that out of those admitted for 1858 and 1859, 1,509 persons have made 1,960 applications for re-admission, being  $11\frac{71}{100}$  per cent. of the whole number applying; and after excluding the deaths, the children indentured, and the removals from the State, they would constitute at least 20 per cent. of all applicants. If we reckon those who, after discharge from one almshouse have gone to the others, this percentage would be doubled.

In the next tables will be found the nativity of those persons admitted who were not born in Massachusetts.

TABLE No 17.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Total.
Ireland, . . . .	967	555	546	182	2,250
England, . . . .	168	65	156	40	429
Scotland, . . . .	70	36	56	11	173
Wales, . . . .	2	2	5	—	9
	1,207	658	763	233	2,861
Nova Scotia, . . . .	35	13	7	17	72
New Brunswick, . . . .	28	17	4	4	53
Canada, . . . .	30	9	24	3	66
Prince Edward's Island, . . . .	1	4	—	—	5
Newfoundland, . . . .	4	3	2	1	10
	98	46	37	25	206

Total in Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . . 2,861

Total in Provinces, . . . . . 206

Total of British subjects, . . . . . 3,067

The number of children of British subjects born in Massachusetts and admitted to the almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, will be found in

TABLE No. 18.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Total.
Number born of Irish parents, . . . .	336	240	187	27	790
“ “ English parents, . . . .	32	8	1	—	41
“ “ Scotch “ . . . .	12	6	8	—	26
“ “ Nova Scotian par'nts, . . . .	5	5	2	1	13
“ “ Canadian parents, . . . .	—	—	3	—	3
	385	259	201	28	873

Thus it appears that out of 5,247 individuals admitted to our pauper asylums, in 1859, 3,940 were British subjects, or their children born in this State, and the bare cost of maintaining them has been \$84,000 at least. If lunatics were included, some 300 more would be added to the number, and the expense would exceed \$124,000. Besides these, the Commissioners have sent away about 600 of this class within a year under the law of 1851, without allowing them to become further chargeable.

TABLE NO. 19.

*Showing the number of Persons born in other Foreign Countries, and the place of their birth.*

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Germany, . . . .	20	23	39	5	87
France, . . . .	8	1	6	1	16
Italy, . . . .	3	6	2	—	11
Sweden, . . . .	2	3	—	3	8
China, . . . .	—	3	—	—	3
Africa, . . . .	1	3	—	—	4
Azores, . . . .	3	14	—	4	21
Spain, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Switzerland, . . . .	1	5	5	1	12
Prussia, . . . .	1	3	3	3	10
East Indies, . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
West Indies, . . . .	1	5	1	—	7
Russia, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Holland, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Sandwich Islands, . . . .	—	12	—	—	12
Portugal, . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
South America, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
	40	80	59	18	198
At Sea, . . . .	4	—	7	—	11
Unknown, . . . .	112	32	27	41	212



TABLE No. 20.

*Showing the number of Persons born in other States.*

STATES.	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Maine, . . . .	59	27	17	24	127
New Hampshire, . .	44	11	8	2	65
Vermont, . . . .	18	5	11	3	37
Connecticut, . . . .	8	4	22	1	35
Rhode Island, . . . .	15	7	8	—	30
New York, . . . .	26	28	64	10	128
New Jersey, . . . .	3	3	7	1	14
Pennsylvania, . . . .	13	6	15	3	37
Maryland, . . . .	3	2	4	3	12
Virginia, . . . .	5	—	2	—	7
North Carolina, . . .	—	3	—	—	3
South Carolina, . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Mississippi, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Louisiana, . . . .	3	1	2	—	6
Kentucky, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Ohio, . . . .	1	2	1	—	4
Tennessee, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Michigan, . . . .	2	—	1	—	3
Illinois, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
California, . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
Oregon, . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
District Columbia, . .	1	—	1	—	2
	203	102	164	48	518

Number of persons born in Massachusetts of American parents—being only  $4\frac{59}{100}$  per cent. of all admitted—241.

The following table, showing the number of persons entering the institutions in 1859, who have arrived in the State within two years, is suggestive of the expediency of the policy of removal.

TABLE No. 21.

	Arrived in 1858.	Arrived in 1859.	Total.	Per cent. of Admissions.
Tewksbury, . . .	117	64	181	$\cdot 8\frac{46}{100}$
Bridgewater, . . .	92	56	148	$\cdot 12\frac{53}{100}$
son, . . .	141	186	327	$\cdot 24\frac{6}{100}$
Rainsford, . . .	19	39	58	$\cdot 14\frac{22}{100}$
	369	345	714	$\cdot 15^*$

\* Average per cent. nearly.

The extent of the annual migration of paupers into Massachusetts will be better understood, when it is stated that during the last twelve months 714 paupers, who entered the State for the first time in 1858 and 1859, have found their way to the almshouses, notwithstanding the large number sent out of our limits by town authorities and private charity, and the fact that over 1,400 have been sent out by this Board under the Act of 1851.

The next table gives the number of persons sent from the several towns and cities which have contributed most largely to the institutions.

TABLE No. 22.

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
Boston, . . . . .	2,719	2,176	543
Lowell, . . . . .	480	304	176
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184	633	551
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196	161	35
New Bedford, . . . . .	177	92	85
Lawrence, . . . . .	174	71	103
Worcester, . . . . .	157	35	122
Roxbury, . . . . .	123	81	42
Chicopee, . . . . .	102	34	68
Bridgewater, . . . . .	95	38	57
Salem, . . . . .	92	76	16
Springfield, . . . . .	88	56	32
Fall River, . . . . .	75	45	30
Lynn, . . . . .	69	25	44
Monson, . . . . .	55	11	44
Cambridge, . . . . .	54	50	4
Charlestown, . . . . .	51	56	5*
Newburyport, . . . . .	51	27	24
Chelsea, . . . . .	45	25	20
Holyoke, . . . . .	42	12	30
Taunton, . . . . .	38	10	28
Milford, . . . . .	33	5	28
Waltham, . . . . .	35	16	19
	6,135	4,039	2,101

\* Increase.

Thus it appears that out of some 5,000 persons admitted, (after excluding births, &c,) 4,039 came from the 23 cities and towns above named, leaving only 961 admissions from the 310 remaining towns.

The number of children bound out or given in adoption, at the several almshouses, is as follows :

Tewksbury,	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
Bridgewater,	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Monson,	.	.	.	.	.	.	139
							<hr/>
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	260

Before leaving this subject, mention should be made of one serious defect in the system which demands a prompt remedy. Inmates frequently insist upon their discharge, when it is very obvious that they are utterly unable to provide for themselves. Having obtained it, they barter their clothes for rum, and after spending a few days or weeks in the most loathsome debauchery, return to the almshouse in a condition "seven times worse" than before. Others, criminals rather than paupers, are committed while afflicted with disgusting diseases, and as soon as relieved, are anxious for an opportunity to return to their vicious courses.

Young females are sometimes demanded by their friends, when it is well known that they are to be doomed to a life of prostitution.

Drunken and vicious parents, morally and physically unable to take care of their children, who are comfortably provided for in the almshouses, or furnished with a pleasant home in some respectable family, are constantly insisting on their discharge; having obtained them, they either return them in a short time half-naked and filthy, and well stocked with those "evil communications which corrupt good manners," or dispose of them in such a way that their ruin is inevitable, and they become paupers and convicts, instead of honest and virtuous citizens. If these various parties could be retained awhile, they would not only be checked in a vicious course, but would, as a whole,

pay their way in the almshouses, and perhaps contribute something besides towards the cost of their maintenance, while unable to work. The privilege they at present enjoy is a source of great expense to the State, while it is not conducive to their own best interests. Hence it might be well to restrict it by denying them the privilege of returning for a specified time, or granting the power to detain them, under proper limitations, when circumstances seem to demand it.

#### BASTARDY CASES.

In accordance with the earnest request of the Commissioners, a more stringent law was enacted last winter to relieve the State, cities and towns from the outrageous impositions heretofore practised upon them, for the support of illegitimate children. Put in force forthwith, it has proved a most effective agent in accomplishing the ends desired.

Under this law, thirty-four prosecutions have been commenced, of which ten were settled by the union of the parties in marriage, payment of costs and satisfactory security that the mother and child should never again become chargeable. Five others have been arranged by the payment of certain sums of money as indemnity for past and security against any future expenses; and the amount thus received has been \$995.50. The remaining nineteen are yet unsettled. It is hoped that the stringency and comparative certainty of the new law will in great measure remove an evil which has proved so costly to the tax-payers.

There is one flagrant abuse, however, which this law cannot reach, and to which the attention of the legislature is earnestly invoked. It has long been the custom to send into Massachusetts from other States, the British Provinces, and especially from Great Britain and Ireland, the unfortunate victims of seduction, generally far advanced in pregnancy, not only to be screened from exposure, but supported in our public institutions, or maintained by private charity. To dispose of these parties is a most difficult matter. To return them promptly would have the appearance of inhumanity, and could only be effected by constraint. If allowed to remain till recovered from confinement, and then returned, it must also be done by force, and the



child, being a native of Massachusetts, will not be received by the authorities of the place where its parents have had their residence or settlement. If not returned, the parties will either become permanent paupers in our institutions at once, or the mother absconding, will leave the child to the charity of the State, and flee to the city to swell the ranks of the drunkard and the prostitute. The infant, suddenly deprived of maternal care and nourishment, pines away and dies—a “murdered innocent.” The mother, after a brief career of debauchery and crime, is sent back, poisoned with deadly disease, to end her days in the almshouse hospital, and aid in maintaining its reputation as a “public slaughter-house.”

Some method should be promptly devised to put a stop to a system so productive of individual misery and disastrous to public morals.

#### AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES.

No change has occurred, during the year, in the Board or among its officers and agents, except that a vacancy created in the office of Secretary, by the resignation of Mr. C. C. Woodman, of Woburn, has been temporarily filled by the employment of Mr. John Locke, of Boston.

#### APPROPRIATION.

The sum of \$7,500 was appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance of this department. Below will be found a detailed statement of the amount expended for the first three-quarters of the year, and the balance left for the remaining quarter.

#### *Expenses for the Quarter ending March 31, 1859.*

##### Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	. . .	\$500 00
J. G. Locke, Agent, 77 days,	. . .	308 00
Henry Morgan, Railroad Agent,	. . .	164 00
George R. Curtis, “ “	. . .	160 00
Parker Borden, “ “	. . .	180 00
John Locke, Secretary,	. . .	140 00
C. C. Woodman, Secretary,	. . .	33 33
Edward Dalton, office boy,	. . .	31 25
	—————	\$1,516 58

## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$98 36	
Edward Hamilton, "	.	.	31 05	
John G. Locke, Agent,	.	.	102 81	
			<hr/>	\$232 22

## Office Expenses.

Rent,	.	.	.	.	.	\$43 75	
Cleaning office,	.	.	.	.	.	4 87	
Postage and Stationery at Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	19 94	
P. Briggs, repairs and locks,	.	.	.	.	.	4 62	
Postage and Stationery,	.	.	.	.	.	7 00	
Wiswall & Co., Fuel,	.	.	.	.	.	7 75	
						<hr/>	\$87 93
Total for Quarter,	.	.	.	.	.		<hr/> \$1,836 73

*Expenses for Quarter ending June 30, 1859.*

## Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$500 00	
John G. Locke, Agent, 64 days,	.	.	256 00	
John Locke, Secretary,	.	.	200 00	
G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent,	.	.	156 00	
Henry Morgan, " "	.	.	146 00	
Parker Borden, " "	.	.	182 00	
Edward Dalton, office boy,	.	.	31 25	
			<hr/>	\$1,471 25

## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$113 00	
Edward Hamilton, "	.	.	42 95	
John G. Locke, Agent,	.	.	121 57	
			<hr/>	\$277 52

## Office Expenses.

Rent,	.	.	.	.	.	\$43 75	
Postage and Stationery,	.	.	.	.	.	13 31	
" " " at Fall River,	.	.	.	.	.	6 20	
Lockwood & Lumb, Plumbing,	.	.	.	.	.	10 59	
Printing,	.	.	.	.	.	13 50	
J. M. Usher, Account Books, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	15 00	
Eayres & Fairbanks, Record Books,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00	
Incidentals,	.	.	.	.	.	3 00	
						<hr/>	\$108 35
Total for Quarter,	.	.	.	.	.		<hr/> \$1,857 12

*Expenses for Quarter ending September 30, 1859.*

## Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner, . . . . .	\$500 00	
J. G. Locke, Agent, 66 days, . . . . .	264 00	
John Locke, Secretary, . . . . .	200 00	
G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent, . . . . .	160 00	
Henry Morgan, " " . . . . .	144 00	
P. Borden " " . . . . .	184 00	
Edward Dalton, office boy, . . . . .	31 25	
	<hr/>	\$1,483 25

## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner, . . . . .	\$115 11	
E. Hamilton, " " . . . . .	49 55	
J. G. Locke, Agent, . . . . .	91 36	
	<hr/>	\$256 02

## Office Expenses.

Rent and Taxes, . . . . .	\$72 85	
Cleaning office, . . . . .	4 12	
Postage and Stationery, . . . . .	17 09	
Telegraphing and Incidentals, . . . . .	7 42	
	<hr/>	\$101 48

Total for Quarter, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$1,840 75
Balance remaining for Quarter ending December 31, 1859, . . . . .		1,965 40
		<hr/>
Total appropriation, . . . . .		\$7,500 00

The Commissioners would offer, in conclusion, the following suggestions:—

1. That a check be imposed upon the facility of commitment to the institutions, by requiring the cities and towns to maintain all applicants for relief from the State, for a limited number of days, before a permit be granted.

2. That measures be taken to compel the authorities of cities and towns to make the investigations required by law previous to sending applicants to the State almshouses, either by making each town or city liable for all expenses incurred for the relief and support of the parties admitted therefrom, provided they prove to have a settlement in the State, or by some other method equally effective.

3. That it be made a penal offence for any person, possessing the means of immediate support and intentionally concealing

the fact, to apply for admission to the State almshouses or Rainsford Hospital.

4. That the practice of allowing persons arrested for drunkenness and various other offences to choose between commitment to an almshouse and a criminal prosecution, should be prohibited by law,—that the expense of their support may fall upon the county, where it may belong, and not upon the State.

5. That the superintendents of the three almshouses should be allowed to nominate their subordinate officers, and that no person shall be continued in the service of the State, in any of the above institutions, without the approval of the superintendent thereof.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
CHARLES WHITE.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.

It is due to the Chairman of this Commission for the undersigned to state, that the numerous statistical tables in this Report were prepared by him, and for the deductions drawn therefrom he holds himself responsible.

CHARLES WHITE.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.



Dr. *Account of Moneys received and paid from Oct. 1, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1859, by ALIEN COMMISSIONERS.* Cr.

For cash received of John G. Locke for A. Wardell, .	\$20 00	By cash paid E. Hamilton for A. Wardell, . . .	\$20 00
of John G. Locke for Wm. Pink, .	13 00	J. M. Brewster for board of W. Pink, .	13 00
for board of C. Dunn, . . .	62 50	Taunton Hospital for board of E. Parker,	119 20
for board of E. Parker, . . .	135 00	Worcester Hospital for board of E. Parker,	15 80
of Mrs. Adams for support of daughter,	38 00	L. M. Barker for board of sundry persons, . . . . .	25 50
for board of R. McClintock, . . .	7 50	Taunton Hospital for board of Mrs. Cass,	39 00
for board of E. Crosby, . . .	7 50	Northampton Hospital for board of Mrs. Delory, . . . . .	33 00
for board of Mary A. Tardy, . . .	9 00	Taunton Hospital for board of one lunatic,	68 43
for board of J. Tedder, . . .	7 00	fares of sundry persons to Ireland and the Provinces, . . . . .	81 87
for board of Mrs. Cass, . . .	39 00	M. A. Messer for expenses of removal, .	11 90
for board of Mrs. Moreland, . . .	25 00	T. J. Marsh for board of P. Remington, .	33 00
for board of Mrs. Delory, . . .	33 00	T. J. Marsh for board of Mary Brown, .	10 79
of Dr. R. W. Hooper in part payment of two fares to Newfoundland, .	3 00	J. M. Brewster for board of D. Leonard, .	29 00
of Geo. R. Curtis, L. L. Goodspeed and sundry others for fares to various places, . . . . .	40 87		\$500 49

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF  
ALIEN PASSENGERS  
AND  
FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1860.

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BOSTON:  
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
1860.



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REPORT

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c





## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers herewith submit their Annual Report.

From time to time during the past three years, the Commissioners have presented to the proper authorities numerous suggestions in regard to our pauper system, and the improvement of various details in its management. Nearly all these suggestions have been adopted, and the results have exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The number of paupers is smaller than at any period since the institutions were opened. The cost of their support has been diminished by many thousands of dollars. The current expenses of the almshouses are less than ever before. Some evils have been effectually removed, others checked; and the prospect for the future is more cheering than the success of the past. In fact, but for the impositions practiced upon Massachusetts by other communities, and submitted to, far too quietly both by her press and her people, our pauper expenses would be reduced to a very moderate item in the auditor's schedules. In initiating and carrying out these much needed reforms, the Commissioners have been deeply indebted to the superintendents and other officers of the institutions, for their generous and cordial coöperation, which here and every where they gratefully acknowledge.

During the year just closed, the Board has steadily pursued the policy indicated in its previous Reports. Few accidents have occurred to disturb the routine of their duties, and though the nature of their business surrounds them with con-

stant annoyances and perplexities, they have no reason to complain of the results of their efforts, as detailed in the following pages.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

These remain as heretofore, with a single addition. By the Acts of 1860, chapter 83, it was provided as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person having received a permit from the overseers of the poor of any city or town to become an inmate of any state almshouse or hospital, and expressing a preference to be sent to any state or place where said pauper may have a legal settlement, or friends willing to support him, the board of alien commissioners shall have power to remove said pauper, previous to his committal to any state institution, if, in their judgment, the interest of the Commonwealth and of the pauper will be promoted thereby: *provided*, that no person shall be so removed, unless, in the judgment of said overseers and commissioners, he will become a charge to the state for at least one year; and said commissioners shall return, in their annual report, the names of all persons removed under the provisions of this act, the places whence removed, and the cost of the several removals.

SECTION 2. The names of the persons so removed shall be duly entered upon the register of the almshouse or hospital, together with the usual details of their history, and shall be recorded by the several superintendents, as discharged, to the alien commissioners, for the purposes of removal from the state, in the same manner as persons removed under the acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, chapter two hundred and fifty-five.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from the second day of June next.

The effect of this statute has been most salutary. A judicious economy goes hand in hand with humanity. Multitudes who were about to enter the almshouses and hospitals—in many cases to remain till death—have been returned at once to their homes; children have been restored to parents, wives to husbands; widows and orphans have been sent at once to distant friends who could provide for them. In short, the amount of happiness conferred and misery relieved by this simple act of legislation, at such trifling cost, would be cheaply purchased at a thousand times the outlay.

The imposition which it was feared would be practiced, under the operation of this law, has been obviated by a most thorough sifting of every case; and if by chance any one has slipped through, it is consoling to reflect that the State has gotten rid of a scoundrel, at a much cheaper rate than he could have been

maintained either in a prison or an almshouse. If the parties were not thus removed, the cities and towns would be compelled to pay their fares to the nearest almshouse: the State to maintain them there, till their cases could be investigated, and their removal provided for—(during which interval many would grow too sick or insane to be moved at all, and thus become a permanent charge)—then to pay their fares back to the place whence they were committed, and finally the fare to their homes;—which last item is the only expense incurred under the new statute.

Appended to this Report is a list of the parties thus removed, and the cost thereof, as required by law.

The general duty of this Board is to “superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into this Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein.” Their specific duties, as prescribed by law, with the daily routine of business imposed by their connection with the several institutions, are as follows:

1. They must “appoint persons to visit all the almshouses or other places, where State paupers are supported, and ascertain whether the laws in regard to such paupers are properly executed, and report any case of infraction to the Commissioners.” The expense attending such appointments requires them to perform most of this duty themselves.

2. They must “give such directions as will insure correctness in the returns to be made in relation to paupers.” Their personal supervision is again required here,—to remedy gross and inexcusable blunders.

3. They must “use the means necessary to collect all desired information as to their support.”

4. They must “appoint one or more persons to ascertain the names of all foreigners brought into the State by any conveyance by land,—and by the regular lines of travel by water, within the limits of the United States,—and to procure the information necessary to identify such foreigners, should they become a public charge.”

5. They must “prescribe the form of the certificate, upon which paupers shall be sent to the State almshouses,” and furnish blanks, when called for, to all the cities and towns.

6. They must bind out minor inmates of the hospital at Rainsford Island, and exercise the same powers over State paupers therein, or in any lunatic hospital in the Commonwealth, and their property, as are by law vested in towns and in overseers of the poor, over town paupers.

7. They must decide what cities or towns in the Commonwealth may send sick State paupers to Rainsford Island.

8. They are to designate, if necessary, the State almshouse to which any city or town shall send State paupers, and attend personally to the distribution and transfer of the inmates, when demanded by the crowded condition of an institution, or any other exigency.

9. They are to commute the bonds taken by superintendents of alien passengers, on such terms as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Commonwealth.

10. They must visit frequently all the almshouses and hospitals, and examine each inmate, to ascertain his history and where he may belong.

11. If he has a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth, they must cause that town to be notified, and the pauper to be removed;—or, in case of denial, they must collect all needful evidence, and commence and prosecute to final adjudication a suit for his support.

12. If his settlement is in any other State, they must remove him to his home as soon as practicable.

13. If he is a foreigner, they must ascertain where he landed, and paid his head-money; and if that place should prove to be without the limits of Massachusetts, they must remove him thither forthwith.

14. If he has funds or other means of support, they must take measures to indemnify the State for all expenses incurred for him.

15. If he has friends able to aid or maintain him, they must remove him to said friends, or induce them to contribute to his support.

16. They must not only see that all paupers and lunatics are removed to the places “where they belong,” or “whence they came,” but must attend personally to the removal of all the feeble and the noisy or dangerous insane; and make all contracts, and pay all bills incident to such removal.



17. They must answer letters from overseers of the poor, and others, in every part of the State, in respect to State paupers, giving such information and advice as they require.

18. In all cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, they must see that a complaint is made and prosecuted to final adjudication, and must take measures to secure the State against any expense for the support of the child.

19. They must investigate all applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than one year, and send them to the "agents of railroad companies, or other means of conveyance, by which they were brought into the State," to be by them returned to the places whence they came, or otherwise provided for, in accordance with the law of 1851.

20. They must examine all applications under the law of 1860, quoted above, and remove the parties if proper.

21. They must keep the records of the institutions, which are sent each week to their office, and answer all inquiries respecting the locality, health, and prospects of the inmates.

These duties, with many minor details, occupy the whole time of the active force of the Commission. They require a vast amount of labor and travel, and involve much personal exposure to climate, accident, and contagious disease. But great interests are at stake upon their faithful discharge, and not only the finances of the State, but the welfare of humanity would suffer from neglecting them.

#### EXAMINATIONS AND REMOVALS.

In their last Report, the Commissioners stated that it was their "practice to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birthplace and previous residence, their occupation, habits and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and, if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State. This is a task of no small difficulty, owing to the stupidity and ignorance of some, and intentional concealment and wilful deceit on the part of others; but the



utmost pains are taken to elicit the whole truth, and the parties put upon oath, when necessary. The facts thus secured are placed on record in their office, and constitute a most valuable source of information and reference, whenever any of these parties or their kindred appear again in our institutions; indicating at once the disposal to be made of them, without incurring further cost for investigation. The possession of these facts saves the State a large sum annually, and the Commissioners deem their acquisition and preservation one of the most important, as well as laborious of their duties." This custom has been closely followed, the past year, and the following table will show the number and place of these examinations for 1859 and 1860:

TABLE No. 1.

	1859.	1860.
Number of cases examined in the State Almshouses, .	1,695	1,610
“ “ “ Lunatic Hospitals, . .	451	275
“ “ “ office of Commissioners, .	1,115	1,466
Totals, . . . . .	3,261	3,351
Increase of cases examined, for 1860, . . . . .		90

After the examinations are completed, each case is carefully reviewed, and those selected for immediate action, which indicate either a settlement within or without the State, or the propriety of removal.

In the former case, the Board proceed to verify the statements made to them by correspondence and travel, and cause the parties to be removed as soon as practicable. In this way, they have found, during the year, a settlement, or means of support for five hundred and forty persons, as appears in the following table, which gives the settlements, &c., found for the past three years:

TABLE No. 2.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Settlements within the State, . . . .	33	58	69
Settlements out of the State, . . . .	57	106	268
Cases of discovery of funds, . . . .	6	9	17
Cases where friends have paid or removed, .	25	27	186
	121	200	540
Increase over 1859, . . . . .			340
“ “ 1858, . . . . .			419
Total found for three years, . . . . .			861

The foregoing table shows a gain in this department of three hundred and forty cases, or one hundred and seventy per cent. for the present year, and nearly three hundred and fifty per cent. as compared with 1858.

When it is remembered that most of these parties are *permanent paupers, to be supported by the State till death*, and that many of them will live twenty years or more, the great saving effected, for the present and the future, by disposing finally of eight hundred and sixty-one in less than three years, will be better understood by the public.

The Commissioners have also collected for the benefit of the State from various sources, the sum of \$5,317.37, an account of which accompanies this Report.

The power of removal entrusted to this Board has been exercised with the greatest caution. Its necessity is obvious, from the fact that so great is the rush of permanent paupers, cripples, imbeciles and lunatics into the Commonwealth, that a new almshouse will be required every two years, and another lunatic hospital every three years for their accommodation, unless this power is rigidly enforced. Is this statement doubted? What say the figures? Nearly six hundred lunatics, mostly incurable, have been removed from the State by the Alien Commission within *six* years, and a fraction short of seven thousand

paupers within *three* years, a great part of whom were permanent cases. Let the doubter tell us where the balance of this army would have been kept, and at what annual expense, after allowing amply for deaths, recoveries, and voluntary withdrawals. And in his calculations let him remember that the State supports at present less than one thousand eight hundred paupers, in four almshouses, and five hundred and forty-seven lunatics in three hospitals, at a cost altogether of some two hundred thousand dollars. From these indisputable data, he can figure up the additional buildings, hosts of officials, and burdensome State taxes that would have been required, not for one year only, but in an increasing ratio for all time, if these thousands of lunatics and paupers had been allowed to remain in this Commonwealth, thus establishing a precedent for their successors in misfortune and crime. Besides, he must take into account that if none are removed, the glad tidings would speedily spread through all pauperdom, and an annually increasing pilgrimage would throng every highway and by-way to this Paradise of beggars. As a general rule, the Commissioners have returned paupers only to the places bound, by their own statutes, to receive and support them, and have made every possible exertion, by their individual presence and aid, to guard against accidents and fulfil the requirements of humanity.

Furthermore, before removal the Commissioners require the concurrence of the following conditions, never varying except in extreme cases; and they believe that under these rigid restrictions, there can be no just cause for complaint.

1. The parties shall have no settlement in the State.
2. They shall be inmates of a State institution.
3. They shall not be able-bodied.
4. They shall be permanent paupers, or certain to become such.
5. They shall consent to the removal.
6. Their friends, if any, shall consent.
7. Any funds that can be raised by themselves or friends shall go towards defraying the expense of removal.

The Commissioners would here renew their statement of last year, "that the great majority of those removed are sent away on their own urgent application; that nearly all go with great alacrity, and that the very few who are unwilling, are either dissolute vagrants who, though able to work, are determined to live without it, at the expense of the public, or wretched crim-

inals thrust upon us from abroad, whose enforced absence is demanded by the moral sense of the community.

“It is proper, also, in view of the public attacks which have been made upon the policy of removal, to say that the Commissioners are constantly urged to it, beyond their power of compliance, by gentlemen of the highest standing in the public estimation, including foreign consuls, town and city authorities, clergymen, physicians, eminent philanthropists, and some of the most intelligent and prominent of our adopted citizens.”

Indeed, but for the obstacles created by these same public attacks, both within and without the State, the number removed could have been almost doubled, to the great benefit of the tax payers.

The following table will show the number and general destination of the persons removed to the “places whence they came,” from October 1, 1859, to October 1, 1860:

TABLE No. 3.

Number sent to places beyond sea, . . . . .	208
“ “ to Canada, . . . . .	18
To New York by Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	56*
“ “ by Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	142*
“ “ by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	190*
To Albany by Western Railroad, . . . . .	56*
To Vermont by Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	9*
“ “ by Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	10*
To New Hampshire by Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	7*
By Boston and Maine Railroad to Maine, 20, New Hampshire, 8, Canada, 10, . . . . .	38*
By Eastern Railroad, to Maine, 7, Canada, 1, . . . . .	8*
To Maine by steamer, . . . . .	43*
To New Brunswick by steamer, . . . . .	3*
To Nova Scotia by vessel, . . . . .	1*
To Baltimore by steamer, . . . . .	3*
To Connecticut by Western Railroad, . . . . .	12*
To Canada by Northern Railroad, . . . . .	12*
To Rhode Island by Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	2*
“ “ by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	18*
To Connecticut by Providence Railroad, . . . . .	14*
To various other places, . . . . .	484
To various places for State Almshouses, . . . . .	96
	<hr/> 1,430

\* Under law of 1851.

Being 146 more than were removed in 1859.



The expense of sending the above number has been \$6,412.85 ; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$3,183.34, or an average of \$15.30 for each person sent; to other places, \$2,659.89, or \$2.18 for each. The number of transfers for the year has been 233, at a cost of \$569.62, or an average of \$2.44 each.

#### LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

In their two previous Reports the Commissioners have stated at length their opinions upon the management of our lunatic hospitals, and the difficulties with which they have to contend. In the experience of the past year they see no reason to change a single sentiment therein uttered, but find only a confirmation of their statements; and to those Reports they would make respectful reference.

The number of insane paupers is still increasing. Other communities still persist in their unjustifiable and outrageous course of thrusting their lunatics upon us surreptitiously, and refusing to receive them when legally returned. Well-meaning philanthropists object to removing them at all. Partisans harp upon it for political ends. The friends of the patient, who are in many cases able, but unwilling to maintain him, throw all manner of obstacles in the way. The press and the public are indifferent, because they will not look at the facts. As the result, within the institutions, noise, confusion, quarrels are multiplied; cleanliness and ventilation interfered with, and the necessary classification broken up. The writer of this Report has seen an aged clergyman, whom in his youth he looked up to with respect and veneration, confined in the same ward with the profane and licentious and the very lowest of the vile. And yet it could not be helped.

Furthermore, the labors and anxieties of the superintendents and their assistants are thus immensely increased, and the chances of improvement or cure in all the cases more or less diminished. Our own unfortunates, the suffering children of the State—for whose benefit her parental care has reared these costly structures, for whose comfort and relief the tax-payers have contributed more than a million of dollars within seven or eight years—are compelled to submit to shameful privations, that strangers, who can be well cared for at home, may enter



in ; and to all appearance will soon be ousted altogether, to make room for the refuse of New York and the Provinces ! And all this trouble accrues because somebody is afraid that somebody else will say something derogatory to the good name of Massachusetts, if we venture to execute our own laws and send them home ! Indeed, one is almost forced to believe that “the people love to be swindled.” It only remains to offer a premium for rogues, to give our State the bad preëminence of standing first on the record in respect of that trinity of misery—Lunacy, Pauperism, and Crime.

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st of December, 1856, and 1st of October, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

TABLE No. 4.

	December 1, 1856.	October 1, 1857.	October 1, 1858.	October 1, 1859.	October 1, 1860.
Worcester Hospital, . .	141	127	86	87	130
Taunton Hospital, . .	139	165	139	175	196
South Boston Hospital, .	125	119	—	—	—
Northampton Hospital, .	—	—	176	153	221
Concord Jail, . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
	406	411	401	415*	547
Increase for 1860, . . . . .					132

\* This number would have been much larger, but for a transfer to the almshouses just previous to the close of that year.

The next table gives the number of persons removed from the lunatic hospitals by the Alien Commissioners to the State almshouses, or the places whence they came, during the period from 1854 to 1860, inclusive, which shows an average of 86 per year.

TABLE No. 5.

	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . . . . .	35	14	49
1855, . . . . .	122	40	162
1856, . . . . .	81	28	109
1857, . . . . .	44	18	62
1858, . . . . .	14	102	116
1859, . . . . .	28	45	73
1860, . . . . .	9	21	30
Totals, . . . . .	333	268	601

The next table exhibits the probable number of inmates in the lunatic hospitals at the close of each of the five years past, provided that no removals had been made. A large allowance has been made for deaths.

TABLE No. 6.

Number remaining at the close of	Per ct. of Increase.
1855, . . . 616	—
" " " " 1856, . . . 661	7 $\frac{8}{10}$
" " " " 1857, . . . 703	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
" " " " 1858, . . . 780	11
" " " " 1859, . . . 830	6 $\frac{4}{10}$
" " " " 1860, . . . 950	14 $\frac{5}{10}$

It appears by the above estimate, which is based on the best data within reach, that since January 1, 1855, 1,906 additional patients would have been supported, 52 weeks each, equal to 99,112 weeks, at an average cost of about \$2.75 per week; amounting to \$272,558. From this must be deducted \$60,164 for the support of those sent to the almshouses during the same period, and the remainder is \$212,394, all of which has been saved to the Commonwealth in six years by the policy of re-

moval. It is clear also that we should to-day be maintaining 950 lunatics at an annual cost of \$123,500 instead of 547 for about \$70,000.

It appears also that if this Board should cease to remove from the State as heretofore, the average accumulation of lunatics would be from 80 to 90 per annum, and affords additional proof of the statement previously made in this Report, that in the above event, an additional hospital would be required every three years.

The following tables will show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths of State lunatics for the present year, with the whole number supported, and the number remaining on the first of October 1859 and 1860, respectively :

TABLE No. 7.

	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1859.	Number of Admissions.	Whole number Supported.
Worcester, . . . .	87	93	180
Taunton, . . . .	175	163	338
Northampton, . . . .	153	81	234
Totals, . . . .	415	337	752

TABLE No. 8.

	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1859.
Worcester, . . . .	76	4	130
Taunton, . . . .	137	18	196
Northampton, . . . .	13	13	221
Totals, . . . .	226	35	547

The number removed by this Board during the past year is 30, of which 9 have been transferred to the State almshouse at Bridgewater.

## STATE ALMSHOUSES.

It is a source of great gratification to the Commissioners, to be able to speak in the highest terms of the condition of these institutions. Not only are they admirably managed internally, but the farms show signs of a most intelligent culture, and have largely increased in value and productiveness. Important improvements have been made at a trivial cost; the average number of inmates has been much smaller than ever before, and the aggregate of their current expenses for the year is not only within the several appropriations, but actually less than one hundred thousand dollars—while before the inauguration of the new policy in their management, the expenditure exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The prospect for the future is most cheering, both in respect to the income from the land, and the further reduction of expenses. If there are any cavillers as to the usefulness, economy, efficiency, and above all, the humanity of these institutions, we have only to say to them, “Go and see!”

The almshouse at Tewksbury has been managed with great judgment by the Hon. Thomas J. Marsh, its superintendent for two years and a half. No one of the institutions needed so much reform, both in its expenditures and internal economy, and in the treatment of the farm. No one of them was so needlessly crammed with paupers, and no where else did the inmates assume such an audacious tone, and demand as a right more than they had reason to look for as charity. But all this has been quietly changed. Order, neatness, economy and subordination prevail throughout the premises, and all over the farm, wild lands subdued, huge compost heaps and fruitful harvests bespeak a far more intelligent culture.

The medical department is in most excellent condition, and the recovery of so many of the forlorn objects, apparently past all hope, who throng its hospital, is the best evidence of the skill and attention of its medical officers.

During the year many valuable agricultural improvements have been made in the way of drainage, &c., a fine barn built for storing the crops,—almost entirely from the resources of the place, and by the labor of its officers and inmates,—and a copious supply of pure water introduced at very small cost, and

paid for from the regular appropriation for current expenses. The buildings are thus rendered comparatively secure against fire, and we feel no longer the constant dread of reading in the morning paper of a fearful holocaust of cripples, imbeciles, and infants.

There is still needed at Tewksbury a suitable pest-house; also enlarged accommodations for the insane.

The almshouse at Bridgewater continues under the supervision of Levi L. Goodspeed, Esq., its first and only superintendent. No reforms have been effected in its management, because there was room for none. Captain Goodspeed has devoted all his energies to the interests of the State at great self-sacrifice, and his over-exertions, during the last fall, resulted in a severe and all but fatal illness.

About one-third of his charge is composed of insane persons and idiots, and his labor and responsibility are increased enormously and unreasonably, by want of proper accommodations for this class of inmates. As the needful alterations could be made at very small cost, and would contribute greatly to the security and comfort of these inmates and the relief of the officers, and as they would absorb but a small portion of the unexpended appropriations of the past two years,—amounting to some thousands of dollars saved by Mr. Goodspeed's frugality,—the Commissioners respectfully urge that these changes be authorized without delay, and paid for from this source. The trifling cost would be saved over and over again, in a very short time, from the diminished expense of the harmless demented, who could then be safely removed thither from the lunatic hospitals,—the difference being at least sixty dollars a year in each case.

The Commissioners also deem the reasons offered by the superintendent and inspectors for the introduction of an apparatus for heating the buildings by steam entirely sufficient to warrant the change; and as it can be made with the funds already appropriated and unexpended, they trust that the sanction of the legislature may be obtained forthwith. Humanity seems to demand it—certainly where insane persons are kept—as one means of security against accidents by fire.



Both here and at Tewksbury, much inconvenience and expense are caused by the want of some regulation emanating from a proper authority, for the discharge of paupers. As a man's poverty should not make him a prisoner, it is presumed that an inmate has an abstract right to his discharge, whenever he chooses to ask it. But the exercise of this right gives rise to numberless troubles. The authorities of cities and towns complain bitterly, and with much reason, that persons unfit to take care of themselves, and just committed at their expense to an almshouse, are turned loose upon them to be supported or again committed. But if they demand to go, where is the right to detain them? It is a hard case for the towns, but harder yet for the institutions; for most of the parties thus unwillingly discharged return in a few days, bruised, drunken and filthy, in fact many times worse than before, and by their language and example spread corruption all around them. Other troubles from the same source were fully specified in the last Report, and can only be remedied by definite legislation.

The almshouse at Monson is devoted chiefly to receiving and educating pauper children, four-fifths of its inmates being of that description. Its schools enjoy sound instruction and thorough discipline; its physician is a gentleman of skill and experience, acquired in many years of practice; its inspectors conscientious and minute in attention to their duties; its superintendent and his aids animated by an earnest desire to perform their most arduous and responsible labors faithfully and acceptably. Here are found strict government and rigid economy. There are no loafers, no "genteel" paupers. Nearly every person able and fit to go is dismissed at once, and if more labor be needed, it is hired. The productive farm is aiding much to reduce expenses, and in each succeeding year will contribute yet more towards that end. The slight increase in current expenses for the present year is due to a transfer of almost two hundred children from Bridgewater and other places.

The following table will show the whole number supported in the several institutions for the past two years, with the weekly average of inmates, and the decrease from the years ending October 1, 1858 and 1859 respectively :

TABLE No. 9.

	WHOLE NUMBER, SUPPORTED.			Decrease from 1858.	Decrease from 1859.	WEEKLY AVERAGE.			Decrease from 1858.	Decrease from 1859.
	1858.	1859.	1860.			1858.	1859.	1860.		
Tewksbury, .	3,586	3,026	2,411	1,175	615	952	779	665	287	114
Bridgewater, .	2,209	1,768	1,854	355	86*	762	604	551	211	53
Monson, . . .	2,938	1,943	1,909	1,029	34	823	581	549	274	32
Rainsford Isl'd,	1,123	633	964	159	331*	246	171	169	77	2
	9,856	7,370	7,138	2,718	232	2,783	2,135	1,932	849	201

\* Increase.

Allowing for 159 inmates transferred from one almshouse to another, and therefore counted twice, we have 6,979 as the actual number supported, 2,877 as the true decrease since 1858, and 391 since 1859.

From the above table it appears that the whole number supported has been diminished more than twenty-nine per cent., and the weekly average more than thirty per cent., since 1858.

In the next two tables will be found a statement of the admissions, discharges, births and deaths, in the several institutions, for 1859 and 1860, respectively :

TABLE No. 10.

	ADMISSIONS.		Increase or Decrease.	DISCHARGES.		Increase or Decrease.
	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.	
Tewksbury, . . .	2,204	1,776	428 Dec.	2,229	1,636	593 Dec.
Bridgewater, . .	1,243	1,360	117 Inc.	1,094	1,200	106 Inc.
Monson, . . . .	1,378	1,414	36 “	1,403	1,345	58 Dec.
Rainsford, . . .	422	805	383 “	429	725	296 Inc.
	5,247	5,355	108 Inc.	5,155	4,906	249 Dec.

Allowing, as above, for 159 inmates transferred, we have a decrease of 51 in the number of admissions,—caused unquestionably by the operation of the Act of 1860, under which 83 persons were sent away, between June 5th, and September

28th, all of whom must otherwise have been committed to an almshouse.

TABLE No. 11.

	BIRTHS.		Increase or Decrease.	DEATHS.		Increase or Decrease.
	1859.	1860.		1859.	1860.	
Tewksbury, . . .	58	62	4 Inc.	162	147	15 Dec.
Bridgewater, . .	52	56	4 “	178	173	5 “
Monson, . . .	19	16	3 Dec.	45	45	—
Rainsford, . . .	17	24	7 Inc.	45	92	47 Inc.
	146	158	12 Inc.	430	457	27 Inc.

There is a decrease of deaths at the almshouses, and an increase of more than one hundred per cent. at Rainsford Island, due in part to the large number of patients admitted to that institution, in the advanced stages of smallpox.

The next table will show the number remaining October 1, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860 respectively, with the rate of decrease in each institution, since the year first named.

TABLE No. 12.

	NUMBER REMAINING, OCTOBER 1,				Decrease.	Rate.
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.		
Tewksbury, . . .	751	822	635	628	123	.16 $\frac{31}{100}$
Bridgewater, . .	598	525	494	481	117	.19 $\frac{5}{100}$
Monson, . . .	638	565	495	519	119	.18 $\frac{65}{100}$
Rainsford, . . .	253	212	159	147	106	.41 $\frac{90}{100}$
	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	465	.20 $\frac{76}{100}$ *

\* Average per cent.

It will be noticed that the number of paupers remaining Oct. 1, 1860, is nearly five hundred less than at the corresponding period of 1857, when great efforts had been made to reduce

them. Indeed, it is smaller than at any time since the opening of the institutions.

The current expenses of the almshouses and pauper hospital, (by which we mean the sums actually expended for the care and support of inmates) for the past two years, are as follows:

TABLE No. 13.

	1859.	1860.
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	\$38,594 61	\$38,414 94
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	31,728 91	29,458 65
Monson Almshouse, . . . . .	32,137 66	29,376 84
Rainsford Island Hospital, . . . . .	22,190 27	23,002 14
	\$124,651 45	\$120,252 57

These sums, as is shown in the next table, are far below the expenses of any previous year, and it is confidently believed can be reduced much lower in the years to come.

The cost per week of maintaining each pauper appears to be about \$1.11 at Tewksbury, \$1.028 $\frac{7}{52}$  at Bridgewater, \$1.032 $\frac{18}{52}$  at Monson, and \$2.617 at Rainsford Island.

The experience of the past two years is a decided testimony to the economy and efficiency of the State system, under proper management, and affords an auspicious omen for its future.

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing the Expenses of the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from their opening to the present date.*

Expenses to September 30, 1854, (part of a year,) . . .	\$61,762 34
Expenses from October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1855, . .	167,197 79
“ “ “ 1855, “ 1856, . .	177,985 69
“ “ “ 1856, “ 1857, . .	160,786 49
“ “ “ 1857, “ 1858, . .	171,543 44
“ “ “ 1858, “ 1859, . .	124,651 45
“ “ “ 1859, “ 1860, . .	120,252 57

Appended are some of the principal items of expense in the three almshouses for the last two years :

TABLE No. 15.

	1859.	1860.
Flour and Crackers, . . . . .	\$18,749 00	\$16,053 33
Grain, . . . . .	3,649 37	5,400 34
Fuel and Lights, . . . . .	7,616 18	8,746 13
Dry Goods, . . . . .	7,575 82	9,791 38
Milk, . . . . .	6,815 41	5,269 45
Hay Straw and Pasture, . . . . .	2,070 20	2,694 82
Eggs, Butter and Cheese, . . . . .	1,455 60	1,376 28
Meats and Beef stock, . . . . .	15,598 89	15,298 98
Fish, . . . . .	1,160 57	996 28
West India Goods, . . . . .	8,830 29	8,711 67
Beans and Potatoes, . . . . .	1,762 41	1,651 56
Soap and Soap stock, . . . . .	1,565 98	808 15
Shoes, Leather, &c., . . . . .	2,762 10	2,377 44
Hats and Caps, . . . . .	367 45	306 29

From the above schedule may be deduced some facts well worth noticing. It has often been asserted that the removal of a moderate number of inmates would make no essential difference in the expense of supporting an institution; but these figures prove the contrary, and show a per cent. of decrease corresponding to the decrease of paupers. The weekly average of persons supported has fallen about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the aggregate of the above items, except dry goods, grain, and fuel, has diminished  $9\frac{13}{100}$  per cent. The increase in dry goods is due to necessary renewals of bedding, especially at Monson, and in grain, to short crops of hay and other food for cattle in



1859. The amount of fuel would evidently not be affected by a hundred inmates, more or less.

TABLE No. 16.

*Shows the number of former inmates who have returned to the Institutions within the past two years, and the number of times each has been admitted :*

	2 times.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . .	703	185	51	19	11	2	1	972
Bridgewater, . . .	311	52	7	1	—	—	—	371
Monson, . . .	281	33	9	2	—	1	—	326
Rainsford, . . .	143	52	17	1	1	1	—	215
Totals, . . .	1,438	322	84	23	12	4	1	1,884

Thus it appears that out of those admitted for 1859 and 1860, 1,884 persons have made 2,963 applications for re-admission, being  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number applying; and after excluding the deaths, the children indentured, and the removals from the State, they would constitute at least 36 per cent. of all applicants. If we reckon those who, after discharge from one almshouse have gone to the others, this percentage would be greatly increased.

In the next tables will be found the nativity of those persons admitted who were not born in Massachusetts.

TABLE No. 17.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Total.
Ireland, . . . .	785	592	553	365	2,295
England, . . . .	83	72	166	46	367
Scotland, . . . .	46	25	65	14	150
Wales, . . . .	4	2	1	2	9
	918	691	785	427	2,821
Nova Scotia, . . . .	25	20	8	43	96
New Brunswick, . . . .	25	20	16	25	86
Canada, . . . .	24	9	32	6	71
Prince Edward's Island, . . . .	1	2	3	1	7
Newfoundland, . . . .	2	2	2	2	8
	77	53	61	77	268
Total in Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . .					2,821
Total in Provinces, . . . . .					268
Total of British subjects, . . . . .					3,089

The number of children of British subjects born in Massachusetts and admitted to the almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, will be found in

TABLE No. 18.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Total.
Number born of Irish parents, . .	410	299	218	40	967
“ “ English parents, .	8	8	32	5	53
“ “ Scotch parents, .	2	5	4	—	11
“ “ Nova Scotian par'nts,	2	4	3	4	13
“ “ Canadian parents, .	3	6	2	—	11
Totals, . . . . .	425	322	259	49	1,055

Thus it appears that out of 5,355 individuals admitted to our pauper asylums, in 1860, 4,144 were British subjects, or their children born in this State, and the bare cost of maintaining them has been \$80,000 at least. If lunatics were included, some 300 more would be added to the number, and the expense would exceed \$125,000. Besides these, the Commissioners have sent away about 600 of this class within a year under the law of 1851, without allowing them to become further chargeable.

TABLE No. 19.

*Showing the number of Persons born in other Foreign Countries,  
and the place of their birth.*

	Towksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Germany, . . . .	9	20	30	10	69
France, . . . .	8	6	8	3	25
Italy, . . . .	2	2	3	2	9
Sweden, . . . .	—	2	3	4	9
China, . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Africa, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Azores, . . . .	—	10	—	6	16
Spain, . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Switzerland, . . . .	3	1	4	2	10
Prussia, . . . .	1	2	—	1	4
East Indies, . . . .	1	2	1	2	6
West Indies, . . . .	3	—	—	4	7
Russia, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Holland, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Poland, . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Portugal, . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
South America, . . . .	1	2	—	2	5
Norway, . . . .	1	2	—	1	4
Greece, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Denmark, . . . .	1	—	1	—	2
Belgium, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
At Sea, . . . .	2	1	4	—	7
	38	52	56	39	185
Unknown, . . . .	18	20	13	8	59

TABLE No. 20.

*Showing the number of Persons born in other States.*

STATES.	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Maine, . . . .	42	25	12	42	121
New Hampshire, . .	21	15	10	23	69
Vermont, . . . .	16	2	4	14	36
Connecticut, . . .	2	8	31	3	44
Rhode Island, . . .	8	5	5	4	22
New York, . . . .	26	28	65	13	132
New Jersey, . . .	—	3	7	2	12
Pennsylvania, . . .	8	15	10	3	36
Maryland, . . . .	1	4	3	1	9
Virginia, . . . .	3	3	3	7	16
North Carolina, . .	1	—	—	—	1
South Carolina, . .	—	1	1	1	3
Mississippi, . . . .	—	2	—	1	3
Louisiana, . . . .	3	—	1	—	4
Kentucky, . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Ohio, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Wisconsin, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Michigan, . . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Delaware, . . . .	1	—	1	—	2
California, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Alabama, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Georgia, . . . .	—	—	1	2	3
	137	114	155	117	523



Number of persons born in Massachusetts of American parents—being only  $5\frac{32}{100}$  per cent. of all admitted—285. Last year,  $4\frac{59}{100}$ —241.

The following table, showing the number of persons entering the institutions in 1860, who have arrived in the State within two years, is suggestive of the expediency of the policy of removal.

TABLE No. 21.

	Arrived in 1859.	Arrived in 1860.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	99	61	160
Bridgewater, . . . . .	85	59	144
Monson, . . . . .	164	166	330
Rainsford, . . . . .	31	23	54
	379	309	688

There can be no better proof of the extent of the annual migration of paupers into Massachusetts, than the fact that within the last twelve months 688 persons who entered this State for the first time in 1859 and 1860, have become inmates of the State almshouses, notwithstanding the immense number sent away by town authorities and private charity, and the removal of 1,500 and more by this Board, under the Acts of 1851 and 1860. None of the above number landed and paid head-money in Massachusetts, and for all details respecting those who did so land, reference is made to the Reports of the Superintendents of Alien Passengers.

The next table gives the number of persons sent from the several towns and cities which have contributed most largely to the institutions for the last three years.

TABLE No. 22.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Boston, . . . . .	2,719	2,176	2,225
Lowell, . . . . .	480	304	319
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184	633	856
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196	161	172
New Bedford, . . . . .	177	92	49
Lawrence, . . . . .	174	71	82
Worcester, . . . . .	157	35	47
Roxbury, . . . . .	123	81	78
Chicopee, . . . . .	102	34	25
Bridgewater, . . . . .	95	38	138
Salem, . . . . .	92	76	52
Springfield, . . . . .	88	56	55
Fall River, . . . . .	75	45	38
Lynn, . . . . .	69	25	28
Monson, . . . . .	55	11	3
Cambridge, . . . . .	54	50	51
Charlestown, . . . . .	51	56	74
Newburyport, . . . . .	51	27	15
Chelsea, . . . . .	45	25	33
Holyoke, . . . . .	42	12	15
Taunton, . . . . .	38	10	13
Milford, . . . . .	33	5	11
Waltham, . . . . .	35	16	14
	6,135	4,039	4,393

Thus it appears that out of 5,027 persons admitted, (after excluding births, &c.,) 4,393 came from the 23 cities and towns

above named, leaving only 634 admissions from the 310 remaining towns.

The number of children bound out or given in adoption, at the several almshouses, is as follows :

TABLE No. 23.

	1859.	1860.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	69	28
Bridgewater, . . . . .	52	12
Monson, . . . . .	139	118
Totals, . . . . .	260	158

Being a decrease of 102 for 1860, which is due simply to a lack of material,—the great mass of the children not having yet attained a suitable age to be apprenticed. In connection with this subject, the Commissioners would call attention to the following quotation from their last year's Report, and respectfully urge some legal preventive for the gross wrong inflicted both on the children and on society by their compulsory discharge, under the circumstances alluded to.

“Drunken and vicious parents, morally and physically unable to take care of their children, who are comfortably provided for in the almshouses, or furnished with a pleasant home in some respectable family, are constantly insisting on their discharge; having obtained them, they either return them in a short time half naked and filthy, and well stocked with those “evil communications which corrupt good manners,” or dispose of them in such a way that their ruin is inevitable, and they become paupers and convicts, instead of honest and virtuous citizens. Young females, too, are sometimes demanded by their friends, when it is well known that they are to be doomed to a life of prostitution.”

#### BASTARDY CASES.

The new bastardy Act continues to prove a most efficient agent in breaking up one of the grossest impositions ever practiced on the cities, towns or State. The institutions no longer

afford to the seducer a secure retreat, where he can seclude his victim, at once avoiding exposure and expense; but any attempt to use them for this purpose is followed by speedy detection and sure retribution.

During the past year sixty-two prosecutions have been commenced by the Commissioners under this Act, of which seven have been settled by uniting the parties in marriage, payment of costs, and satisfactory security that the mother and child should never again become a public charge. Nineteen others have been arranged by the payment of certain sums of money as indemnity for expenses incurred and security for the future, and the amount thus received has been \$2,176.95, an account of which has been duly rendered. Five have been abandoned, from the death or absconding of one of the parties, and the remaining thirty-one are yet unsettled.

In their last Report the Commissioners called the attention of the legislature to the flagrant abuse of sending into our limits from other communities, and especially from the British Provinces, females far advanced in pregnancy to be supported in our public institutions, or maintained by private charity. The children thus born are repudiated by the authorities of the places where the mothers have their legal settlement, and become permanent paupers in Massachusetts. This abominable custom is on the increase, and no existing law can reach it. As its tendency is to crowd the almshouses with bastards and foundlings and our streets with prostitutes, some stringent method should be devised to break it up entirely.

#### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

The sum of \$7,500 was appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance of this department for the last financial year. The expenses for that year fell nearly one hundred dollars short of that amount. The same sum was granted for the present year, which will not be entirely expended. But as the Commissioners and their general agent have collected by extra exertions from various sources the sum of \$5,317.37, which would otherwise have been lost to the State,—a full account of which is appended to this Report,—the actual cost of maintaining the department will in the end but little exceed \$2,000, for the current year.

The Commissioners will close this Report with a detailed statement of the amount expended for the first three quarters of the present financial year, and the balance left for the remaining quarter.

*Expenses for the Quarter ending March 31, 1860.*

Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	. . .	\$500 00	
J. G. Locke, Agent,	. . .	312 00	
Henry Morgan, Railroad Agent,	. . .	182 00	
George R. Curtis, " "	. . .	182 00	
Parker Borden, " "	. . .	182 00	
James M. Williams, Secretary pro tem.,	. . .	200 00	
J. Locke and J. E. Cobb, extra clerk hire,	. . .	49 41	
Edward Dalton, office boy,	. . .	31 25	
		<hr/>	\$1,638 66

Travelling expenses.

H B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	. . .	\$94 21	
Edward Hamilton, "	. . .	48 45	
John G. Locke, Agent,	. . .	35 72	
John Locke, " "	. . .	5 91	
		<hr/>	\$184 29

Office expenses.

Rent,	. . .	\$43 75	
Cleaning office,	. . .	4 13	
Postage, Telegraph, express, &c.,	. . .	18 69	
Water Bills,	. . .	7 50	
A. R. Gay, Stationery,	. . .	9 74	
Printing, &c.,	. . .	32 00	
		<hr/>	\$115 81

Total for Quarter, . . . 

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 \$1,938 76

*Expenses for Quarter ending June 30, 1860.*

Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	. . .	\$500 00	
John G. Locke, Agent,	. . .	312 00	
S. C. Wrightington, Secretary,	. . .	250 00	
James M. Williams, Secretary pro tem.,	. . .	42 38	
G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent,	. . .	164 00	
Henry Morgan, " "	. . .	42 00	
Parker Borden, " "	. . .	182 00	
G. F. Howard, Clerk,	. . .	12 00	
Edward Dalton, office boy	. . .	31 25	
		<hr/>	\$1,535 53



## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$113	85
Edward Hamilton, " "	.	.	36	80
John G. Locke, Agent,	.	.	8	34
			<u>          </u>	\$158 99

## Office Expenses.

Rent, and cleaning office,	.	.	.	\$49	00
Postage, Telegraph, &c.,	.	.	.	18	78
A. R. Gay, Stationery,	.	.	.	2	15
J. G. Locke, Postage, Paper, &c.,	.	.	.	4	00
				<u>          </u>	\$73 93
Total for Quarter,	.	.	.	.	<u>          </u> \$1,768 45

*Expenses for Quarter ending September 30, 1860.*

## Salaries.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$500	00
J. G. Locke, Agent,	.	.	332	00
S. C. Wrightington, Secretary,	.	.	250	00
Albert Carter, Asst. " "	.	.	154	00
G. R. Curtis, Railroad Agent,	.	.	152	00
P. Borden, " "	.	.	20	00
G. F. Howard, Clerk,	.	.	52	00
Edward Dalton, office boy,	.	.	31	25
			<u>          </u>	\$1,491 25

## Travelling Expenses.

H. B. Wheelwright, Commissioner,	.	.	\$127	84
E. Hamilton, " "	.	.	70	45
J. G. Locke, Agent,	.	.	26	18
			<u>          </u>	\$224 47

## Office Expenses.

Rent and Taxes,	.	.	.	.	\$71	65
Cleaning office,	.	.	.	.	7	74
A. R. Gay, Stationery,	.	.	.	.	4	68
Postage, Telegraphing and Incidentals,	.	.	.	.	25	68
Fuel,	.	.	.	.	11	00
Repairs,	.	.	.	.	40	02
					<u>          </u>	\$160 77
Total for Quarter,	.	.	.	.	<u>          </u>	\$1,876 49
Balance remaining for Quarter ending December 31, 1860,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>          </u> 1,916 30
Total appropriation,	.	.	.	.	.	<u>          </u> \$7,500 00

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
CHARLES WHITE.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.

# APPENDIX.

## [I.]

*Account of moneys received and paid from October 1, 1859, to October 1, 1860, by Alien Commissioners.*

### DR.

For cash as per last account, . . . . .	\$826 60	
notes receivable, . . . . .	374 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 60
For cash received of Mrs. Adams for board of daughter, insane, . . . . .	\$130 00	
cash received of William B. Tarleton, for board of an insane girl at Taunton, . . . . .	83 00	
cash received for board of Mrs. Cass—insane—at Taunton, . . . . .	19 50	
cash received for board of G. E. Cross—insane— at Worcester, . . . . .	62 58	
cash received for board of Caroline, W. Hall— insane—at Worcester, . . . . .	108 25	
cash received for board of Eliz. Smith—insane— at Taunton, Bridgewater, &c., . . . . .	42 00	
	<hr/>	445 33
For cash received of Barnstable, for support of Lyons family at Monson, . . . . .	\$212 50	
cash received of Lynn, for support of J. Newhall, at Bridgewater, . . . . .	151 14	
cash received of Chelsea, for support of Sullivans, at Tewksbury, . . . . .	218 57	
	<hr/>	582 21
For cash received of Boston, for Catharine Roland, at Bridgewater, . . . . .	\$150 00	
cash received for John Roberts, at Bridgewater— net, . . . . .	70 00	
cash received of Greenwich, for R. Hayward, at Bridgewater, . . . . .	27 85	
cash received for J. Wingfield, at Tewksbury, . . . . .	187 72	
cash received for Hortons, at Monson, . . . . .	158 84	
cash received for Kingsbury, at Bridgewater, . . . . .	30 70	
cash received for Kimball, at Rainsford, . . . . .	20 70	
cash received of Charlestown, for certain paupers, . . . . .	51 22	

For cash received for Anderson and Cozzens, at Rainsford, . . . . .	\$25 00	
cash received for Sarah Eames, at Bridgewater, . . .	65 58	
cash received for Samuel Green, at Tewksbury, . . .	18 60	
cash received for Bentley and Baily, at Rainsford, . . .	9 00	
	<hr/>	\$815 21
For cash received in settlement of bastardy cases, . . .	\$811 95	
notes receivable in settlement of bastardy cases, . . .	1,365 00	
	<hr/>	2,176 95
For cash received for fares of paupers, &c., . . . . .	\$29 57	
cash from friends of B. Hines and P. Welch, towards their passage to Ireland, . . . . .	30 00	
cash received from friends of Mrs. Lamar, towards her passage to France, . . . . .	25 00	
cash received for fares of other parties, . . . . .	12 50	
	<hr/>	97 07
Total sum collected, . . . . .		<hr/> \$5,317 37

## CR.

By cash paid Worcester Hospital, for board of Olive Adams, . . . . .	\$38 00	
cash paid Rainsford Hospital, for support of E. Smith, M. A. Messer, J. Tedder, R. Andrews, . . . . .	117 60	
cash paid William Blaisdell, J. M. Brewster, Jr., J. Dannehy, costs and expenses in bastardy cases, . . .	38 38	
cash on deposit, . . . . .	703 62	
notes receivable, . . . . .	303 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 60
By cash paid Hon. Moses Tenney, State Treasurer, for account of Worcester Hospital, . . . . .	\$300 83	
cash paid do., for account of Taunton Hospital, . . .	110 00	
cash paid Bridgewater Almshouse, for account of insane, . . . . .	15 00	
cash paid Taunton Hospital, for account of insane, . . .	19 50	
	<hr/>	445 33
By cash paid Hon. Moses Tenney, State Treasurer, for account of Lyons, at Monson, . . . . .	\$212 50	
cash paid do., for account of Newhall, at Bridgewater, . . .	151 14	
cash paid do., for account of Sullivans, at Tewksbury, . . .	218 57	
	<hr/>	582 21

By cash paid Bridgewater Almshouse, for Catharine

Roland, . . . . .	\$150 00
cash paid do., for John Roberts, . . . . .	70 00
cash paid Tewksbury Almshouse, for J. Wingfield, .	187 72
cash paid do., for M. A. Manning, . . . . .	12 00
cash paid Hon. Moses Tenney, State Treasurer, for account of Bridgewater Almshouse—Hayward, .	27 85

\$447 57

By cash paid Hon. Moses Tenney, State Treasurer, for

paupers at Monson, . . . . .	\$158 84
cash paid do., for paupers at Rainsford, . . . . .	45 70
cash paid do., for paupers at Rainsford, . . . . .	9 00
cash paid do., for divers other paupers, . . . . .	151 42
cash paid incidental expenses, . . . . .	2 68

367 64

By legal costs in bastardy suits, . . . . . \$199 89

cash paid for relief and expenses of complainants in bastardy suits, . . . . .	79 96
incidental expenses, . . . . .	2 39

282 24

By cash on deposit, . . . . . \$918 96

notes receivable, . . . . .	961 75
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1,880 71

By cash paid fares of paupers beyond sea, . . . . . \$69 00

cash paid fares of paupers elsewhere, . . . . .	42 07
---	-------

111 07

\$5,317 37

## [II.]

*Account of Persons sent out of the State, under the Act of 1860, Chap. 83, and the expense of the same.*

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1860.			
June 5,	Post, William, . . .	New York, . . .	\$2 50
6,	Smith, William, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
13,	Henzee, Julius, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	" Placentia, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	" Augusta, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	Welch, John, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
16,	Gard, Edward, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	Fulmer, George W., . . .	Syracuse, N. Y., . . .	8 00
	Evans, William, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
18,	Ames, Elizabeth, . . .	Baltimore, . . .	10 00
	" Lilly, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	Regan, Thomas W., . . .	Syracuse, N. Y., . . .	8 00
	Emery, Mitchell, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
20,	Wilson, John, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
23,	Fitzpatrick, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
27,	Lyon, Harriet, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	6 00
	" Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	6 00
	Lundguist, Rainoult, . . .	" " . . .	6 00
	" Mrs., . . .	Stockholm, . . .	40 00
	" Child, . . .	" " . . .	40 00
	" " . . .	" " . . .	40 00
29,	Pitts, Frances, . . .	Sydney, C. B., . . .	11 00
	" Anna B., . . .	" " . . .	11 00
	" Henry, . . .	" " . . .	11 00
July 13,	Currier, George D., . . .	White River Junction, . . .	4 90
16,	Shea, Dennis, . . .	" " . . .	4 90
	" Cate, . . .	" " . . .	4 90
	" Dennis, . . .	New York, . . .	7 50
	" John, . . .	" " . . .	7 50
	" Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	7 50
17,	Sortenburg, Edward, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
19,	Luniewski, Constantine, . . .	" " . . .	2 50
	" Maria N., . . .	Hamburg, . . .	20 00
	" Maria A., . . .	" " . . .	20 00
21,	Wagner, Prud. A. & Son, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	5 00
24,	Creighton, Sarah, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	McLauren, Robert, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	5 00
25,	Leavitt, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 25
	Pullier, David, . . .	" " . . .	1 25
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	1 25
	" David, Jr., . . .	Portland, . . .	3 75
	" Joseph, . . .	" " . . .	3 75
	" Amelia, . . .	" " . . .	3 75
26,	Callahan, Peter, . . .	Ireland, . . .	20 00



## ACCOUNT—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
July 30,	McGuire, Ann, .	St. John, N. B., .	\$15 25
	“ Mary, .		
	“ Kate, .		
	“ James, .		
	“ Charles, .		
	“ Rosanna,		
31,	Duffy, Ellen, .	Bath, Me., .	1 25
	“ Richard, .		
Aug. 6,	McCaller, Kate, .	New York, .	5 00
	“ Kate, .		
	“ Margaret,		
	“ Jessie, .		
	Douglas, Kate, .	“ “ .	2 50
10,	Robinson, Henry, .	“ “ .	7 50
	“ Delia, .		
	“ Lillian, .		
	“ Henry, .		
	“ George, .		
13,	Wolley, Robert, .	“ “ .	2 50
20,	Anderson, Caroline, .	Sweden, .	10 00
23,	Madden, Mary, .	Ireland, .	17 25
	McGrath, Mary, .	“ .	17 25
	Campbell, Anna M.,	Ireland, .	34 25
	“ Kate, .		
	“ Lawrence,		
31,	Cook, George, .	Stamford, Ct., .	5 00
Sept. 8,	Quinn, Michael, .	New York, .	2 50
	McGrath, Ann, .	“ “ .	2 50
11,	Cuniff, John, .	Prince Edward Island,	10 00
	“ Benjamin, .		
21,	Avery, Nathan, .	Portland, .	1 25
26,	Block, Julius, .	New York, .	2 50
27,	Foley, Mary, .	Rutland, .	3 75
	“ Michael, .		
	“ Thomas, .		
	“ Martha, .		
	“ James, .		
28,	Thompson, Mary, .	Syracuse, N. Y., .	8 00
	Nash, Charles, .	Norwalk, Ct., .	5 00
			\$332 75
. Cr. By cash received of friends of Peter Callahan, .			15 00
Total expense, . . . . .			\$317 75
Number of persons sent in four months, . . . . .			84

## [III.]

*Paupers and Lunatics belonging to other Communities.*

The undersigned herewith respectfully submits the following Supplementary Report, for the statements contained in which he is alone responsible.

Frequent allusion has been made in the preceding pages to the gross imposition practiced upon Massachusetts by other communities in forcing her to support their paupers and lunatics.

The importance of this subject, as well in its effect upon their material interests, as in its most pernicious influence on the public morals, has never been duly realized by our people. Even the enormous cost has not aroused them to a proper sense of the wrong inflicted. They complain of their State tax, but fail to recognize its cause. In each succeeding year, Board after Board of Commissioners has raised in vain the voice of warning. Their honest attempts to execute the existing laws have been met with the cry of "inhumanity," and a direct interference with their functions. Their earnest entreaties for a remedy against existing and impending evils have been answered by threats to abolish the Supervising Board. With little aid and less sympathy, they have struggled against an increasing wrong till at last the astounding fact appears, that while the whole State has been agitated by the alleged misuse of a portion of the income of the school fund, the people have paid within seven or eight years, a sum nearly equal to that entire fund—for what? For the support of persons *who have no claim whatever upon their charity*, but an undoubted and comfortable home in the communities which have repudiated them. This sum is large enough to found two or three colleges; or to establish and maintain forever six hundred State scholarships. Its mere annual interest is larger than the whole income of Harvard University, and would support all the paupers and lunatics for whom the State is properly chargeable. And yet vast as it is, it would have been doubled, but for the unremitted efforts of the State officers to remove the cause of the expense.

We propose, in this Appendix, to place before the public the evidence of the truth of the statements made on this subject by past and present Commissioners, giving names, facts, and figures, taken from official records. We would answer, too, by these, the reckless and unfounded charges made by the authorities and presses of other States against our own officials—of "dropping" our paupers within their limits; when in

fact these paupers were only a portion of their own—returned to them to receive that support they were legally and morally bound to furnish. Foremost in these accusations have been the press and some of the officials of New York, whose attention is especially invited to the facts which immediately follow.

1.—*Lunatics remaining in the Hospitals.*

Number remaining Oct. 1st, 1859, . . . . .	415
“ “ “ “ 1860, . . . . .	547

Increase of lunatics in <i>one year</i> , . . . . .	132
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Or half the number that one hospital is intended to accommodate.

The table following will show the places legally and in common justice bound to support these 547 lunatics, and the number belonging to each.

	Total.	In Worcester Hospital.	In Taunton Hospital.	In Northampton Hospital.
NEW YORK, . . . . .	142	29	49	64
British Provinces, . . . . .	88	22	36	30
Maine, . . . . .	10	3	5	2
New Hampshire, . . . . .	10	5	5	—
Vermont, . . . . .	5	4	—	1
Rhode Island, . . . . .	5	—	2	3
Connecticut, . . . . .	4	2	1	1
Other States, . . . . .	9	3	5	1
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	178	42	64	72

Besides these, there are 96 whose place of landing or settlement cannot be ascertained, almost the whole of whom came unquestionably from New York or the Provinces.

Thus it appears that out of these 547 lunatics, Massachusetts is *bound* to support but 178, and including the “*unknown*,” but 274, all of whom might be accommodated in one institution with ease (after removing the harmless incurables to an almshouse,) at an expense not exceed-

ing \$32,000 per annum. The other two hospitals might be given up to private patients, and prove a source of income, instead of expense, to the Commonwealth.

The fact that *three* hospitals are maintained instead of *one*, is due directly and entirely to the lunatics coming in or sent in from New York and the British Provinces.

## 2.—Lunatics Supported.

We have not room to give all the facts, but in evidence of the truth of the statements made above, we publish the following names of lunatics supported in our insane hospitals during the year just closed—all chargeable to New York—and *one hundred and eighty-five* in number and their several bills.

*Amount paid by the Commonwealth for the Support of Lunatic Paupers in the Hospitals, from their admission to the present date, who were patients in the year ending October 1, 1860, who were born, or paid "head-money," in the State of New York, and had acquired no settlement in Massachusetts.*

Arpe, Gottlieb, . . .	\$66 37	Connelly, Ellen, . . .	\$111 71
Ahearn, John, . . .	122 06	Connell, Michael, . . .	30 69
Anspieggor, George, . . .	249 01	Clancy, Mary, . . .	60 34
Alanco, Anacreta, . . .	129 21	Cummisskey, Hugh, . . .	1,000 81
Burns, David, . . .	629 00	Callahan, Mary, . . .	1,613 13
Begin, Patrick, . . .	221 63	Cuthbertson, Mary, . . .	393 74
Barney, Samuel, . . .	249 93	Coops, Cate, . . .	379 08
Bradley, Thomas, . . .	267 21	Clarke, Ellen, . . .	182 41
Beck, Augustus, . . .	248 86	Courtwright, Joseph, }	
Brown, Mary A., . . .	16 71	Demmond, Francis, . . .	86 37
Brown, John, . . .	67 50	Dunleary, James, . . .	525 54
Burns, Bridget, . . .	1,338 79	Decie, Ellen H., . . .	416 29
Bradley, Cate, . . .	46 39	Daily, Ellen, . . .	101 21
Buckley, Honora, . . .	311 83	Dolan, Dennis, . . .	453 94
Buckley, Cornelius, . . .	342 43	Dominique, John, . . .	52 84
Brannan, Ellen, . . .	890 06	Delap, William, . . .	8 87
Burke, Patrick, . . .	358 30	Devine, Ellen, . . .	813 33
Butler, Ann, . . .	239 55	Dunn, Mary, . . .	154 59
Blunt, Cornelius, . . .	374 05	Dieble, Auguste, }	
*Carrigan, Ann, . . .	311 90	Deary, Edward, . . .	164 83
Crowley, Margaret, . . .	70 00	Dolan, John, . . .	513 35
Coppitan, Henry, . . .	79 56	Donaldson, Eliza, . . .	49 21
Carney, John, . . .	46 03	Donnovan, Catherine, }	25 69
Conway, Ann, . . .	390 60	Delaney, James, }	
Codelay, Cate, . . .	329 00	Eglise, L. H. H. N., . . .	100 84

Forrest, Michael, . . .	\$341 91	McCann <i>alias</i> McGann,	
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, . . .	870 26	Elizabeth, . . .	\$723 77
Flynn, Ann, . . .	912 76	Magney, John, . . .	1,583 00
Fitzpatrick, Daniel, . . .	1,059 52	Maguire, Andrew, . . .	447 16
Fitzgerald, Timothy, . . .	713 63	Maloney, Bridget, . . .	1,396 82
Fiske, Mary Ann, . . .	1,090 00	Mahar, Margaret, . . .	354 45
Gorman, Margaret, . . .	579 22	Morgan, Kate, }	
Gormly, Bernard, . . .	323 96	McReady, Bridget, }	410 50
Garvey, James, . . .	250 04	Morton, Richard, . . .	680 45
Glennin, Margaret, . . .	939 83	Mack, Margaret, }	
Griner, Baldwina, . . .	262 45	Minturn, Bridget, }	123 43
Graves, James, . . .	147 96	Macall, Solomon, }	
Geiger, Jacob, . . .	317 54	*Murphy, John, . . .	97 84
Harmon, Margaret, }		McAvoy, Dennis, . . .	522 45
Hayden, Thomas, }	154 14	Mens, John, . . .	184 00
Henderson, Mary, . . .	1,929 20	Mannahan, Patrick, . . .	95 00
Horik, George, . . .	143 56	McCutcheon, James, }	
Humphrey, Mary, . . .	900 27	McCabe, John, }	82 78
Harrigan, Ellen, . . .	224 68	McElroy, Hugh, }	
Hyland, Mary, }		McQuade, Bridget, . . .	495 77
Hartinger, Mary, }	130 69	McCormick, Esther, . . .	107 59
Heffernan, John, . . .	30 00	Munroe, Peter, . . .	523 93
Halloran, Ellen, . . .	152 85	Moran, Mary, . . .	475 41
Howard, Thomas, }		Mackey, Joseph, . . .	86 37
Heyworth, John, }	221 96	McCarty, Eugene, . . .	59 21
Joyce, Mary, . . .	132 50	Mans, Alexander, . . .	242 66
Joyce, John, . . .	147 00	Mantha, Samuel, . . .	32 87
Johnson, George, }		Nultry, Mary, <i>alias</i> Nealty,	298 83
Judge, Ann, }	74 22	Nulty, Terrance, . . .	333 84
Jones, Margaret A., . . .	14 21	O'Donald, Ellen, . . .	159 83
Krauts, Valentine, . . .	459 90	O'Donnell, Mary, . . .	349 44
Kennedy, Julia, . . .	784 06	O'Brien, Catherine, . . .	588 37
Kelley, Joseph, . . .	1,321 10	O'Brien, Ellen, 2d, . . .	1,076 63
Kelley, Hannah, . . .	274 72	O'Brien, John, }	
Keenan, Mary, }		O'Neil, Julia, }	239 12
Keyser, Abraham A., }	182 98	O'Brien, Catherine, }	
Kirk, William, . . .	56 71	O'Brien, Ann, }	352 55
King, William, . . .	25 00	O'Connell, Margaret, }	
Lord, Alicia, . . .	216 15	O'Mally, Thomas, }	
Linnahan, Johanna, . . .	233 13	Pope, Alexander, . . .	2,226 01
Little, Bridget, . . .	167 22	Price, James, . . .	63 19
Lynch, Mary, . . .	41 00	Provan, Euphemia, . . .	292 00
Lynch, Edward, . . .	76 03	Powell, John, . . .	83 87
Mack, James, . . .	379 28	Quinlan, John, }	
Moore, Thomas, . . .	652 35	Quinn, Charles, }	449 33
Malone, Hannah, . . .	609 20	Ryan, Catherine, . . .	393 40



Rholling, Ruth, . . .	\$1,905 17	Shehan, Mary, . . .	\$815 48
Ranney, Catherine, }		Sullivan, Mary, . . .	1,850 06
Ripp, Mary, }	457 19	Shehan, Kate, . . .	490 72
Reed, Joseph, . . .	238 97	Sullivan, Ann, . . .	294 72
Riley, Ann, . . .	733 53	Schulter, Frederick W., . . .	218 98
Ryan, Mary, . . .	180 68	Sharkey, Martin, . . .	1,602 58
Reddington, Mary G., . . .	90 03	Shea, Mary, . . .	186 84
Rafferty, Ann, . . .	196 53	Somers, Bridget, . . .	164 90
Renner, Ernest G., . . .	269 63	Scannell, Joanna, . . .	313 08
Ryan, Julia, }		Thomas, Joseph, . . .	242 89
Reilly, Ann, }	159 46	Taylor, John, . . .	396 92
Rycroft, John, }		Van Kaupen, Claus, . . .	115 34
Smithwaite, William, . . .	498 69	Watson, Matthew, . . .	209 46
Smith, Catherine, . . .	1,060 86	Walch, Ellen, . . .	49 21
Sullivan, Alexander, . . .	65 69	Williams, Francis, . . .	377 60
Schayer, Matthew, . . .	187 56	Winn, Morris, . . .	88 87
Scott, Thomas, . . .	93 19	Weidle, Sophia, . . .	518 21
Sullivan, Alice, . . .	518 21	Welch, Bridget E., . . .	537 77
Saxton, Mary, . . .	315 64	Welch, Mary A., . . .	732 63
Sharkey, Ann, . . .	203 93	Welcome, Ann, . . .	486 35
*Scammell, Susan, . . .	295 08	Zeizig, Heinrich, . . .	242 57
Smith, Elizabeth, . . .	36 71		
Shirlock, Peter, . . .	1,097 48	Total, . . .	\$66,349 26

NOTE.—The names marked with an asterisk are those of the three lunatics whose removal to New York by the undersigned, in July last, occasioned the virulent abuse of this State and its officers by certain New York journals. Two of them had landed there within three years, and their names were on record; the third had been brought thence into Massachusetts and “dropped” in our streets. They were not removed until these facts were ascertained, and the friends of the only party who had any were duly notified; nor until their bills had amounted to the comfortable sum of \$704.82. It is refreshing to know that the Commissioners of New York, always honorable and just, admit these persons to be their own paupers, and are accordingly now maintaining them. And that this “vile and devilish” transaction, this “piece of mean and nasty swindling,” this “inhuman and infamous trick”—according to the press—is—according to their own pauper managers—an honorable and just proceeding, which they imitate whenever necessary.

The lunatics from Canada and the other Provinces, though less numerous, have proved quite as costly.

### 3.—*Lunatics Removed.*

At the close of 1854 there were a little over 400 lunatics supported by the State.

At the close of 1860 there were 547, and yet during the last seven years more than 600 have been sent by the Commissioners to the places where they belonged,—nearly all of them life cases. By removing about one hundred a year, it was found that their number could be kept nearly

stationary, and in six years almost 600 were sent away, thus preventing demands for increased accommodations ;—but owing to the obstacles before alluded to, during the past year, only 30 have been removed, and the number has risen from 415 to 547—an increase in a single year of 132. The experience of all the past, and the results of the two months of the present year that have elapsed, prove that the same rate of increase is continuing.

Now to form an idea of the cost of these strangers, let the reader estimate the amount for 600 persons, for terms varying from one to six years, at \$140 per annum, being the average price paid in cash from the treasury for each patient ; let him add to this the cost of maintaining them for the rest of their lives ; and after putting down the long row of figures which form the answer to this sum, let him remember that this relates only to lunatics removed directly from the hospitals, and does not include the imbeciles, idiots, cripples, and other miscellaneous contents of the four pauper institutions, removed during the last six years, amounting to over 10,000.

And where, too, would this army of madmen have been kept? At what outlay for buildings and land? At what cost for furniture, bedding and salaries? If 575 State lunatics (in addition to private and town patients) crowd our three hospitals to repletion, what would have been done with those removed, who were equal in number?

A fair consideration of all these items will show the expenditure *prevented* by removal by the Alien Commissioners, for the past seven years ; and what must be the inevitable result, if, through a false philanthropy, we adhere to the fatal policy of bearing pretty much all our neighbors' burdens, when they are even more able than we to fulfil their duties.

#### 4.—*Paupers from other Places.*

In further proof of our statements, we submit the following returns from the almshouse at Monson, which is about an average of the four pauper institutions, in the nativity, &c., of its inmates :

For the year ending October 1, 1860, there were admitted,	. 1,413
Deducting transfers from other houses,	. . . . 191

There remain,	. . . . . 1,222
---------------	-----------------

For whose support the following places are holden :

NEW YORK,	. . . . . 520
British Provinces,	. . . . . 164
Connecticut,	. . . . . 38
Pennsylvania,	. . . . . 31

Maine, . . . . .	21	
New Hampshire, . . . . .	15	
Rhode Island, . . . . .	8	
Vermont, . . . . .	8	
Other States, . . . . .	28	
Unknown, . . . . .	68	
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	321	
	—	1,222

Somewhat astounded by this result—New York contributing almost half of the inmates, and Massachusetts but 16 more than one-fourth—we examined other years, and subjoin the results :

For the year ending October 1, 1857, there were admitted, .	704	
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	86	
	—	
Leaving, . . . . .	618	

For whose support the following places are holden :

NEW YORK, . . . . .	270	
British Provinces, . . . . .	73	
Vermont, . . . . .	23	
Connecticut, . . . . .	21	
Other States, . . . . .	33	
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	198	
	—	618

For the year ending December 31, 1855, there were admitted, .	498	
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	96	
	—	
Leaving, . . . . .	402	

For whose support the following places are holden :

NEW YORK, . . . . .	203	
British Provinces, . . . . .	55	
New Hampshire, . . . . .	9	
Other States, . . . . .	21	
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	114	
	—	402

For the time between May 1, 1854, and January 1, 1855, being the first eight months after the opening of the insti- tution, there were admitted, . . . . .	445	
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	106	
	—	
Leaving, . . . . .	339	

Belonging as follows :

To NEW YORK,	. . . . .	123
British Provinces,	. . . . .	50
Connecticut,	. . . . .	31
Rhode Island,	. . . . .	16
Other States,	. . . . .	18
MASSACHUSETTS,	. . . . .	101
		<hr/> 339

By these indisputable data, it appears that New York and the Provinces, in these four periods, furnished 1,458 paupers, at Monson, and Massachusetts but 734.

More figures can be furnished, if wanted, but here surely are enough to show that but for these contributions from our neighbors, two of the four pauper institutions need not have been built, and the expense of maintaining them for six years and a half could have been saved.

5.—*Expenses incurred for the last seven years, in consequence of Lunatics and Paupers having settlements elsewhere.*

Cost of hospital at Northampton, . . . . .	\$326,251 82
Expense of maintaining the same to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	64,495 76
Expense of maintaining lunatics not chargeably properly to this State, at Worcester, Taunton, and elsewhere, from January 1, 1854, to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	\$230,632 91
	<hr/>
Total for lunatics, . . . . .	621,380 49
Cost of two pauper institutions, . . . . .	\$153,938 77
Expense of maintaining the same, from May, 1854, to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	420,354 22
Expense of maintaining such paupers, from October, 1853, to May, 1854, . . . . .	25,000 00
Expense of removing paupers for seven years, . . . . .	21,000 00
Total for paupers, . . . . .	<hr/> \$620,292 99
	<hr/>
Total expense for both, . . . . .	\$1,241,673 48

We have taken great pains to verify this amount, and we feel confident that any necessary correction would only increase it.

A most searching investigation, instituted by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, has proved beyond a doubt, that the "head-money," paid within the State for the past five years, will support all of those paying it, that have become a public charge, and leave a large surplus.

This has been the experience of the New York Commissioners of Emigration. Why should Massachusetts pay more?—a million of dollars more in seven years? Have the tax-payers nothing to say about it?

The remedy for this evil is simple enough. It is merely to apply to the hospitals the same system which has wrought such a reform in the three almshouses—reducing their current expenses to less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum, and bringing down their numbers to a point lower than ever before. It is to *purge the institutions*; gently, humanely, but firmly to remove every patient, capable of being removed, and justly chargeable to another place, to that place, and bar his return. There is no “barbarity” in this course. It is practiced rigorously by all the neighboring States, and if neglected by us, must inevitably result in filling up our hospitals, and loading us with a burden too heavy to be borne. The Commissioners are anxious to execute our own wholesome laws. They are willing to encounter fatigue, hardship and personal hazard abroad;—but they should be protected at home from vexatious law-suits, political assaults, and perpetual threats and persecutions. They are at once the protectors of the poor, and guardians of a weighty interest of the whole people. They must be sustained in all things lawful, as are their co-workers in other States, by the press, the government, and public opinion. Thus aided, a heavy load can speedily be lifted from the finances of the State. Against these mighty agents, their efforts must be powerless.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.





REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

1861.

BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1861.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers herewith submit their Annual Report.

Under the operation of the present system, the number of State paupers, and the cost of their maintenance for the past few years, have been slowly but steadily decreasing. The same result was manifest in the present year, to the date of the outbreak of the rebellion. This was speedily followed by an increase in our inmates of some twenty-five per cent., owing directly to depression in the various departments of labor. But this increase was soon checked, and was in turn followed by a series of admissions from another source, which has caused the Commissioners much regret, as well as perplexity and anxious labor. The wives, children and dependent relatives of volunteers, for whom relief is otherwise provided by existing statutes, have been thrust into the State almshouses by the local authorities. Some they have committed on plausible pretexts, and others without the shadow of excuse; thus adding to an honorable poverty the sting of disgrace, and condemning the innocent children of our country's defenders to association with the outcasts of either hemisphere.

From these causes has arisen an increase of expenses, above the appropriation for the current year, but proportioned precisely to the larger number to be fed and clothed. But for these the cost of our institutions would have been less than in any year of their existence.

Experience shows that the average cost of the care and support of each inmate cannot, in justice to the recipients, fall

much short of one dollar per week. This minimum has been already reached. Any farther reduction in the outlay must result from the increasing productiveness of the farms, or the employment of the inmates in some species of labor, other than agricultural,—which would yield but little from their mental and physical disabilities,—or from a diminution of consumers.

Having then reached this minimum, the most effective method of reducing the aggregate of our pauper bills is to remove from the institutions all who are not justly chargeable to the State, which is the most arduous and responsible duty assigned to the Commissioners.

The State system has now been in operation more than seven years. During this period it has encountered a fearful financial convulsion, and the sudden shock of civil war. It has proved equal to either emergency, and under honest and capable supervision, the past is a guaranty for the future.

It is true that under the old system but forty-nine cents per week was allowed to the towns for the support of each person relieved, and hence the idea is still somewhat prevalent in the minds of many, that the present plan is needlessly expensive. But these persons overlook entirely certain *facts* which materially affect a comparison of the two systems.

1st. The actual cost to the towns for the maintenance of State paupers was considerably more than one dollar each per week, and the difference between that cost and the State allowance of forty-nine cents was made up by local taxation. Thus, though less was drawn from the State treasury, the people collectively paid much more for supporting an equal number of paupers than at present.

2d. The number of State paupers has decreased from 16,154, ten years ago, to 8,800 in the year just closed, although our population has increased in the same period some thirty per cent., and in that class whence paupers come, the percentage of increase has been much greater. Taking this increase into account, the State allowance alone, under the old system, for the number which would have been aided in 1861, would equal the present annual cost of our pauper establishments, leaving a yet larger amount to be made up by the towns.

3d. Many towns have been enabled to dispense altogether with their almshouses, and their pauper bills have been reduced to a sum merely nominal.



4th. The enormous medical bills of more than three hundred towns have been reduced to a comparative trifle, the labor being now performed by four physicians only, at a very moderate compensation. Some idea of the saving in this item alone may be gained by an estimate of the cost of treating medically 4,200 patients annually, scattered broadcast over the State, the weekly average being nearly 500. To this should be added the greatly increased cost of providing nurses and medicine, which, in the almshouses, is quite insignificant. Should any be disposed to cavil at this statement, they are referred to the bills on file in the auditor's office, and the annual claims presented by the towns for the medical treatment of persons too ill to be removed to the State institutions. They will find that within three years, more than two hundred dollars have been granted and paid to one town, for the expenses of a single family, ill but a few weeks. This heavy item of expenditure was not formerly appreciated, because so widely distributed.

5th. Under the old method, Massachusetts was the Elysium of beggars and vagabonds. No measures being taken to exclude or remove them, they flocked hither in such numbers, that in 1851 one person in every fifty-six was a State pauper. Roving from town to town, and yet seldom leaving the State, they were a perpetual nuisance, which no existing legislation could abate.

But the establishment of the State system wrought a wondrous change, and happy as wondrous. The unwelcome prospect of aiding in their own support created at once a tremendous stampede of vagrants across our borders. The remainder, being collected into the State institutions, were easily examined as to their history and place of settlement, and forthwith removed thither whenever practicable.

In this way the Commissioners have removed more than 8,000 paupers in the last four years, comparatively few of whom have ever appeared again within their jurisdiction. It is thus mainly that the average annual number has been reduced from 16,000 to less than 8,000, and *here* in this facility of examining and removing paupers thus aggregated, lies one of the greatest advantages of the new arrangement.

There are others we have no room to specify; but enough has been said, we trust, to show the superiority of the present plan to one under which dead paupers were summoned from their

graves to eke out a town's allowance, and a bushel of meal or a foot of wood bestowed on a large family was made the basis of charging the State with forty-nine cents per week for each of its members for a whole winter.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

In the precise words of the statute, the general duty of this Board is to "superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into this Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein."

Their specific duties, defined by law, or arising from their relation to the almshouses and lunatic hospitals, are as follows:

1. They must "appoint persons to visit all the almshouses or other places, where State paupers are supported, and ascertain whether the laws in regard to such paupers are properly executed, and report any case of infraction to the commissioners." The expense attending such appointments requires them to perform most of this duty themselves.

2. They must "give such directions as will ensure correctness in the returns to be made in relation to paupers." Their personal supervision is again required here,—to remedy gross and inexcusable blunders.

3. They must "use the means necessary to collect all desired information as to their support."

4. They must "appoint one or more persons to ascertain the names of all foreigners brought into the State by any conveyance by land,—and by the regular lines of travel by water, within the limits of the United States,—and to procure the information necessary to indentify such foreigners, should they become a public charge."

5. They must "prescribe the form of the certificate, upon which paupers shall be sent to the State almshouses," and furnish blanks, when called for, to all the cities and towns.

6. They must bind out minor inmates of the hospital at Rainsford Island, and exercise the same powers over State paupers therein, or in any lunatic hospital in the Commonwealth, and their property, as are by law vested in towns and in overseers of the poor, over town paupers.

7. They must decide what cities or towns in the Commonwealth may send sick State paupers to Rainsford Island.

8. They are to designate, if necessary, the State almshouse to which any city or town shall send State paupers, and attend personally to the distribution and transfer of the inmates, when demanded by the crowded condition of an institution, or any other exigency.

9. They are to commute the bonds taken by superintendents of alien passengers, on such terms as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Commonwealth.

10. They must visit frequently all the almshouses and hospitals, and examine each inmate, to ascertain his history and where he may belong.

11. If he has a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth, they must cause that town to be notified, and the pauper to be removed ;—or, in case of denial, they must collect all needful evidence, and commence and prosecute to final adjudication a suit for his support.

12. If his settlement is in any other State, they must remove him to his home as soon as practicable.

13. If he is a foreigner, they must ascertain where he landed, and paid his head-money ; and if that place should prove to be without the limits of Massachusetts, they must remove him thither forthwith.

14. If he has funds or other means of support, they must take measures to indemnify the State for all expenses incurred for him.

15. If he has friends able to aid or maintain him, they must remove him to said friends, or induce them to contribute to his support.

16. They must not only see that all paupers and lunatics are removed to the places “ where they belong,” or “ whence they came,” but must attend personally to the removal of all the feeble and the noisy or dangerous insane ; and make all contracts, and pay all bills incident to such removal.

17. They must answer letters from overseers of the poor, and others, in every part of the State, in respect to State paupers, giving such information and advice as they require.

18. In all cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, they must see that a complaint is made and prosecuted to final adjudication, and must take measures to secure the State against any expense for the support of the child.

19. They must investigate all applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than one year, and send them to the "agents of railroad companies, or other means of conveyance, by which they were brought into the State," to be by them returned to the places whence they came, or otherwise provided for, in accordance with the law of 1851.

20. They must examine all applications under the law of 1860, and remove the parties if proper.

21. They must keep the records of the institutions, which are sent each week to their office, and answer all inquiries respecting the locality, health, and prospects of the inmates.

In addition to this miscellaneous catalogue of duties, they have been compelled for some months to look closely after the parties applying for aid, claiming to be dependent on volunteers in the national service, and warn the authorities against attempted impositions.

These duties, with many minor details, occupy the whole time of the active force of the Commission. They require a vast amount of labor and travel, and involve much personal exposure to climate, accident, and contagious disease. But great interests are at stake upon their faithful discharge, and not only the finances of the State, but the welfare of humanity would suffer from neglecting them.

#### EXAMINATIONS, SETTLEMENTS AND REMOVALS.

In previous Reports, the Commissioners have stated that it was their "practice to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birthplace and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State. This is a task of no small difficulty, owing to the stupidity and ignorance of some, and intentional concealment and wilful deceit on the part of others; but the utmost pains are taken to elicit the whole truth, and the parties put upon oath, when necessary. The facts thus secured are placed



on record in their office, and constitute a most valuable source of information and reference, whenever any of these parties or their kindred appear again in our institutions; indicating at once the disposal to be made of them, without incurring further cost for investigation. The possession of these facts saves the State a large sum annually, and the Commissioners deem their acquisition and preservation one of the most important, as well as laborious of their duties." The following table will show the number and place of these examinations for 1859, 1860 and 1861.

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN—	1861.	1860.	1859.
Almshouse at Tewksbury, . . . . .	1,400	1,610	1,695
Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . . . .	662		
Almshouse at Monson, . . . . .	402		
Rainsford Hospital, . . . . .	257		
Lunatic Hospitals, . . . . .	300	275	451
Office of Commissioners, . . . . .	1,424	1,466	1,115
Totals, . . . . .	4,445	3,351	3,261
Increase for 1861, in cases examined, . . . . .			
			1,094

After the examinations are completed, each case is carefully reviewed, and those selected for immediate action, which indicate either a settlement within or without the State, and the existence of available means of support, or the propriety of removal.

In the former case, the Board proceed to verify the statements made to them by correspondence and travel, and cause the parties to be removed as soon as practicable. In this way, they have found, during the year, a settlement, or means of support for eight hundred and three persons, as appears in the following table, which gives the settlements &c., found for the past three years:



TABLE No. 2.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Settlements within the State, . . . .	58	69	38
Settlements out of the State, . . . .	106	268	350
Cases of discovery of funds, . . . .	9	17	2
Cases where friends have paid or removed, .	27	186	413
	200	540	803
Increase over 1859, . . . . .			603
“ “ 1860, . . . . .			263
Total found for three years, . . . . .			1,543

In this table will be found a gain of two hundred and sixty-three cases, or forty-nine per cent. for the present year, and more than three hundred per cent. as compared with 1859.

These parties are generally permanent paupers, or confirmed lunatics. Their health is excellent in a majority of cases, and their promise of life fully equal to the average. Some defect of body or mind renders them incapable of earning a living. They are consequently fastened upon the State for life, unless a reliable means of support is provided through the discovery of a settlement or otherwise. As it costs fifty dollars per annum to support each pauper, and one hundred and thirty dollars for each lunatic, some estimate may be formed of the great amount saved by relieving the State of the maintenance of more than 1,500 incapables, not for one year only, but for all the years they may live.

From different sources the Commissioners have collected for the benefit of the Commonwealth the sum of \$2,672.32, an account of which has been placed in the hands of the State Treasurer.

In previous Reports the Commissioners have felt obliged to defend the expediency of the policy of removals, and its absolute necessity to prevent Massachusetts from becoming the rendezvous and abiding place of the vagrants and criminals of

other States and other lands. But this course is no longer needful. From all parts of the State comes concurrent testimony to its beneficial results. It not only relieves the State, the towns and benevolent individuals from a wearisome and constant burden, but prevents the ingress of large numbers, by the fixed certainty that the action of this Board will promptly return them. So far from incurring the daily accusation of "inhumanity," as of old, the Commissioners have neither time nor means to remove the numerous applicants who insist on being sent to their friends and former homes.

Renewing their statement of the rules which guide them in the discharge of this most laborious and responsible duty, and to which they rigidly adhere, they refer to the figures which follow for the financial effect of the policy.

1. The parties shall have no settlement in the State. 2. They shall be inmates of a State institution. 3. They shall not be able-bodied. 4. They shall be permanent paupers, or certain to become such. 5. They shall consent to the removal. 6. Their friends, if any, shall consent. 7. Any funds that can be raised by themselves or friends shall go towards defraying the expense of removal. And lastly, as a general rule, the Commissioners have returned paupers only to the places bound, by their own statutes, to receive and support them, and have made every possible exertion, by their individual presence and aid, to guard against accidents and fulfil the requirements of humanity.

The whole number of removals under the statutes, from

October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861, is	.	.	.	2,052
From October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1861, is	.	.	.	8,033

A very large proportion of these consisted of life cases;—but supposing that each person had received support for six months only at an average cost of \$25,—(an estimate absurdly low,)—the outlay thus prevented would be counted by hundreds of thousands. But for these removals certainly one and probably two additional institutions of equal size with the present, would have been required. Different results cannot be obtained from the unerring figures.

The following table will show the number and general destination of the persons removed to the "places whence they came," from October 1, 1860, to October 1, 1861:

TABLE No. 3.

To places beyond sea, . . . . .	301
To Canada, . . . . .	113
To various other places, . . . . .	1,062
To New York via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	33
“ “ via Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	145
“ “ via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	160
“ “ via Western Railroad, . . . . .	53
To Rhode Island via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	33
To Connecticut via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	3
“ “ via Western Railroad, . . . . .	5
To New Hampshire via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	5
“ “ via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	8
“ “ via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	1
To Vermont via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ “ via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	8
“ “ via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	6
To Maine via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	33
“ “ via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	5
“ “ via steamer, . . . . .	44
To Canada via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	6
“ “ via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	5
“ “ via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	2
“ “ via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	10
“ “ via steamer, . . . . .	1
To Maryland via steamer, . . . . .	1
To New Brunswick via steamer, . . . . .	6
“ “ via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	2
	<hr/>
	2,052

Being 622 more than were removed in 1860.

The expense of sending the above number has been \$8,405.61; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$4,230.70, or an average of \$14.03½ for each person sent; to other places, \$4,046.19, or \$2.31 for each. The number of transfers for the year has been 86, at a cost of \$128.72, or an average of \$1.50 each.

#### LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

It is needless for the Commissioners to commend these institutions. Their works praise them. To the skill and patience of their superintendents, and the disinterestedness of those among their trustees, who, uncompensated, give their time, toil

and talents to these noble charities, the State owes a debt of lasting gratitude.

But in its connection with the hospitals, there is one unpleasant feature. The number of State lunatics is steadily increasing. It was 415 at the close of 1859,—rose to 547 in 1860, and in 1861 is 615. Two hospitals are uncomfortably crowded, as is also the female department of the third. As the inevitable consequence, the usefulness of the institutions is seriously impaired, and the most judicious efforts to restore health and vigor to body and mind are frustrated. Thus gross injustice is done to those made responsible for the well-being of the inmates, and the mission of the institutions cannot be fulfilled. There should be prompt action to remove this evil. A common humanity demands it. This can only be effected in two ways,—first, by sending the lunatics to the States or countries “whence they came,” or “where they belong,” or second, by providing further accommodations.

The obstacles to removal are increasing yearly; and it is impossible, in this way, to meet the increase. The building of another hospital would be strenuously opposed, and would only be an invitation to our neighbors to send us the remainder of their imbeciles and madmen. What then can be done? The Commissioners have but one suggestion to make, and they urge this upon the legislature, because while accomplishing the end proposed, it will result in a large annual saving to the Commonwealth.

The hospitals contain 615 State lunatics. Of these a large proportion are demented, harmless and incurable. They are past treatment, and need but care and kindness. They can be provided for in an almshouse quite as well as a hospital.

Now for each of these imbeciles \$130 per annum is paid from the treasury. At the almshouses they can be supported for \$55 each. Thus \$75 per annum would be saved in the case of each patient, and the transfer of a hundred would save \$7,000 a year for many years to come, besides relieving the hospitals and improving the health and prospects of those left behind. At the almshouses are excellent physicians always on the spot, good nurses, and ample attendance. Humanity and economy alike demand this transfer. The only obstacle is the want of suitable accommodations. Competent mechanics have examined the



premises at Tewksbury, and decided that a fire-proof brick building suitable for sixty persons of this class, and warmed by steam from the boilers now in use, can be erected for forty-five hundred dollars.

If these sixty persons should be retained at a hospital for the coming year, the amount drawn from the treasury for their support will be just \$7,800. If they are provided for in an almshouse, as above described, they would cost (at the average for each inmate in the institution) a little over \$3,000. But as nothing extra would be needed for fuel, medical attendance and officers' salaries, the expense of adding them to the present number would not probably be so much. Thus the mere difference in the cost of maintaining them would pay for the building in a single year, while the patients would be as comfortable as their forlorn condition will admit, the hospitals greatly relieved, and a future annual saving be effected of \$7,500 for every hundred patients transferred.

These considerations, and the absolute necessity of providing for the unfortunate beings of that class already confined in the almshouses in very unsuitable quarters, induce the Commissioners to advise the construction of two buildings for their accommodation,—one at Tewksbury, and one at Bridgewater.

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st of December, 1856, and 1st of October, from 1857 to 1861 inclusive.

TABLE No. 4.

	Dec. 1, 1856.	Oct. 1, 1857.	Oct. 1, 1858.	Oct. 1, 1859.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	141	127	86	87	130	156
Taunton Hospital, . . .	139	165	139	175	196	243
South Boston Hospital, . .	125	119	—	—	—	—
Northampton Hospital, . .	—	—	176	153	221	216
Concord Jail, . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
	406	411	401	415	547	615
Increase since 1860, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	68
Increase since 1859, . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	200!



Being an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in two years, with a yet gloomier prospect for the years to come, in view of the war and its attendant excitements, which have already commenced to swell these numbers.

The next table gives the number of persons removed from the lunatic hospitals by the Alien Commissioners to the State almshouses, or the places whence they came, during the period from 1854 to 1861 inclusive, which shows an average of 80 per year.

TABLE No. 5.

	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . . . . .	35	14	49
1855, . . . . .	122	40	162
1856, . . . . .	81	28	109
1857, . . . . .	44	18	62
1858, . . . . .	14	102	116
1859, . . . . .	28	45	73
1860, . . . . .	9	21	30
1861, . . . . .	3	35	38
Totals, . . . . .	336	303	639

The next table exhibits the probable number of inmates in the lunatic hospitals at the close of each of the seven years past, provided that no removals had been made. The percentage of deaths allowed is much larger than the rate of mortality among those remaining in the hospitals.

TABLE No. 6.

				Per ct. of Increase.
Number remaining at the close of 1855,	.	.	616	—
“ “ “ “ 1856,	.	.	661	.07 $\frac{3}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1857,	.	.	703	.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1858,	.	.	780	.11
“ “ “ “ 1859,	.	.	830	.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1860,	.	.	950	.14 $\frac{5}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1861,	.	.	1,016	.07

The above estimate, based on the best data within reach, shows that since January 1, 1855, 2,307 additional patients would have been supported, 52 weeks each, equal to 119,964 weeks, at an average cost of about \$2.75 per week; amounting to \$329,901. Deducting \$68,952 for the support of those sent to the almshouses during the same period, the remainder is \$260,949, all of which has been saved to the Commonwealth in seven years by the policy of removal. It is clear also that we should to-day be maintaining 1,016 lunatics at an annual cost of \$132,080 instead of 615 for about \$80,000.

It appears also that if this Board should cease to remove from the State as heretofore, the average accumulation of lunatics would be from 80 to 90 per annum, and affords additional proof of the expediency of the policy previously recommended in this Report.

The following tables will show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths of State lunatics for the present year, with the whole number supported, and the number remaining on the first of October, 1860 and 1861, respectively:

TABLE No. 7.

	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1860.	Number of Admissions.	Whole number Supported.
Worcester, . . . . .	130	112	242
Taunton, . . . . .	196	176	372
Northampton, . . . . .	221	28	249
Totals, . . . . .	547	316	863

TABLE No. 8.

	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1861.
Worcester, . . . . .	88	14	156
Taunton, . . . . .	94	35	243
Northampton, . . . . .	11	20	216
Totals, . . . . .	193	69	615

The number removed by this Board during the past year is 38, of which 3 have been transferred to the State almshouses.

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES.

In presenting the usual details from these institutions, the Commissioners can speak most favorably of their condition and management. Within the last three years the improvement has been very conspicuous. They were opened for the reception of inmates in 1854, under very discouraging circumstances. Incompleteness was visible everywhere. Many things indispensable to comfort were entirely wanting. The energy and perseverance of the present Superintendents have overcome these obstacles, and supplied most of the deficiencies without a serious draft on the treasury of the Commonwealth. Few institutions can be found in this country, which equal them in all that pertains to the physical comfort of their inmates, or in the provision for the education and discipline of the children. The Inspectors have given close attention to their duties; the medical officers have been remarkably successful in their treatment of diseases more complicated and perplexing than usually occur in private practice; and, with few exceptions, the subordinate officers have labored with zeal and efficiency in their several departments. After making suitable provision for the insane and idiotic inmates, the wants of these institutions will be limited to the ordinary repairs.

The Commissioners would again call the attention of the legislature to the great inconvenience to the Superintendents and expense to the State caused by the absence of some legal check upon the discharge of paupers. As a man's poverty should not make him a prisoner, it is presumed that an inmate has an abstract right to his discharge, whenever he chooses to ask it. But the exercise of this right gives rise to numberless troubles. The authorities of cities and towns complain bitterly, and with much reason, that persons unfit to take care of themselves, and just committed at their expense to an almshouse, are turned loose upon them to be supported or again committed. But if they demand to go, where is the right to detain them? It is a hard case for the towns, but harder yet for the institutions; for most of the parties thus unwillingly discharged return in a few days, bruised, drunken and filthy, in fact many times worse

than before, and by their language and example spread corruption all around them. Other troubles from the same source have been fully specified in previous Reports, and can only be remedied by definite legislation.

#### ALMSHOUSE AT TEWKSBURY.

HON. THOMAS J. MARSH, *Superintendent*. JONATHAN BROWN, M. D., *Physician*.

Located in a manufacturing district, under the shadow of Lowell and Lawrence, this almshouse is liable to greater fluctuation in its numbers than either of the others. A panic crowds it. Returning prosperity as speedily relieves it. The depression of the manufacturing interest for the past few months has driven so many to its shelter that the average weekly number for the entire year is nine hundred, being nearly forty per cent. larger than the average of last year. Of course the expense of food and clothing has increased in the same ratio as the number of inmates, and the appropriation, based on a weekly average of 660, is entirely inadequate for one of 900. The weekly cost per inmate is less than last year, the permanent items, such as salaries, fuel, &c., being divided among a larger number, and a considerable saving having been effected by good management in some of the departments. The farm is already a source of great profit. No milk and pork are purchased, and it furnishes an immense supply of potatoes and other vegetables. Not one of the almshouse farms ever bore a remarkable likeness to the "promised land." But this was peculiarly desolate. Even the hardy settlers of Essex and Middlesex seem to have shrunk in dismay from this appalling aggregation of rocks, swamps and sand banks. But the application of that much sneered at motive-power—pauper labor, intelligently guided—is making this "wilderness to blossom," and winning fruitful harvests from the reluctant soil. Indeed this site must have been selected on the principle that "like cures like," which here at least has won a signal triumph. It is true that very much remains to be done, but the skill and perseverance of the Superintendent will accomplish it with the means now at his disposal.

The internal economy of the house is excellent, and the life and example of its officers are not without their influence on the inmates.



The hospital department at Tewksbury is larger than in any other State institution. Eighteen hundred and nineteen cases have been treated during the year, and the average number of patients has been 197. The labors of the medical gentlemen, Doctors Brown and Hubbard, have been very arduous, and their results most gratifying. Most of the deaths have occurred from causes necessarily and under any circumstances fatal, and considering the condition in which many of the sick are removed to the almshouse by the town authorities, it is a wonder that more do not die. To Mrs. Marsh, the capable and judicious Matron, belongs the credit of important improvements in the sanitary condition of the department for females and young children.

#### ALMSHOUSE AT MONSON.

JOHN M. BREWSTER, M. D., *Superintendent*. JOSEPH D. NICHOLS, M. D., *Physician*.

Peculiar interest attaches to this almshouse, from the fact that here nearly five hundred homeless and friendless children find parental care, and are taught and trained with a fidelity rarely equalled.

Its location in an agricultural district affords unusual advantages for providing them with permanent and comfortable homes in good families, and, within three years, three hundred and forty-six have been thus disposed of.

In neatness, good order and economy, this is a model institution, and each year has witnessed a decreasing expenditure.

Under skilful management, the farm has increased in value and productiveness, and one hundred tons of good hay have been secured the present season, besides a very large amount of vegetables.

Its medical department has been conducted with skill and judgment, and apart from the foundlings sent in, in a dying condition, the mortality has been trifling.

The last legislature made appropriations for several improvements here, which have long been desired, but in view of the heavy draft upon the treasury, the Inspectors have considerably decided not to call for the money.

The Commissioners have witnessed, with great pleasure, the persevering and successful efforts of the Superintendent and Mrs. Brewster to introduce a wise economy into all the depart-



ments of this institution, and it is due to him to say publicly that the attempts of certain parties in the vicinity to impugn his management are utterly causeless. It is to be hoped that they result from want of knowledge rather than jealousy and malice.

To the faithful and accurate Clerk, Mr. Joseph H. Brewster, they acknowledge their indebtedness for valuable assistance in the discharge of their supervisory duties.

#### ALMSHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

In previous Reports, the Alien Commissioners have invariably borne testimony to the superior qualifications, zeal and capacity shown by L. L. Goodspeed, Esq., the Superintendent of this institution. They can only reiterate these opinions. Its general condition, so far as relates to the neatness of the buildings, and good order and discipline of its inmates, is in the highest degree satisfactory.

The farm, which was formerly a bed of rocks, has been made very productive, and yields large crops of grass, vegetables and other products; and fields which were formerly barren wastes are now entirely cleared, and have this year yielded more than three tons of hay to the acre. It was a serious question with Capt. Goodspeed what to do with the rock, which seemed to be the chief product of the soil, and when it was found necessary to provide an additional building for the purposes of a bakery, wash-room and ironing-house, it was constructed from the rough stones found on the farm. Miles of stone wall have been built, some of it more than eight feet from its base in height, and some three to four feet in thickness. Hundreds of tons of stone have been broken up by inmates who mentally or physically have not been able to do much else, and this has been used for Macadamizing the roads and avenues near the almshouse. The past season, extensive drains in swampy portions of the farm have been constructed, and several acres of morass drained, cleared and made ready for culture another season.

The Board of Inspectors have caused extensive improvements to be made for supplying the house with water. This was a much needed addition to this institution, and will prove a great

benefit to the inmates, beside adding to the safety of the buildings in case of fire.

Most of the inmates of this institution are adults, as it is thought best by the officers of this house as well as by ourselves, that all such children as were likely to become" permanent charges upon the State should be transferred to the almshouse at Monson, which is more especially intended as a home for orphan or destitute alien children. Under this policy the children of extremely dissolute parents, children deserted by their parents, orphans, and those who never knew a father or a mother, are transferred, and also mothers with large families who prefer to have their children at the Monson institution, and desire to be near them. The past season there has been a number so transferred from Bridgewater, and nearly one hundred more will shortly follow. Beside being greatly for the benefit of the children, this policy saves the expense of employing more than one teacher at Bridgewater, and gives room for such adult paupers as must be sent to this State almshouse.

It has always been the misfortune of this house to be obliged to have a large number of insane, or demented paupers. The number of this class at the present time reaches nearly one hundred, and in our judgment there is no department of the charitable system of this Commonwealth, that requires a more thorough examination and wise action on the part of the legislature. By reference to past Reports not only of this Board, the boards of trustees of the insane hospitals, and the inspectors of the almshouses, but also of committees of former legislatures upon charitable institutions,\* it will be found that repeated recommendations have been made for the relief of this most unfortunate class of our citizens. The judgment of this Board upon this subject may be found embodied in a previous portion of this Report, but we feel that its importance is such that this further allusion to it in this connection is not out of place. The ability shown by the Superintendent of this institution in

\* So long ago as 1854, the Committee on Charitable Institutions, in their report (House Doc. 167) say: "The suggestion has been made, and is worthy of consideration, whether a considerable number of those now in our hospitals and receptacles, who are harmless and incurable, or in a state of hopeless *dementia*, may not be as safely and comfortably provided for in our State almshouses."

managing this class of persons reflects great credit on him, and has attracted the attention of some of the ablest physicians who now have or who have had charge of some of the insane hospitals. In this as in other departments of his labors, he is peculiarly fortunate in the aid he receives from Mrs. Goodspeed, the Matron, whose kindness and active attention to her duties have made her a favorite with, and gives her great influence over those under her care.

The hospital department of this institution is in a highly satisfactory condition, and we think the statistics of mortality will compare favorably with any previous year in its history, or with those of any similar hospital in the country.

#### RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The hospital at Rainsford Island is now under the charge of Dr. Frederick Winsor, whose whole attention and efforts are directed to rendering it useful to the unfortunate diseased aliens for whose benefit it was instituted. The appointment of Dr. Winsor was followed by the appointment of a new board of inspectors for this institution. By reference to the statutes, it will be observed that the powers and duties of the Alien Commissioners are much more numerous and responsible over this institution than the State almshouses, and it gives us pleasure to say, that in our efforts here in behalf of the Commonwealth we have been cordially aided by both the Superintendent and the Board of Inspectors.

The changes of officers have led to a number of repairs, alterations and improvements which, in our judgment, are of permanent value to the institution, and some of which were imperatively demanded if true economy was to be the rule of action on the part of the officers of the hospital.

We are of the opinion, if this hospital is continued, that some more suitable accommodations should be afforded the male patients. One of the buildings now used is wholly unfitted for the requirements of a hospital, and the main building should either be enlarged or torn down to give place to a more suitable structure.

This institution does not possess, and so far as we can learn there never has been a fire engine of any description on this Island; and the residence of the Superintendent, or any of

the other buildings, would inevitably be totally destroyed in case a fire should occur. Had the appropriation permitted, it was the intention of the officers to have purchased a suitable engine at once.

It is our intention to confine this institution strictly to the purposes of a hospital, and not allow paupers to accumulate there under any pretence whatever, and we have during the year transferred those cases which were incurable, several old people whose troubles were incident to poverty in old age, and also the children that have been sent there with their parents, to the almshouses. This institution was originally transferred from the city of Boston to the State, for the purpose of being used as a State quarantine station. The generally healthy immigration however, yielded so few cases of sickness, that the Commissioners have for some years past directed the sick aliens from this section of the State to be sent hither rather than to the almshouses. That some properly located hospital should be provided by the Commonwealth, where the cities and towns would have a right to send such of their paupers as may be infected with smallpox, ship fever, or other "sickness dangerous to the public health," is apparent, and that the hospital at Rainsford Island in an admirable manner meets this requirement, we have the testimony of the ablest physicians in the State, and such is our own opinion.

The following table will show the whole number supported in the several institutions for the past four years, with the weekly average of inmates, and the increase for the year ending October 1, 1861:

TABLE No. 9.

	WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED.				Increase from 1860.	WEEKLY AVERAGE.				Increase from 1860.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
Tewksbury, .	3,586	3,026	2,411	3,528	1,117	952	779	665	900	235
Bridgewater,	2,209	1,768	1,854	1,992	138	762	604	551	623	72
Monson, .	2,938	1,943	1,909	2,604	695	823	581	549	580	31
Rainsford Isl.,	1,123	633	964	762	*202	246	171	169	159	*10
	9,856	7,370	7,138	8,886	1,748	2,783	2,135	1,932	2,262	328

\* Decrease.



Allowing for 86 inmates transferred from one almshouse to another, and therefore counted twice, we have 8,800 as the actual number supported, and 1,662 as the true increase since October 1, 1860.

From the above table it appears that the whole number supported has increased  $23\frac{81}{100}$  per cent., and the weekly average  $16\frac{97}{100}$  per cent. during the past year.

In the next table will be found a statement of the admissions and discharges in the several institutions, for 1860 and 1861, respectively :

TABLE No. 10.

	ADMISSIONS.		Increase for 1861.	DISCHARGES.		Increase for 1861.
	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.	
Tewksbury, . . . . .	1,776	2,900	1,124	1,636	2,335	699
Bridgewater, . . . . .	1,360	1,512	152	1,200	1,099	101*
Monson, . . . . .	1,414	2,085	671	1,345	1,955	610
Rainsford, . . . . .	805	615	190*	725	542	183*
	5,355	7,112	1,757	4,906	5,931	1,025

\* Decrease.

Allowing as above for 86 inmates transferred, we have an increase of 1,757 in the number of admissions, which number, —with the addition of 394 paupers removed directly from the State under the law of 1860,—undoubtedly represents, so far as the State is concerned, the effect of the present war in producing “pauperism” in Massachusetts. Only one person in 615 has been compelled to seek its aid, over and above the usual number of applicants.



## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

TABLE No. 11.

	BIRTHS.			Increase or Decrease.	DEATHS.			Increase or Decrease.
	1859.	1860.	1861.		1859.	1860.	1861.	
Tewksbury, .	58	62	61	1 Dec.	162	147	216	69 Inc.
Bridgewater, .	52	56	49	7 “	178	173	129	44 Dec.
Monson, . .	19	16	17	1 Inc.	45	45	53	8 Inc.
Rainsford, . .	17	24	19	5 Dec.	45	92	57	35 Dec.
	146	158	146	12 Dec.	430	457	455	2 Dec.

Thus in an aggregate of 8,800 supported, the mortality is actually less than last year with an aggregate of 6,979. At Tewksbury it is  $6\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. of the whole number, being the same as last year. At Bridgewater,  $6\frac{4}{10}$  per cent. The improvement at the latter institution has been very gratifying,—the rate last year having been  $9\frac{3}{10}$  per cent. At Rainsford there is a similar improvement, the reduction in the rate being 2 per cent.

The next table will show the number remaining October 1, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, respectively, with the rate of increase in each institution, since last year.

TABLE No. 12.

	NUMBER REMAINING, OCTOBER 1.					Increase from 1860.	Rate per cent.
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.		
Tewksbury, . .	751	822	635	628	974	346	$55\frac{9}{100}$
Bridgewater, . .	598	525	494	481	764	283	$58\frac{83}{100}$
Monson, . . .	638	565	495	519	596	77	$14\frac{84}{100}$
Rainsford, . . .	253	212	159	147	163	16	$10\frac{88}{100}$
	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	722	$*40\frac{67}{100}$

\* Average per cent.

It will be seen that the number of paupers remaining October 1, 1861, is greater by 722, or about two-fifths, than at the corresponding date of 1860. It never was so large before.

The current expenses of the almshouses and pauper hospital, (by which we mean the sums actually expended for the care and support of inmates) for the past three years, are as follows:

TABLE No. 13.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	\$38,594 61	\$38,414 94	\$46,236 31
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . .	31,728 91	29,458 65	32,945 61
Monson Almshouse, . . .	32,137 66	29,376 84	31,187 52
Rainsford Island Hospital, . . .	22,190 27	23,032 14	24,614 15
	\$124,651 45	\$120,252 57	\$134,983 59

The increase in expenses over last year will be found to bear a very exact ratio to the increase of inmates.

The cost per week of maintaining each pauper appears to be as follows for the last two years:

TABLE No. 14.

	1860.	1861.
At Tewksbury, . . . . .	1.11	.98 $\frac{8}{10}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	1.02 $\frac{8}{10}$	1.01 $\frac{7}{10}$
Monson, . . . . .	1.03 $\frac{2}{10}$	1.03 $\frac{4}{10}$
Rainsford, . . . . .	2.61 $\frac{7}{10}$	2.76

TABLE No. 15,

*Showing the Expenses of the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from their opening to the present date.*

Expenses to September 30, 1854, (part of a year,) . . .					\$61,762 34
Expenses from October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1855, . .					167,197 79
“ “ “ 1855, “ 1856, . .					177,985 69
“ “ “ 1856, “ 1857, . .					160,786 49
“ “ “ 1857, “ 1858, . .					171,543 44
“ “ “ 1858, “ 1859, . .					124,651 45
“ “ “ 1859, “ 1860, . .					120,252 57
“ “ “ 1860, “ 1861, . .					134,983 59

Appended are some of the principal items of expense in the three almshouses for the last three years.

TABLE No. 16.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour and Crackers, . . .	\$18,749 00	\$16,053 33	\$20,393 46
Grain, . . . . .	3,649 37	5,400 34	5,203 85
Fuel and Lights, . . .	7,616 18	8,746 13	8,983 88
Dry Goods, . . . . .	7,575 82	9,791 38	10,543 54
Milk, . . . . .	6,815 41	5,269 45	4,113 80
Hay, Straw and Pasture, . .	2,070 20	2,694 82	2,922 14
Eggs, Butter and Cheese, . .	1,455 60	1,376 28	1,576 77
Meats and Beef stock, . .	15,598 89	15,298 98	14,495 54
Fish, . . . . .	1,160 57	996 28	1,600 33
West India Goods, . . .	8,830 29	8,711 67	8,889 45
Beans and Potatoes, . . .	1,762 41	1,651 56	2,700 17
Soap and Soap stock, . .	1,565 98	808 15	1,504 23
Shoes, Leather, &c., . . .	2,762 10	2,377 44	2,306 49
Hats and Caps, . . . . .	367 45	306 29	398 83

The large reduction in the above table in the items of milk and meat, notwithstanding the great increase of consumers, is undoubtedly due to the advancing productiveness of the several farms.

TABLE No. 17,

*Shows the number of former inmates who have returned to the Institutions within the past two years, and the number of times each has been admitted.*

	2 times.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	11 times.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . .	539	173	67	32	14	3	4	1	833
Bridgewater, . . .	287	30	9	—	2	1	—	—	329
Monson, . . .	303	70	16	6	1	1	—	—	397
Rainsford, . . .	77	10	7	5	1	—	—	—	100
Totals, . . .	1,206	283	99	43	18	5	4	1	1,659

Thus it appears that out of those admitted for 1860 and 1861, 1,659 persons have made 2,399 applications for re-admission, being nearly 20 per cent. of the whole number applying; and after excluding the deaths, the children indentured, and the removals from the State, they would constitute at least 30 per cent. of all applicants. If we reckon those who, after discharge from one almshouse have gone to the others, this percentage would be greatly increased.

In the next tables will be found the nativity of those persons admitted who were not born in Massachusetts.

TABLE No. 18.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Ireland, . . . . .	1,175	667	760	270	2,872
England, . . . . .	162	81	265	35	543
Scotland, . . . . .	45	25	72	13	155
Wales, . . . . .	—	1	2	—	3
	1,382	774	1,099	318	3,573
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	51	18	14	14	97
New Brunswick, . . . . .	27	24	24	18	93
Canada, . . . . .	40	14	72	4	130
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	4	2	—	3	9
Newfoundland, . . . . .	3	3	1	—	7
	125	61	111	39	336
Total in Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . .					3,573
Total in Provinces, . . . . .					336
Total of British subjects, . . . . .					3,909

The number of children of British subjects born in Massachusetts and admitted to the almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, will be found in

TABLE No. 19.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Number born of Irish parents, . . . . .	500	421	165	60	1,146
“ “ English parents, . . . . .	19	12	4	1	36
“ “ Scotch parents, . . . . .	11	1	3	—	15
“ “ Nova Scotian parents, . . . . .	8	4	7	1	20
“ “ Canadian parents, . . . . .	7	—	6	—	13
“ “ N. Brunswick parents, . . . . .	6	1	4	—	11
Totals, . . . . .	551	439	189	62	1,241



Thus it appears that out of 7,112 individuals admitted to our pauper asylums, in 1861, 5,150 were British subjects, or their children born in this State, and the bare cost of maintaining them has been \$95,000 at least. If lunatics were included some 300 more would be added to the number, and the expense would exceed \$140,000. Besides these, the Commissioners have sent away about 600 of this class within a year under the law of 1851, without allowing them to become further chargeable.

TABLE No. 20,

*Showing the number of Persons born in other Foreign Countries, and the place of their birth.*

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Germany, . . . .	11	12	41	6	70
France, . . . .	4	3	8	3	18
Italy, . . . .	—	2	1	2	5
Sweden, . . . .	—	1	—	1	2
China, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Africa, . . . .	—	4	—	—	4
Azores, . . . .	3	7	—	2	12
Spain, . . . .	—	3	2	1	6
Switzerland, . . . .	3	—	1	—	4
Prussia, . . . .	—	—	3	—	3
West Indies, . . . .	3	—	—	3	6
Russia, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Holland, . . . .	3	—	1	—	4
Poland, . . . .	—	—	3	—	3
Portugal, . . . .	1	—	—	1	2
South America, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Norway, . . . .	—	—	1	1	2
Denmark, . . . .	1	—	2	—	3
Belgium, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Brazo, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Sandwich Islands, . . . .	1	7	—	—	8
Hungary, . . . .	—	—	2	—	2
Pico, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
St. Helena, . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
St. Georges, . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
Cape de Verde, . . . .	—	2	—	1	3
At Sea, . . . .	7	1	—	—	8
Unknown, . . . .	36	19	18	1	74
	76	67	84	22	249

TABLE No. 21,  
*Showing the number of Persons born in other States, &c.*

STATES.	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Maine, . . . .	74	25	17	44	160
New Hampshire, . .	55	20	12	21	108
Vermont, . . . .	14	13	15	5	47
Connecticut, . . .	10	3	28	2	43
Rhode Island, . . .	18	8	16	2	44
New York, . . . .	62	34	94	14	204
New Jersey, . . .	2	3	18	—	23
Pennsylvania, . . .	13	8	24	1	46
Maryland, . . . .	1	6	4	2	13
Virginia, . . . .	4	2	4	5	15
North Carolina, . .	—	—	—	1	1
Louisiana, . . . .	2	1	1	—	4
Ohio, . . . . .	1	—	4	—	5
Michigan, . . . .	1	1	1	—	3
Delaware, . . . .	1	—	—	2	3
Alabama, . . . .	—	—	2	1	3
Georgia, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Indiana, . . . .	1	—	1	—	2
Illinois, . . . .	3	4	1	—	8
Iowa, . . . . .	1	2	1	—	4
District of Columbia, .	1	1	2	—	4
	264	132	245	100	741

The number of persons born in Massachusetts of American parents will not exceed 6 per cent. of the whole number admitted.

The following table, showing the number of persons entering the institutions in 1861, who have arrived in the State within two years, is suggestive of the expediency of the policy of removal.

TABLE No. 22.

	Arrived in 1860.	Arrived in 1861.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	149	56	205
Brdgewater, . . . . .	82	26	108
Monson, . . . . .	228	368	596
Rainsford, . . . . .	12	21	33
	471	471	942

There can be no better proof of the extent of the annual migration of paupers into Massachusetts, than the fact that within the last twelve months 942 persons who entered this State for the first time in 1860 and 1861, have become inmates of the State almshouses, notwithstanding the immense number sent away by town authorities and private charity, and the removal of nearly 1,700 by this Board, under the Acts of 1851 and 1860. None of the above number landed and paid head-money in Massachusetts, and for all details respecting those who did so land, reference is made to the Reports of the Superintendents of Alien Passengers.

The next table gives the number of persons sent from the several towns and cities which have contributed most largely to the institutions for the last four years.

TABLE No. 23.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Boston, . . . . .	2,719	2,176	2,225	2,484
Lowell, . . . . .	480	304	319	478
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184	633	856	1,384
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196	161	172	157
New Bedford, . . . . .	177	92	49	71
Lawrence, . . . . .	174	71	82	161
Worcester, . . . . .	157	35	47	56
Roxbury, . . . . .	123	81	78	113
Chicopee, . . . . .	102	34	25	50
Bridgewater, . . . . .	95	38	138	55
Salem, . . . . .	92	76	52	95
Springfield, . . . . .	88	56	55	102
Fall River, . . . . .	75	45	38	71
Lynn, . . . . .	69	25	28	58
Monson, . . . . .	55	11	3	13
Cambridge, . . . . .	54	50	51	67
Charlestown, . . . . .	51	56	74	66
Newburyport, . . . . .	51	27	15	23
Chelsea, . . . . .	45	25	33	28
Holyoke, . . . . .	42	12	15	21
Taunton, . . . . .	38	10	13	20
Milford, . . . . .	33	5	11	40
Waltham, . . . . .	35	16	14	9
	6,135	4,039	4,393	5,622
Nautical School Ship, . . . . .				12
Gardner, . . . . .				15
Millbury, . . . . .				27

The number of children bound out or given in adoption, at the several almshouses, is as follows :

TABLE No. 24.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	69	28	28
Bridgewater, . . . . .	52	12	20
Monson, . . . . .	139	118	89
Totals, . . . . .	260	158	137

This is a decrease of 21 for 1861, which is due to the condition of the country, and also to a lack of material,—the great mass of the children being yet too young to be apprenticed. In connection with this subject, the Commissioners would call attention to the following quotation from their last year's Report, and respectfully urge some legal preventive for the gross wrong inflicted both on the children and on society by their compulsory discharge, under the circumstances alluded to.

“Drunken and vicious parents, morally and physically unable to take care of their children, who are comfortably provided for in the almshouses, or furnished with a pleasant home in some respectable family, are constantly insisting on their discharge; having obtained them, they either return them in a short time half naked and filthy, and well stocked with those ‘evil communications which corrupt good manners,’ or dispose of them in such a way that their ruin is inevitable, and they become paupers and convicts, instead of honest and virtuous citizens. Young females, too, are sometimes demanded by their friends, when it is well known that they are to be doomed to a life of prostitution.”

#### BASTARDY CASES.

The Commissioners are glad to report a decided decrease in the number of illegitimate children born in the State institutions. This is doubtless due to the stringent provisions of the amended Bastardy Act, under which a sure retribution is meted out to the guilty, who can no longer use the almshouses as at once a convenience and a protection from exposure.



During the past year the Commissioners have commenced thirty prosecutions under this Act, of which five have been arranged by uniting the parties in marriage and payment of costs. Twelve others have been settled for the "benefit of the Commonwealth," and the amount of \$2,122.35 has been thus received, an account of which has been duly rendered. One case has been abandoned for good cause, and the others remain unsettled.

#### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

The sum of \$7,500 was appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance of this department for the present financial year. In the three quarters ending September 30, 1861, \$5,123.67 has been expended, leaving for the remaining quarter a balance of \$2,376.33.

The expenses for the entire year will be about \$6,800, making a saving of some seven hundred dollars from the amount appropriated. After deducting the sums collected and accounted for to the treasurer, the net cost of the department for 1861 will but slightly exceed four thousand dollars.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.  
LEVI REED.

## APPENDIX.

## [I.]

*Faupers and Lunatics belonging to other Communities.*

The undersigned herewith respectfully submits the following Supplementary Report, for the statements contained in which he is alone responsible.

Frequent allusion has been made in previous Reports to the gross imposition practiced upon Massachusetts by other communities in forcing her to support their paupers and lunatics.

The importance of this subject, as well in its effect upon their material interests, as in its most pernicious influence on the public morals, has never been duly realized by our people. Even the enormous cost has not aroused them to a proper sense of the wrong inflicted. They complain of their State tax, but fail to recognize its cause. In each succeeding year, Board after Board of Commissioners has raised in vain the voice of warning. Their honest attempts to execute the existing laws have been met with the cry of "inhumanity," and a direct interference with their functions. Their earnest entreaties for a remedy against existing and impending evils have been answered by threats to abolish the Supervising Board. With little aid and less sympathy, they have struggled against an increasing wrong till at last the astounding fact appears, that while the whole State has been agitated by the alleged misuse of a portion of the income of the school fund, the people have paid within seven or eight years a sum nearly equal to that entire fund—for what? For the support of persons *who have no claim whatever upon their charity*, but an undoubted and comfortable home in the communities which have repudiated them. This sum is large enough to found two or three colleges; or to establish and maintain forever six hundred State scholarships. Its mere annual interest is larger than the whole income of Harvard University, and would support all the paupers and lunatics for whom the State is properly chargeable. And yet vast as it is, it would have been doubled, but for the unremitted efforts of the State officers to remove the cause of the expense.

We propose, in this Appendix, to place before the public the evidence of the truth of the statements made on this subject by past and present Commissioners, giving names, facts and figures, taken from official records. We would answer, too, by these, the reckless and unfounded charges made by the authorities and presses of other States against our own officials—of “dropping” our paupers within their limits; when in fact these paupers were only a portion of their own—returned to them to receive that support they were legally and morally bound to furnish. Foremost in these accusations have been the press and some of the officials of New York, whose attention is especially invited to the facts which immediately follow.

1.—*Lunatics remaining in the Hospitals.*

Number remaining Oct. 1st, 1859, . . . .	415
“ “ “ “ 1860, . . . .	547
Increase of lunatics in <i>one year</i> , . . . .	132

Or half the number that one hospital is intended to accommodate.

The table following will show the places legally and in common justice bound to support these 547 lunatics, and the number belonging to each.

	Total.	In Worcester Hospital.	In Taunton Hos- pital.	In Northampton Hospital.
NEW YORK, . . . . .	142	29	49	64
British Provinces, . . . . .	88	22	36	30
Maine, . . . . .	10	3	5	2
New Hampshire, . . . . .	10	5	5	—
Vermont, . . . . .	5	4	—	1
Rhode Island, . . . . .	5	—	2	3
Connecticut, . . . . .	4	2	1	1
Other States, . . . . .	9	3	5	1
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	178	42	64	72

Besides these, there are 96 whose place of landing or settlement cannot be ascertained, almost the whole of whom came unquestionably from New York or the Provinces.

Thus it appears that out of these 547 lunatics, Massachusetts is bound to support but 178, and including the "*unknown*," but 274, all of whom might be accommodated in one institution with ease (after removing the harmless incurables to an almshouse,) at an expense not exceeding \$32,000 per annum. The other two hospitals might be given up to private patients, and prove a source of income, instead of expense, to the Commonwealth.

The fact that *three* hospitals are maintained instead of *one*, is due directly and entirely to the lunatics coming in or sent in from New York and the British Provinces.

## 2.—Lunatics Supported.

We have not room to give all the facts, but in evidence of the truth of the statements made above, we publish the following names of lunatics supported in our insane hospitals during the year 1860—all chargeable to New York—and *one hundred and eighty-five* in number and their several bills.

*Amount paid by the Commonwealth for the Support of Lunatic Paupers in the Hospitals, from their admission to the present date, who were patients in the year ending October 1, 1860, who were born, or paid "head-money," in the State of New York, and had acquired no settlement in Massachusetts.*

Arpe, Gottlieb, . . .	\$66 37	Coppitan, Henry, . . .	\$79 56
Ahearn, John, . . .	122 06	Carney, John, . . .	46 03
Anspeggior, George, . . .	249 01	Conway, Ann, . . .	390 60
Alanco, Anacreta, . . .	129 21	Codelay, Cate, . . .	329 00
Burns, David, . . .	629 00	Connelly, Ellen, . . .	111 71
Begin, Patrick, . . .	221 63	Connell, Michael, . . .	30 69
Barney, Samuel, . . .	249 93	Clancy, Mary, . . .	60 34
Bradley, Thomas, . . .	267 21	Cummiskey, Hugh, . . .	1,000 81
Beck, Augustus, . . .	248 86	Callahan, Mary, . . .	1,613 13
Brown, Mary A., . . .	16 71	Cuthbertson, Mary, . . .	393 74
Brown, John, . . .	67 50	Coops, Cate, . . .	379 08
Burns, Bridget, . . .	1,338 79	Clarke Ellen, . . .	} 182 41
Bradley, Cate, . . .	46 39	Courtwright, Joseph, . . .	
Buckley, Honora, . . .	311 83	Demmond, Francis . . .	86 37
Buckley, Cornelius, . . .	342 43	Dunleary, James, . . .	525 54
Brannan, Ellen, . . .	890 06	Decie, Ellen H., . . .	416 29
Burke, Patrick, . . .	358 30	Daily, Ellen, . . .	101 21
Butler, Ann, . . .	239 55	Dolan, Dennis, . . .	453 94
Blunt, Cornelius, . . .	374 05	Dominique, John, . . .	52 84
*Carrigan, Ann, . . .	311 90	Delap, William, . . .	8 87
Crowley, Margaret, . . .	70 00	Devine, Ellen, . . .	813 33



Dunn, Mary, . . . }	\$154 59	Linnahan, Johanna, . . .	\$233 13
Dieble, Auguste, . . . }		Little, Bridget, . . .	167 22
Deary, Edward, . . .	164 83	Lynch, Mary, . . .	41 00
Dolan, John, . . .	513 35	Lynch, Edward, . . .	76 03
Donaldson, Eliza, . . .	49 21	Mack, James, . . .	379 28
Donnovan Catherine, . . . }	25 69	Moore, Thomas, . . .	652 35
Delaney, James, . . . }		Malone, Hannah, . . .	609 20
Eglise, L. H. H. N., . . .	100 84	McCann <i>alias</i> McGann, . . .	
Forrest, Michael, . . .	341 91	Elizabeth, . . .	723 77
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, . . .	870 26	Magney, John, . . .	1,583 00
Flynn, Ann, . . .	912 76	Maguire, Andrew, . . .	447 16
Fitzpatrick, Daniel, . . .	1,059 52	Maloney, Bridget, . . .	1,396 82
Fitzgerald, Timothy, . . .	713 63	Mahar, Margaret, . . .	354 45
Fiske, Mary Ann, . . .	1,090 00	Morgan, Kate, . . . }	410 50
Gorman, Margaret, . . .	579 22	McReady, Bridget, . . . }	
Gormly, Bernard, . . .	323 96	Morton, Richard, . . .	680 45
Garvey, James, . . .	250 04	Mack, Margaret, . . . }	
Glennin, Margaret, . . .	939 83	Minturn, Bridget, . . . }	123 43
Griner, Baldwina, . . .	262 45	Macall, Solomon, . . . }	
Graves, James, . . .	147 96	*Murphy, John, . . .	97 84
Geiger, Jacob, . . .	317 54	McAvoy, Dennis, . . .	522 45
Harmon, Margaret, . . . }	154 14	Mens, John, . . .	184 00
Hayden, Thomas, . . . }		Mannahan, Patrick, . . .	95 00
Henderson, Mary, . . .	1,929 20	McCutcheon, James, . . . }	
Horik, George, . . .	143 56	McCabe, John, . . . }	82 78
Humphrey, Mary, . . .	900 27	McElroy, Hugh, . . . }	
Harrigan, Ellen, . . .	224 68	McQuade, Bridget, . . .	495 77
Hyland, Mary, . . . }	130 69	McCormick, Esther, . . .	107 59
Hartinger, Mary, . . . }		Munroe, Peter, . . .	523 93
Heffernan, John, . . .	30 00	Moran, Mary, . . .	475 41
Halloran, Ellen, . . .	152 85	Mackey, Joseph, . . .	86 37
Howard, Thomas, . . . }	221 96	McCarty, Eugene, . . .	59 21
Heyworth, John, . . . }		Mans, Alexander, . . .	242 66
Joyce, Mary, . . .	132 50	Mantha, Samuel, . . .	32 87
Joyce, John, . . .	147 00	Nultry, Mary, <i>alias</i> Nealty, . . .	298 83
Johnson, George, . . . }	74 22	Nulty, Terrance, . . .	333 84
Judge, Ann, . . . }		O'Donald, Ellen, . . .	159 83
Jones, Margaret A., . . .	14 21	O'Donnell, Mary, . . .	349 44
Krauts, Valentine, . . .	459 90	O'Brien, Catherine, . . .	588 37
Kennedy, Julia, . . .	784 06	O'Brien, Ellen, 2d, . . .	1,076 63
Kelley, Joseph, . . .	1,321 10	O'Brien, John, . . . }	239 12
Kelley, Hannah, . . .	274 72	O'Neil, Julia, . . . }	
Keenan, Mary, . . . }	182 98	O'Brien, Catherine, . . . }	
Keyser, Abraham A., . . . }		O'Brien, Ann, . . . }	352 55
Kirk, William, . . .	56 71	O'Connell, Margaret, . . . }	
King, William, . . .	25 00	O'Mally, Thomas, . . . }	
Lord, Alicia, . . .	216 15	Pope, Alexander, . . .	2,226 10



Price, James, . . .	\$63 19	*Scammell, Susan, . .	\$295 08
Provan, Euphemia, . .	292 00	Smith, Elizabeth, . .	36 71
Powell, John, . . .	83 87	Shirlock, Peter, . .	1,097 48
Quinlan, John, . . }	449 33	Shehan, Mary, . . .	815 48
Quinn, Charles, . . }		Sullivan, Mary, . . .	1,850 06
Ryan, Catherine, . . .	393 40	Shehan, Kate, . . .	490 72
Rholling, Ruth, . . .	1,905 17	Sullivan, Ann, . . .	294 72
Ranney, Catherine, . . }	457 19	Schulter, Frederick W., .	218 98
Ripp, Mary, . . . }		Sharkey, Martin, . . .	1,602 58
Reed, Joseph, . . .	238 97	Shea, Mary, . . .	186 84
Riley, Ann, . . .	733 53	Somers, Bridget, . . .	164 90
Ryan, Mary, . . .	180 68	Scannell, Joanna, . . .	313 08
Reddington, Mary G., .	90 03	Thomas, Joseph, . . .	242 89
Rafferty, Ann, . . .	196 53	Taylor, John, . . .	396 92
Renner, Ernest G., . .	269 63	Van Kaupen, Claus, . .	115 34
Ryan, Julia, . . . }	159 46	Watson, Matthew, . . .	209 46
Reilly, Ann, . . . }		Walch, Ellen, . . .	49 21
Rycroft, John, . . . }		Williams, Francis, . . .	377 60
Smithwaite, William, .	498 69	Winn, Morris, . . .	88 87
Smith, Catherine, . . .	1,060 86	Weidle, Sophia, . . .	518 21
Sullivan, Alexander, . .	65 69	Welch, Bridget E., . .	537 77
Schayer, Matthew, . . .	187 56	Welch, Mary A., . . .	732 63
Scott, Thomas, . . .	93 19	Welcome, Ann, . . .	486 35
Sullivan, Alice, . . .	518 21	Zeizig, Heinrick, . . .	242 57
Saxton, Mary, . . .	315 64		
Sharkey, Ann, . . .	203 93	Total, . . .	\$66,349 26

NOTE.—The names marked with an asterisk are those of the three lunatics whose removal to New York by the undersigned, in July, 1860, occasioned the virulent abuse of this State and its officers by certain New York journals. Two of them had landed there within three years, and their names were on record: the third had been brought thence into Massachusetts and “dropped” in our streets. They were not removed until these facts were ascertained, and the friends of the only party who had any were duly notified; nor until their bills had amounted to the comfortable sum of \$704.82. It is refreshing to know that the Commissioners of New York, always honorable and just, admit these persons to be their own paupers, and are accordingly now maintaining them. And that this “vile and devilish” transaction, this “piece of mean and nasty swindling,” this “inhuman and infamous trick”—according to the press—is—according to their own pauper managers—an honorable and just proceeding, which they imitate whenever necessary.

The lunatics from Canada and the other Provinces, though less numerous, have proved quite as costly.

### 3.—*Lunatics Removed.*

At the close of 1854 there were a little over 400 lunatics supported by the State.

At the close of 1860 there were 547, and yet during the last seven years more than 600 have been sent by the Commissioners to the places

where they belonged,—nearly all of them life cases. By removing about one hundred a year, it was found that their number could be kept nearly stationary, and in six years almost 600 were sent away, thus preventing demands for increased accommodations ;—but owing to the obstacles before alluded to, during the year 1860, only 30 have been removed, and the number has risen from 415 to 547—an increase in a single year of 132. The experience of all the past, and the results of the two months of the present year that have elapsed, prove that the same rate of increase is continuing.

Now to form an idea of the cost of these strangers, let the reader estimate the amount for 600 persons, for terms varying from one to six years, at \$140 per annum, being the average price paid in cash from the treasury for each patient ; let him add to this the cost of maintaining them for the rest of their lives ; and after putting down the long row of figures which form the answer to this sum, let him remember that this relates only to lunatics removed directly from the hospitals, and does not include the imbeciles, idiots, cripples, and other miscellaneous contents of the four pauper institutions, removed during the last six years, amounting to over 10,000.

And where, too, would this army of madmen have been kept ? At what outlay for buildings and land ? At what cost for furniture, bedding and salaries ? If 575 State lunatics (in addition to private and town patients) crowd our three hospitals to repletion, what would have been done with those removed, who were equal in number ?

A fair consideration of all these items will show the expenditure *prevented* by removal by the Alien Commissioners, for the past seven years ; and what must be the inevitable result, if, through a false philanthropy, we adhere to the fatal policy of bearing nearly all our neighbors' burdens, when they are even more able than we to fulfil their duties.

#### 4.—*Paupers from other Places.*

In further proof of our statements, we submit the following returns from the almshouse at Monson, which is about an average of the four pauper institutions, in the nativity, &c., of its inmates :

For the year ending October 1, 1860, there were admitted,	. 1,413
Deducting transfers from other houses,	. . . . 191

There remain,	. . . . . 1,222
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For whose support the following places are holden :

NEW YORK,	. . . . . 520
British Provinces,	. . . . . 164
Connecticut,	. . . . . 38

Pennsylvania, . . . . .	31
Maine, . . . . .	21
New Hampshire, . . . . .	15
Rhode Island, . . . . .	8
Vermont, . . . . .	8
Other States, . . . . .	28
Unknown, . . . . .	68
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	321
	<hr/> 1,222

Somewhat astounded by this result—New York contributing almost half of the inmates, and Massachusetts but 16 more than one-fourth—we examined other years, and subjoin the results:

For the year ending October 1, 1857, there were admitted, .	704
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	86
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	618

For whose support the following places are holden:

NEW YORK, . . . . .	270
British Provinces, . . . . .	73
Vermont, . . . . .	23
Connecticut, . . . . .	21
Other States, . . . . .	33
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	198
	<hr/> 618

For the year ending December 31, 1855, there were admitted, .	498
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	96
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	402

For whose support the following places are holden:

NEW YORK, . . . . .	203
British Provinces, . . . . .	55
New Hampshire, . . . . .	9
Other States, . . . . .	21
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	114
	<hr/> 402

For the time between May 1, 1854, and January 1, 1855, being the first eight months after the opening of the insti- tution, there were admitted, . . . . .	445
Settlements unknown, . . . . .	106
	<hr/>
Leaving, . . . . .	339

Belonging as follows :

To NEW YORK, . . . . .	123
British Provinces, . . . . .	50
Connecticut, . . . . .	31
Rhode Island, . . . . .	16
Other States, . . . . .	18
MASSACHUSETTS, . . . . .	101
	<hr/> 339

By these indisputable data, it appears that New York and the Provinces, in these four periods, furnished 1,458 paupers, at Monson, and Massachusetts but 734.

More figures can be furnished, if wanted, but here surely are enough to show that but for these contributions from our neighbors, two of the four pauper institutions need not have been built, and the expense of maintaining them for six years and a half could have been saved.

5.—*Expenses incurred for the last seven years, in consequence of Lunatics and Paupers having settlements elsewhere.*

Cost of hospital at Northampton, . . . . .	\$326,251 82
Expense of maintaining the same to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	64,495 76
Expense of maintaining lunatics not chargeable properly to this State, at Worcester, Taunton, and elsewhere, from January 1, 1854, to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	230,632 91
	<hr/>
Total for lunatics, . . . . .	\$621,380 49
Cost of two pauper institutions, . . . . .	\$153,938 77
Expense of maintaining the same, from May, 1854, to January 1, 1861, . . . . .	420,354 22
Expense of maintaining such paupers, from October, 1853, to May, 1854, . . . . .	25,000 00
Expense of removing paupers for seven years, . . . . .	21,000 00
Total for paupers, . . . . .	<hr/> 620,292 99
Total expense for both, . . . . .	<hr/> \$1,241,673 48

We have taken great pains to verify this amount, and we feel confident that any necessary correction would only increase it.

A most searching investigation, instituted by the Superintendent of Alien Passengers, has proved beyond a doubt, that the "head-money," paid within the State for the past five years, will support all of those paying it, that have become a public charge, and leave a large surplus.



This has been the experience of the New York Commissioners of Emigration. Why should Massachusetts pay more?—a million of dollars more in seven years? Have the tax-payers nothing to say about it?

The remedy for this evil is simple enough. It is merely to apply to the hospitals the same system which has wrought such a reform in the three almshouses—reducing their current expenses to less than a hundred thousand dollars per annum, and bringing down their numbers to a point lower than ever before. It is to *purge the institutions*; gently, humanely, but firmly to remove every patient, capable of being removed, and justly chargeable to another place, to that place, and bar his return. There is no “barbarity” in this course. It is practiced rigorously by all the neighboring States, and if neglected by us, must inevitably result in filling up our hospitals, and loading us with a burden too heavy to be borne. The Commissioners are anxious to execute our own wholesome laws. They are willing to encounter fatigue, hardship and personal hazard abroad;—but they should be protected at home from vexatious law-suits, political assaults, and perpetual threats and persecutions. They are at once the protectors of the poor, and guardians of a weighty interest of the whole people. They must be sustained in all things lawful, as are their co-workers in other States, by the press, the government and public opinion. Thus aided, a heavy load can speedily be lifted from the finances of the State. Against these mighty agents, their efforts must be powerless.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.



## [II.]

*The following is a List of the Persons removed from the State under the law of 1860, and the Amount of Fare in each case.*

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1860.			
Oct. 5,	Lahey, James, . . .	Ireland, . . .	\$19 50
	Ryan, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	19 50
	Welch, Peter, . . .	" . . .	19 50
	Morton, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
8,	McGraib, Stephen, . . .	" . . .	2 50
11,	Binnun, Edward, . . .	" . . .	2 50
17,	McCormick, Matthew, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	3 50
	" Winnifred, . . .	" . . .	3 50
20,	Rose, Manuel, . . .	Fayal, . . .	20 00
22,	Addison, James, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
26,	Bradly, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	2 50
30,	Hughes, Maria, . . .	Charlottetown, P. E. I., . . .	} 30 00
	" Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Augustus, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Betsey, . . .	" " . . .	
	" George, . . .	" " . . .	
	" James, . . .	" " . . .	} 30 00
	" Gertrude, . . .	" " . . .	
Nov. 8,	Jones, David, . . .	New London, Conn., . . .	2 50
10,	Howard, Edwin E., . . .	Coldwater, Mich., . . .	10 00
	Rennan, George, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
14,	McCarty, Mary, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Guise, William, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Hughs Cornelius, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Wilson, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	La Mar, Mrs., . . .	France, . . .	19 50
19,	Oakes, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
22,	Smith, Edward, . . .	" . . .	2 50
23,	Roach, James, . . .	" . . .	2 50
27,	Donnelly, Catharine, . . .	Ireland, . . .	} 17 25
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
Dec. 6,	Kelly, Samuel, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
12,	Wheaton, Harriet, . . .	Cornwallis, N. S., . . .	} 12 00
	" Aurelia, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Wentworth, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Wilford, . . .	" " . . .	
13,	McCormick, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
14,	Harp, Albanis, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Cassidy, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
17,	Gorray, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Kate, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Larrabee, Asa, . . .	" . . .	2 50
18,	Blake, William, . . .	" . . .	2 50

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Dec. 18,	Blake, Johanna, . . .	New York, . . .	\$2 50
	“ Cilezter, . . .	“ . . .	} 2 50
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	
19,	Howard, John, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Anderson, Frank, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Sweeney, Terrence, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
	“ Maria, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	“ Edward, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	Coleman, Elizabeth, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	Gehagan, Arthur, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
20,	Cavanagh, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
21,	Lyman, Joseph, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
22,	Murry, Thomas, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
24,	Newman, Charles, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	} 14 00
	“ Sarah, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Sarah, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Bateman, Richard, . . .	“ “ . . .	7 00
27,	Ashton, William D., . . .	New York, . . .	5 00
	Tirrell, Sophia M., . . .	Seymour, Conn., . . .	6 50
	Graham, Elizabeth, . . .	New York, . . .	} 2 50
	“ William, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Charles, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Thomas, . . .	“ . . .	
1861.			
Jan. 1,	Carson, William, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	5 00
5,	Sullivan, Patrick, . . .	Richmond, Ind., . . .	} 15 75
	“ Kate, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Boison, Andrew, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	Barry, Ella, . . .	“ . . .	} 2 50
	“ Kitty, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Thomas, . . .	“ . . .	
7,	Austen, Moses, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
	Fox, William D., . . .	Ogdensburg, N. Y., . . .	9 00
10,	Fitzpatrick, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
12,	Lunn, George C., . . .	Toronto, Ca., . . .	} 43 75
	“ Jane, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Ann, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Charles, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ George, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Samuel, . . .	“ “ . . .	
14,	Fuller, William, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	Jackson, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	} 3 00
	Vigue, George, . . .	“ . . .	
15,	Nickerson, Phineas, . . .	“ . . .	1 25
16,	Chestnut, James, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
17,	Anderson, Thomas, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
21,	Quimby, Benjamin, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 25

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Jan. 24,	Burgess, Edward, . . .	Chicago, . . .	} \$18 00
	“ Medora, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ child, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ child, . . .	“ . . .	
28,	Brown, Archibald, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
29,	Chappelle, Eugene, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
Feb. 1,	Robertson, John, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
6,	McCurday, Abner D., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 25
	Wyman, Abel, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 00
13,	Carr, Brackett, . . .	Nashua, N. H., . . .	1 20
14,	Kenyon, Samuel, . . .	Ireland, . . .	24 50
18,	Tolland, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
21,	Day, George, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Livingston, Margaret, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	6 00
23,	McGrath, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
26,	Lane, Peter S., . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Dolam, Michael, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
27,	Barry, James, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
28,	Lang, James, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
Mar. 8,	Manning, John, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
18,	Buckly, Patrick, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
25,	McCarty, Michael, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
27,	Perkens, Edward, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
April 8,	Johnson, William, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
10,	Heiland, Hugo, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
11,	Chivers, Charles, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
16,	De Avignon, Rosa, . . .	“ . . .	} 7 50
	“ Joseph, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Charles, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Frances, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Lotitia, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Rosa, . . .	“ . . .	
18,	Carey, Thomas, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 25
22,	Taylor, James, . . .	New York, . . .	} 5 00
	“ Ann, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Sarah, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ James W., . . .	“ . . .	} 2 50
26,	Killdesff, Ann, . . .	“ . . .	
27,	Campbell, Maria, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	} 29 00
	“ Maria, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Mary Ann, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John P., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Jane, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ “ . . .	
30,	Noyes, Thomas E., . . .	Bath, Me., . . .	1 25
	Gallagher, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
May 3,	McShehan, Margaret, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Hawks, Leina, . . .	“ . . .	} 2 50
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	
4,	Moore, George W., . . .	Littleton, N. H., . . .	5 50
7,	McGann, John, . . .	Chicago, . . .	11 00

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
May 8,	Huson, Joseph, . . .	Albany, . . .	\$3 50
	Antwin, David, . . .	Portland, . . .	} 2 50
	" Sarah, . . .	" . . .	
	" Charles, . . .	" . . .	
	" Emma L., . . .	" . . .	
	" Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
	" Cynthia, . . .	" . . .	} 1 35
9,	Bench, Ann, . . .	Providence, . . .	
	Casey, Hannah, . . .	Woonsocket, R. I., . . .	
	" John, . . .	" " . . .	} 1 00
14,	Laughlin, Isabella, . . .	England, . . .	
17,	Moran, Patrick, . . .	Ireland, . . .	17 00
	Collins, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	} 19 50
	" Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	Welch, William, . . .	" . . .	19 50
	Murphy, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	19 50
	Clement, Catharine, . . .	England, . . .	} 19 50
	" Sarah E., . . .	" . . .	
	Malony, John, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
18,	Osk-yah-oh-wah, (Indian,) . . .	Albany, . . .	} 10 50
	Morleah, (Indian,) . . .	" . . .	
	Jennee, (Half-Breed,) . . .	" . . .	} 9 00
20,	O'Regan, Michael, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	
	" Catharine, . . .	" " . . .	
	Cavannah, Ann, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Michael, . . .	" " . . .	} 6 75
	" Rosanna, . . .	" " . . .	
	Duane, Mary, . . .	" " . . .	} 10 00
	" Laura, . . .	" " . . .	
21,	Coogan, William, . . .	New York, . . .	} 2 50
	" Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Morrison, Dennis, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	McEnery, Michael, . . .	" . . .	2 50
23,	Roxbury, Albert, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Schlehoof, Charles, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Walter, August, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	O'Brien, Mary Ann, . . .	Montreal, Ca., . . .	9 00
30,	Quinn, Ann, . . .	Stonington, . . .	2 00
	Kendredge, Ellen, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	} 9 00
	" Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Adeline, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Bella, . . .	" " . . .	
31,	McGlade, Margaret, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
	Hunt, Ann, . . .	Albany, . . .	} 3 50
	" William, . . .	" . . .	
June 1,	Silva, Jose, . . .	Fayal, . . .	20 00
	Pedro, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	20 00
4,	Joakin, Antone, . . .	Flores, . . .	21 00
	McCarty, Kate, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
June 4,	Burns, James, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	\$18 00
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	" James, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Marry, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Ann, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	4 20
6,	Backus, Jane, . . .	Claremont, N. H., . . .	
10,	Manning, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	
	Coughlan, John, . . .	" . . .	
12,	Holmes, John R., . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	
14,	Reynolds, Richard, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	Doherty, Michael, . . .	New Haven, Conn., . . .	2 50
17,	Sullivan, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 50
	" Martin, . . .	" . . .	5 00
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Aberleen, Alexander, . . .	" . . .	2 50
19,	Furgerson, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Peter, . . .	" . . .	2 50
21,	Flynn, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Calnon, Michael, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Ryan, George, . . .	" . . .	2 50
22,	Cunningham, Bridget, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	18 00
	" Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Thomas, . . .	" " . . .	
24,	Parkinson, Robert, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	4 50
	Cass, Ann, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
26,	O'Connor, Michael J., . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	5 00
27,	Miller, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	" Alice, . . .	" . . .	
July 1,	Keefe, Johanna, . . .	" . . .	2 50
5,	Rouse, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Slattery, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Catharine, . . .	" . . .	2 50
6,	Fotham, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Bahler, John, . . .	" . . .	3 75
	" Frederick, . . .	" . . .	
	Fairclough, Thomas, . . .	" . . .	7 50
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	" Charles, . . .	" . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
	Gardner, James, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
	Dillon, Mary Ann, . . .	" " . . .	7 00
	Norton, Ellen, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
	Crowley, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	19 50
	Ward, Benjamin, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
	Kelly, Ann, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
	Phillips, John, . . .	England, . . .	
	" Ann, . . .	" . . .	
	" Ann W., . . .	" . . .	



## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
July 6,	Phillips, William H.,	England,	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	\$86 75
	" Richard C.,	" . . .	
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	Hyland, Philadelphia,	" . . .	68 25
	" Mary R., . . .	" . . .	
	" Thomas S., . . .	" . . .	
	" Frederick J., . . .	" . . .	
	" Edward J., . . .	" . . .	
	McGee, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	18 00
12,	Thobold, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	Whitaker, Ann, . . .	" . . .	3 75
	" James, . . .	" . . .	
	Waseman, Kate, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Cormody, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Marvin, George, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
15,	Hammond, William H.,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.,	6 25
	Drew, Valorious, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
17,	Maloney, Dennis, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	2 50
19,	Rutherford, William,	Albany, . . .	3 50
22,	Kelly, Jane, . . .	New York, . . .	7 50
	" John F., . . .	" . . .	
	Fennan, Mary Ann, . . .	" . . .	
	" William, . . .	" . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
	Porter, Sarah, . . .	" . . .	2 50
25,	Vail, Mary, . . .	Bangor, . . .	3 00
	Sullivan, Jeremiah, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
26,	Murphy, Bridget, . . .	Providence, R. I.,	2 02
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Wardell, Cynthia, . . .	New York, . . .	2 38
	Holt, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Morrissey, Rosanna, . . .	" . . .	5 00
	" Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
	" Daniel, . . .	" . . .	
	Woods, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	2 50
30,	Popple, Julia, . . .	St. Albans, Vt.,	24 00
	" Frank, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Julia, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Sophia, . . .	" " . . .	
	Adams, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
	Garrighan, Owen, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Stemmler, Maria, . . .	" . . .	2 50
31,	Mills, Stephen B., . . .	Halifax, N. S.,	6 00
	Farren, Thomas, . . .	Montreal, Ca.,	9 00
	Russell, Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Wife, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Child, . . .	" " . . .	
	" " . . .	" " . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
July 31,	Toco, Mrs., . . .	Montreal, Ca., . . .	\$56 00
	" Child, . . .	" " . . .	
August 1,	Tibeault, Mrs., . . .	" " . . .	
	" Child, . . .	" " . . .	
	" " . . .	" " . . .	
	" " . . .	" " . . .	2 50
2,	Duffy, Elizabeth, . . .	New York, . . .	
	McCarty, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	
	Morphew, John, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Mulvery, Mary, . . .	Providence, . . .	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	2 70
	" Maria, . . .	" . . .	
5,	Gallagher, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	2 50
6,	Short, Mary, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" " junior, . . .	" . . .	
9,	Howard, Cornelius, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Meyers, Catharine, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Emma, . . .	" . . .	
	McMullen, James, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Daley, Daniel, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Shannon, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Mary Ann, . . .	" . . .	
	Davis, James, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 00
10,	Robinson, Julia, . . .	New York, . . .	5 00
	" Robert, . . .	" . . .	
	Fitzpatrick, Christopher, . . .	" . . .	2 50
12,	Riley, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
13,	Chaloner, Richard, . . .	" . . .	1 50
	Duiker, Henry, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	" Ann, . . .	" . . .	2 50
16,	Porter, John, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Hine, Frederick, . . .	" . . .	2 50
19,	Stewart, Ann, . . .	" . . .	2 50
	Fillmore, Charles, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
	Murdock, Margaret, . . .	Bangor, . . .	3 00
21,	Falvey, Mary, . . .	Hamilton, Ca., . . .	10 50
22,	Connolly, Mary, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 00
	McCusker, Michael, . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
28,	Murtigan, Mary, . . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
	Murphy, Hamilton, . . .	New York, . . .	8 50
29,	Falvey, Jeremiah, . . .	Albany, . . .	7 50
	" Ann Frances, . . .	" . . .	
	" Ann, . . .	" . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
	Webster, Catharine, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
	Wilcox, Catharine, . . .	" . . .	
30,	La Rue, Mary, . . .	Montreal, Ca., . . .	9 00
	" Mary Ellen, . . .	" " . . .	
31,	Phalon, Mary Ann, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	9 75
	" Johanna, . . .	" " . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Concluded.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Aug. 31,	McCaslin, Catharine, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	} \$9 75
	“ William, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Daniel, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Maguire, John, . . .	New York, . . .	
	Periat, Jules, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	McCulloch, John, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
Sept. 2,	Mullen, Michael, . . .	“ . . .	} 5 00
	“ Mary, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ . . .	
	Noonan, John, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Groston, George, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
	Burke, James, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	Donavon, Jeremiah, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
	Mahony, Mary, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	Maher, Lizzie, . . .	“ . . .	9 75
	McIntosh, Mary, . . .	“ . . .	} 29 25
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Mary Ellen, . . .	“ . . .	
	Dalton, Antie, . . .	“ . . .	19 50
	Derivan, Bridget, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
	Jones, Ellen, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 50
7,	Ashley, Caroline, . . .	Prince Edward's Isl., . . .	} 16 00
	“ Edwin, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Alberto, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John R., . . .	“ “ . . .	} 19 50
	Brady, Elizabeth, . . .	Ireland, . . .	
10,	Emmons, Newill, . . .	St. Hyacinthe, Ca., . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	} 36 00
	“ Philemon, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Alvira, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Joseph, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Boras, Virginia, . . .	“ “ . . .	} 2 50
	“ Louis N., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	McCluskey, John, . . .	New York, . . .	
	Cullen, Maria, . . .	“ . . .	} 3 75
	“ Sarah, . . .	“ . . .	
14,	Gallup, David, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
16,	Cahill, James, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
	Grant, Malcolm, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
18,	Squires, William, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	3 00
20,	Corcoran, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 5 00
	“ Michael, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Bridget, . . .	“ . . .	
	Brown, George, . . .	“ . . .	2 50
24,	Barry, George, . . .	Albany, . . .	} 7 00
	“ Kate, . . .	“ . . .	
			\$1,932 70
By cash from friends of Caroline Ashley, . . .			\$6 00
“ “ “ of George C. Lunn, . . .			33 75
			39 75
Total expense, . . .			\$1,892 95

The whole number of persons removed from the State, under the law of 1860, during the year, is 394.

It must be recollected that, under the operation of the law of 1860, these 394 paupers have been intercepted, when about to enter the almshouses, and forthwith removed from the State. As very many of them were life cases, and all (by the terms of the statute) likely, in the opinion of the overseers, to be chargeable for at least one year, the economical effect of the law in question can be readily seen by a comparison of the above numbers. The expense of supporting the above number in the almshouses for one year would have exceeded \$15,000.





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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1862.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1863.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers herewith submit their Annual Report, for the year ending September 30, 1862.

In their Reports of the last four years, the Commissioners have offered such suggestions as they deemed desirable for the improvement of the present mode of supporting the paupers and lunatics chargeable to the Commonwealth. Nearly all have been adopted quite unanimously by the legislature. They have no new propositions to make ; for although some changes of possible advantage occur to them, they regard it as unwise to attempt them, unless there shall be a general concurrence in their utility.

With each advancing year the working of the State system becomes more harmonious and efficient ; and the Commissioners feel assured that an impartial examination of its results, as compared with the old system of partial remuneration, or with the certain consequences of the proposed plan of throwing the whole burden upon the cities and towns, would convince every reasonable man of its superior economy and humanity.

Allusion was made in the last Report to an increase of paupers, resulting from the commitment of the families of volunteers to the State almshouses. This wrong was promptly checked by the indignant remonstrance of the State authorities, and a better understanding of the system of "relief money ;" but flagrant instances too often occur.

The effect of the rebellion thus far has undoubtedly been to reduce the number of State paupers. Many have enlisted, thus providing at once for themselves and their families. The

demand for labor has furnished employment to many more at improved wages ; and, as a consequence, the admissions have consisted mostly of aged persons, invalids, and children—to such an extent, indeed, that it has been almost impossible to carry on the farms without hired labor. Thus the institutions have been filled up with a most expensive class of inmates, while the productive class has been mainly withdrawn. The Superintendents deserve great commendation for succeeding, under these adverse circumstances, in reducing not only the *yearly*, but the average *weekly* expenses of the almshouses.

After giving a statement of their labors for the past year, and submitting the usual statistics, the Commissioners will close their Report with a comparison of the past and present systems of supporting paupers, presenting all the facts within their reach.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The General Statutes make it the duty of this Board to “superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into this Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein.”

Their specific duties, imposed by law, or arising from their connection with the almshouses and lunatic hospitals, are as follows :

1. They must “appoint persons to visit all the almshouses or other places, where State paupers are supported, and ascertain whether the laws in regard to such paupers are properly executed, and report any case of infraction to the commissioners.” The expense attending such appointments requires them to perform most of this duty themselves ; and accordingly, during the past year, they have made nearly one hundred visits of this nature to the different institutions, giving advice and assistance where either seemed to be needed.

2. They must “give such directions as will ensure correctness in the returns to be made in relation to paupers.” Their personal supervision is again required here,—to remedy gross and inexcusable blunders.

Since their last Report, they have expended much time and labor in the effort to secure accurate returns ; but the unwise policy of too many towns in constantly changing their pauper

managers, compels them to repeat this labor in each succeeding year.

3. They must “ use the means necessary to collect all desired information as to their support.”

This is the only duty assigned them in which the Commissioners will confess to even a partial neglect. They have diligently gathered all such information as is attainable in this State, or its immediate vicinity ; but the vexed question of “ travelling expenses ” has compelled them to forego the most valuable aid to be derived from examining the institutions of more distant communities, and listening to the experience of their managers.

4. They must “ appoint one or more persons to ascertain the names of all foreigners brought into the State by any conveyance by land,—and by the regular lines of travel by water, within the limits of the United States,—and to procure the information necessary to identify such foreigners, should they become a public charge.”

In time past, as many as twelve agents have been employed in a single year, at an expense of nearly \$5,000, to carry out the above law. When the present Commissioners entered upon their duties, they found three agents thus engaged, at a cost of \$2,190 per annum.

Having made an arrangement with the several railroads, by which the desired end could be attained more certainly and efficiently, they speedily reduced this number to one,—the lowest allowed by the statute,—and this officer, at a compensation of \$800 per annum, not only collects such information as may be desired, but superintends the transportation of State paupers from Boston and vicinity. His duties are performed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner ; and not only is the difference saved to the treasury, but the Commonwealth has, in other respects, gained greatly by the change.

The number of paupers intended to be reached by this law, who have been identified and removed from the State, is three hundred and seventy-four.

The failure of the local authorities to profit in like manner, by the rights granted them by the legislature, is a source of constant expense and annoyance both to themselves and the Commonwealth.



They pay sums, in the aggregate considerable, to remove to a State almshouse parties who have entered the State within a year, when the law only requires them to notify the "agent" of the "means of conveyance" bringing them within its limits "as soon as practicable," who after that notification becomes responsible for their support, with the alternative of removing them to "the places whence they came." And this right holds good as to *any person who may become a public charge within one year after his arrival*. This neglect of duty, so unaccountable,—not to say discreditable,—adds several hundred names yearly to the registers of the State almshouses, and imposes on them a heavy burden of needless expense. If the Commissioners had taken a similar course with the three hundred and seventy-four whom they have identified, and turned over to the responsible parties, an additional expense of at least \$7,000 would have accrued at the almshouses and hospitals, for the current year alone,—to say nothing of the permanent annual expense of the large portion of the above number, who would have lived and died in them. All this sum has been saved by the prompt appliance of a most beneficent and wholesome law. An equal loss of money, and a much larger expenditure of anxiety, pains-taking, and grumbling might be avoided, and the State delivered once for all from the nuisance of "traveling paupers," if the overseers of the poor would unite in performing this simplest of their duties. They are earnestly besought to "search the" statutes, and especially to read and ponder the 25th section of the 71st chapter of the General Laws, as revised in 1860.

5. They must "prescribe the form of the certificate, upon which paupers shall be sent to the State almshouses," and furnish blanks, when called for, to all the cities and towns.

The latter portion of this "duty" has recently been transferred from the office of the secretary of State to that of the Alien Commission.

At the time of writing this Report, the proper blanks have been forwarded to every city and town; and it is hoped that the authorities of all will henceforth proceed according to law in the several steps of commitment.

6. They must bind out minor inmates of the hospital at Rainsford Island, and exercise the same powers over State

paupers therein, or in any lunatic hospital in the Commonwealth, and their property, as are by law vested in towns and in overseers of the poor, over town paupers.

They have discharged to the best of their ability all the duties that have devolved upon them under this section. But the numerous cases of "paupers" and lunatics who have money or other property, remind them to say here, that farther legislation is needed to protect the rights of the State, and guard against and punish impostors. They know no reason why a man admitted to an almshouse with abundance of money on his person, should not be compelled to pay for his accommodations at the usual rates without the intervention of a suit at law; or why the money of a hopeless lunatic, without friends, should not be applied directly to her support, as far as it will go, without incurring legal expenses that will absorb the half of it.

7. They must decide what cities or towns in the Commonwealth may send sick State paupers to Rainsford Island.

If "*may*" meant "*must*" in the above section, there would be no empty beds at Rainsford.

The Commissioners are "willing," but the "towns and cities" are *not*, unless the State will furnish the conveyance. This the inspectors very properly decline to do. Consequently, they crowd their sick into the State almshouses, where they should *not* go, instead of sending them to Rainsford, where they *should* go.

The result is: 1st. The almshouses are turned into hospitals, and their annual expenses largely increased; thus preventing the State system from having a fair trial upon the question of economy. 2d. Diseases thus brought in among such a mass of persons predisposed to contract them, are readily communicated, in spite of all precaution; and from this cause results—3d. A great increase in the apparent mortality of these institutions.

Certainly two-thirds of the sick who are carried to the almshouses could with equal ease have been transported to Rainsford. They would recover sooner; there would be less sickness and death in the aggregate; and the institution would be rendering a service commensurate with its liberal appropriation, which is not now affecting its expected and desired purpose.

The Commissioners have taken great pains to induce other cities and towns than Boston to send their sick to Rainsford, but with very discouraging results. They beg to call the attention of the legislature particularly to this subject, as one meriting its most careful consideration.

8. They are to designate, if necessary, the State almshouse to which any city or town shall send State paupers, and attend personally to the distribution and transfer of the inmates, when demanded by the crowded condition of an institution, or any other exigency.

They have fulfilled the above duties, and transferred, under their personal supervision, two hundred and twenty-six paupers and lunatics, at an average cost of \$2.11 each.

9. They are to commute the bonds taken by superintendents of alien passengers, on such terms as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Commonwealth.

The superintendent of alien passengers, who is ex-officio a member of this Board, has collected head-money, in lieu of bonds, from two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight persons landing within his jurisdiction, but no action has yet been necessary for commuting any bond actually taken during the year.

10. They must visit frequently all the almshouses and hospitals, and examine each inmate, to ascertain his history and where he may belong.

11. If he has a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth, they must cause that town to be notified, and the pauper to be removed;—or, in case of denial, they must collect all needful evidence, and commence and prosecute to final adjudication a suit for his support.

12. If his settlement is in any other State, they must remove him to his home as soon as practicable.

13. If he is a foreigner, they must ascertain where he landed, and paid his head-money; and if that place should prove to be without the limits of Massachusetts, they must remove him thither forthwith.

14. If he has funds or other means of support, they must take measures to indemnify the State for all expenses incurred for him.

15. If he has friends able to aid or maintain him, they must remove him to said friends, or induce them to contribute to his support.

16. They must not only see that all paupers and lunatics are removed to the places "where they belong," or "whence they came," but must attend personally to the removal of all the feeble and the noisy or dangerous insane; and make all contracts, and pay all bills incident to such removal.

The foregoing sections include the most laborious and responsible portion of the duties of this Board; and upon the thorough and faithful performance of these depends, in a much greater degree than is commonly supposed, not only the comfort and well-being of the several institutions, but the saving or expenditure of their resources. Let us state the case fairly.

The weekly average of lunatics and paupers supported by the State in its almshouses and hospitals for the past five years, has varied from 2,500 to 3,200. The current expenses of their maintenance during that period have averaged not far from \$200,000 per annum. And yet within this same period,—dating from October 1, 1857,—the Alien Commissioners have removed from the State, or otherwise provided for, 9,000 paupers and 300 lunatics. It must be borne in mind that a great majority of those thus removed were *permanent* paupers—life cases; and that their health was sufficient to warrant their removal. But if only one-half of them had been allowed to remain preying upon the bounty of the State, as aforetime upon the charity of the towns, it is easy to see that the current expenses must have been \$400,000 instead of \$200,000—supposing that they could have been accommodated in the present buildings, which is a sheer impossibility.

During the year just closed, the Commissioners have found twenty-eight settlements within this State, and caused the parties to be removed to their respective towns, without the intervention of a single suit at law.

They have also found three hundred and fifty-one settlements in other States, and have personally attended to the removal of these parties to their several homes.

They have also removed six hundred and eighty-nine other persons "to the places whence they came," and provided homes among their friends, or discovered funds sufficient to support



two hundred and fifty others ;—making in all one thousand three hundred and eighteen persons of whose maintenance their agency has relieved the State since the first of October last.

17. They must answer letters from overseers of the poor, and others, in every part of the State, in respect to State paupers, giving such information and advice as they require ; and audit all accounts presented for the support or burial expenses of lunatics or paupers.

Whenever such information has been sought, either by letter or by personal interview, it has been most cheerfully given ; and hundreds of letters have been written, since the last Report, in response to those of the local authorities, giving advice and assistance in different cases.

The pauper accounts are rendered by most of the cities and towns in a very unsatisfactory form, even after a precise statement has been made to them of what is required—and with very meagre information, and in many cases none whatever, in regard to the parties for whom claims are made. Particularly is this the case in the matter of the “burial bills,” which alone cost the Commissioners many weeks of hard labor ; and during the past year nearly every bill rendered has been returned for correction, with full explanations, which in some cases have not sufficed to secure accuracy.

The Commissioners have also audited and allowed, after the correction of two or three very trivial errors, the accounts for the support of the State lunatic paupers at the Taunton and Northampton hospitals for the entire year. The accounts for the Worcester hospital have been examined with the greatest care,—but not yet allowed, for reasons which have been made known to the Trustees through the Auditor.

18. In all cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, they must see that a complaint is made and prosecuted to final adjudication, and must take measures to secure the State against any expense for the support of the child.

For two years and more, these most disagreeable cases have been placed in the hands of the district-attorneys, assisted, when the pressure of other legal duties has required it, by several legal gentlemen of character and ability, who have had the sole management of their prosecution and settlement.



Whatever has been collected by them for the “benefit of the State” has been paid forthwith into the treasury, as soon as they have made their returns.

For the year ending October 1, 1862, the Commissioners have taken cognizance of twenty-six cases, of which six were settled by the marriage of the parties, eight by the payment of money, or giving suitable security, and three by the conviction and imprisonment of the defendant. One case broke down from the carelessness or ignorance of the justice who drew up the bond, and the remaining eight are still pending. A final disposition has also been made of quite a number of cases which have lain over from previous years.

19. They must investigate all applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than one year, and send them to the “agents of railroad companies, or other means of conveyance; by which they were brought into the State,” to be by them returned to the places whence they came, or otherwise provided for, in accordance with the law of 1851.

Under the aforesaid law about one thousand parties have been examined for identification, and three hundred and seventy-four removed from the State.

20. They must examine all applications under the law of 1860, and remove the parties if proper.

This statute, adopted for the purpose of sending persons in distress to their respective homes, without the mortification and additional expense of a committal to the almshouses, has proved most beneficent in its operation.

It reaches a class of deserving poor, for whose relief there was previously no adequate provision. The suffering *prevented*, as well as alleviated, by a restoration to home and friends, and the happiness of reunited families are cheaply purchased at a comparatively trifling outlay.

Since October 1, 1861, two hundred and ninety persons have been thus returned: of whom, thirty went to the British Provinces, and twenty-five crossed the Atlantic. In accordance with the terms of the statute, the names of all, with the cost of sending them, are appended to this Report.

21. They must keep the records of the institutions, which are sent each week to their office, and answer all inquiries respecting the locality, health, and prospects of the inmates.

The above-named duties have been performed by Stephen C. Wrightington, Esq., the Secretary of the Board, to whom they are under lasting obligations for the discretion, energy, and fidelity with which he has met a most perplexing and delicate responsibility.

These numerous obligations, involving many minor details, are enough to occupy the time and call forth the energy of the whole active force of the Commission. They require the annual travelling of over 50,000 miles; a great amount of labor by night; and much exposure to the elements, as well as to accident and contagious disease. They allow no relaxation from toil, but grow more onerous with each succeeding year. The Commissioner's task is never done; the "sieve" is never filled; the exhaustless fountain nowhere drained. Many intricate and delicate questions are constantly arising, which the clearest mind cannot always solve, or the soundest judgment decide aright,—questions in which the supreme tribunals of neighboring States, upon similar facts, have reached conclusions diametrically opposite. Obstacles occur at every step. Much prejudice is to be overcome; much ignorance to be enlightened; and more jealousy and ill-will, resulting in the basest calumnies, to be encountered. Supervising the dregs of our population; brought into daily contact with the lowest of the vile,—whose wishes they cannot always gratify; whose demands they must often actively oppose; whom they must sometimes pursue with fine and imprisonment,—they are in great measure at their mercy, with but scanty means of defence. The more diligent and faithful they are in duty—the more tightly they turn the screw upon corrupt practices—the greater risk they run.

But aware that great interests are staked upon their fidelity, the Commissioners have striven to be true to their trust; and while guarding with jealous care the great financial interests committed to them, they have been ever mindful of the greater claims of a common humanity. And though not disposed to "magnify their office," they point with pride and satisfaction to the fact, that despite the addition of a quarter of a million to our population, and a disproportionate increase of that class whence paupers are derived, and notwithstanding the greatly improved facilities for entering our territory, the number of State paupers is less to-day by 10,000 than ten years ago, and is not increasing.

## EXAMINATIONS, SETTLEMENTS AND REMOVALS.

In previous Reports, the Commissioners have stated that it was their “practice to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birthplace and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State.”

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of these examinations, which are conducted in the most thorough manner, while the facts, being permanently recorded in the office of the Commission, indicate at once the disposal to be made of any returning pauper, or any member of his family, without further outlay for investigation.

The following table will show the number and place of these examinations for 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862:

TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Almshouse at Tewksbury, . . .	848	1,400	1,610	1,695
Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . .	580	662		
Almshouse at Monson, . . . .	212	402		
Rainsford Hospital, . . . .	204	257		
Lunatic Hospitals, . . . .	550	300	275	451
Office of Commissioners, . . .	1,036	1,424	1,466	1,115
Totals, . . . .	3,430	4,445	3,351	3,261

After the examinations are completed, each case is carefully reviewed, and those selected for immediate action, which indicate either a settlement within or without the State, and the

existence of available means of support, or the propriety of removal.

In the former case, the Board proceeded to verify the statements made to them by correspondence and travel, and cause the parties to be removed as soon as practicable. In this way, they have found, during the year, a settlement, or means of support for six hundred and twenty-nine persons, as appears in the following table, which gives the settlements, &c., found for the past four years :

TABLE No. 2.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Settlements within the State, . . . .	58	69	38	28
Settlements out of the State, . . . .	106	268	350	351
Cases of discovery of funds, . . . .	9	17	2	5
Cases where friends have paid or removed, .	27	186	413	245
Totals, . . . . .	200	540	803	629
Total found for four years, . . . . .				2,172

So many of the above were life cases, as to ensure a permanent almshouse population, averaging weekly at least one thousand, and a great proportion are now in the charitable institutions of other States.

Now if an almshouse, having a weekly average of nine hundred, costs \$40,000 per annum, what will another cost with the continuous number of one thousand inmates? The answer to this sum is the amount now saved every year to the treasury by the policy of investigating settlements, and searching out friends, inaugurated some years since by the late general agent of the Commission.

By a course of straightforward dealing with the authorities of other States, the Commissioners have obviated most of the difficulties of removing paupers to the "places whence they came." Some unfriendly legislation still exists on the statute book of New Hampshire, particularly a law passed a year or



two since, voiding all settlements acquired in that State previous to 1820. Under its operation, many aged persons, females and invalids—born, reared, and for most of their lives resident in certain towns therein—happening to become a public charge in Massachusetts, cannot be returned to their homes, without subjecting the gentleman having the care of them to fine and imprisonment! They may never have paid a tax in Massachusetts; never tarried six months in any one locality; never added a penny's worth to the common stock of wealth. On the other hand, by residence with taxation, by holding real estate, or by ancestral right, they may have the strongest claim upon their native town; and yet if the barrier of 1820 intervene, they are outcasts from the homes of their childhood; the places that once knew them must know them no more forever; and they must seek under the sheltering arm of Massachusetts a refuge from the pitiless storm of adversity, and the more pitiless hearts of their neighbors and kinsmen. There is no tribe of the desert so savage, that it will not receive and protect its own. In this respect, Turk and Tartar, Hottentot and Hindoo, recognize the claims of human brotherhood. It is reserved for an enlightened Christian community of New England, who send money to convert the heathen, and pray for the forlorn of another hemisphere, to permit the most worthy and respectable daughter of their first minister to end her days in a Massachusetts State almshouse.

A few isolated cases of the same nature have occurred in some towns in Maine and Vermont; but they are exceptions to the manly and honorable spirit so generally displayed by the officials of other communities.

In removing paupers and lunatics, the Commissioners are governed by the following rules, to which they rigidly adhere:

1. The parties shall have no settlement in the State.
2. They shall be inmates of a State institution, or subject to removal under the statutes of 1851 and 1860.
3. They shall not be able-bodied.
4. They shall be permanent paupers, or likely to become such.
5. They shall consent to the removal.
6. Their friends, if any, shall consent.
7. Any funds that can be raised by themselves or their friends, shall go toward defraying the expense of removal.



8. Paupers shall only be sent to the "places whence they came," or to those bound by their own statutes to receive and support them, unless friends shall come forward and guarantee that they shall not become a public charge.

In executing the law, under these limitations, the Commissioners have made every practicable effort, by their personal presence and assistance, to avert casualties, and fulfil the higher law of humanity.

The whole number of removals under the statutes, from

October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1862, is . . .	1,285
From October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1862, is . . .	9,318

The following table will show the number and general destination of the persons removed to the "places whence they came," from October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1862:

TABLE No. 3.

To places beyond the sea, . . . . .	123
To Canada, . . . . .	37
To various other places, . . . . .	751
To New York via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	19
"    "    via Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	91
"    "    via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	114
"    "    via Western Railroad, . . . . .	20
To Rhode Island via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	9
"    "    via Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	1
To Connecticut via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	3
"    "    via Western Railroad, . . . . .	10
To New Hampshire via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	6
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	8
To Vermont via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	9
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	2
"    "    via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	5
To Maine via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	3
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	20
"    "    via steamer, . . . . .	36
To Canada via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	1
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	2
"    "    via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	3
"    "    via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	3
"    "    via steamer, . . . . .	1
To New Brunswick via steamer, . . . . .	1
"    "    via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	7
	1,285

The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$3,938.13; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$1,351.45, or an average of \$10.99 for each person sent; to other places, \$2,586.68, or \$2.22 $\frac{3}{5}$  for each. In addition two hundred and twenty-six persons have been transferred, at a cost of \$476.86, or \$2.11 each.

#### LUNATIC HOSPITALS AND STATE ALMSHOUSES.

For a detailed account of these institutions the Commissioners make respectful reference to the voluminous reports of their immediate managers.

In the experience of the past year they find no reason to subtract a word from the favorable comments they have heretofore made.

The superintendents are gentlemen of character and ability, and their whole heart appears to be in their work. The several boards of trustees and inspectors are discreet and vigilant in their oversight. All the farms are steadily improving, and the expenses of the almshouses—as predicted by their friends—are as steadily decreasing.

The increase in State-pauper lunatics, and the necessity of relieving the too crowded hospitals by placing elsewhere those at once harmless and incurable, are again commended to the attention of the legislature.

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st of October, 1858 to 1862 inclusive.

TABLE No. 4.

	October 1, 1858.	October 1, 1859.	October 1, 1860.	October 1, 1861.	October 1, 1862.
Worcester Hospital, . .	86	87	130	156	172
Taunton Hospital, . .	139	175	196	243	267
Northampton Hospital, .	176	153	221	216	232
	401	415	547	615	671
Increase since 1861, . .	.	.	.	.	56
Increase since 1860, . .	.	.	.	.	124
Increase since 1859, . .	.	.	.	.	256

Being an increase of  $61\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in three years, with a yet gloomier prospect for the years to come, in view of the war and its attendant excitements, which have already commenced to swell these numbers.

The next table gives the number of persons removed from the lunatic hospitals by the Alien Commissioners to the State almshouses, or the places whence they came, during the period from 1854 to 1862 inclusive, which shows an average of 75 per year.

TABLE No. 5.

	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . . . . .	35	14	49
1855, . . . . .	122	40	162
1856, . . . . .	81	28	109
1857, . . . . .	44	18	62
1858, . . . . .	14	102	116
1859, . . . . .	28	45	73
1860, . . . . .	9	21	30
1861, . . . . .	3	35	38
1862, . . . . .	3	31	34
Totals, . . . . .	339	334	673

The next table exhibits the probable number of inmates in the lunatic hospitals at the close of each of the eight years past, provided that no removals had been made. The percentage of deaths allowed is much larger than the rate of mortality among those remaining in the hospitals.

TABLE No. 6.

						Per ct. of Increase.
Number remaining at the close of 1855,	.	.	.	616		—
“ “ “ “ 1856,	.	.	.	661		.07 $\frac{3}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1857,	.	.	.	703		.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1858,	.	.	.	780		.11
“ “ “ “ 1859,	.	.	.	830		.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1860,	.	.	.	950		.14 $\frac{5}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1861,	.	.	.	1,016		.07
“ “ “ “ 1862,	.	.	.	1,065		.04 $\frac{8}{10}$

The above estimate, based on the best data within reach, shows that since January 1, 1855, 2,701 additional patients would have been supported, 52 weeks each, equal to 140,452 weeks, at an average cost of about \$2.70 per week; amounting to \$379,220.40. Deducting \$78,416 for the support of those sent to the almshouses during the same period, the remainder is \$300,804.40, all of which has been saved to the Commonwealth in eight years by the policy of removal. It is clear also that we should to-day be maintaining 1,065 lunatics at an annual cost of \$145,000 instead of 671 for about \$90,000.

It appears also that if this Board should cease to remove from the State as heretofore, the average accumulation of lunatics would be from 70 to 80 per annum, and affords additional proof of the expediency of the policy recommended in previous Reports.

The following tables will show the number of admissions, discharges and deaths of State lunatics for the present year, with the whole number supported, and the number remaining on the first of October, 1861 and 1862, respectively:

TABLE No. 7.

	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1861.	Number of Admissions.	Whole number Supported.
Worcester, . . . .	156	81	237
Taunton, . . . .	243	155	398
Northampton, . . . .	216	59	275
Totals, . . . .	615	295	910

TABLE No. 8.

	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1862.
Worcester, . . . .	76	13	172
Taunton, . . . .	106	26	267
Northampton, . . . .	26	12	232
Totals, . . . .	208	51	671

The number removed by this Board during the past year is 34, of which 3 have been transferred to the State almshouses.

The following table will show the whole number supported in the several almshouses and Rainsford Hospital for the past five years, with the weekly average of inmates, and the increase or decrease for the year ending October 1, 1862.

TABLE No. 9.

	WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED.					Decrease from 1861.	WEEKLY AVERAGE.					Increase from 1861.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
Tewksbury, .	3,586	3,026	2,411	3,528	2,920	608	952	779	665	900	913	13
Bridgewater, .	2,209	1,768	1,854	1,992	2,207	*215	762	604	551	623	700	77
Monson, . .	2,938	1,943	1,909	2,604	1,650	954	823	581	549	580	650	70
Rainsford Isl.,	1,123	633	964	762	655	107	246	171	169	159	155	†4
Totals, . .	9,856	7,370	7,138	8,886	7,432	1,454	2,783	2,135	1,934	2,262	2,418	156

\* Increase.

† Decrease.

Allowing for 172 inmates transferred from one almshouse to another, and therefore counted twice, and 86 so disposed of last year, we have 7,260 as the true number supported, and 1,540 as the actual decrease since October 1, 1861. After making this correction, it appears that the whole number has decreased  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the weekly average increased  $6\frac{9}{10}$  per cent. during the past year.

In the next table will be found a statement of the admissions and discharges in the several institutions, for 1860, 1861 and 1862, respectively :



TABLE No. 10.

	ADMISSIONS.			Decrease for 1862.	DISCHARGES.			Increase or Decrease.
	1860.	1861.	1862.		1860.	1861.	1862.	
Tewksbury, .	1,776	2,900	1,946	954	1,636	2,335	2,012	*323
Bridgewater, .	1,360	1,512	1,443	69	1,200	1,099	1,476	†377
Monson, .	1,414	2,085	1,054	1,031	1,345	1,955	993	*962
Rainsford, .	805	615	492	123	725	542	459	*83
Totals, .	5,355	7,112	4,935	2,177	4,906	5,931	4,940	*991

\* Decrease.

† Increase.

Allowing as above for 172 inmates transferred, we have 4,763 as the actual number of admissions, and 2,349 as the true decrease in admissions since October 1, 1861.

The large diminution in the number of those admitted and supported—taken in connection with the decided increase of the weekly average, shows the effect of the war, in making the population of the almshouses more permanent.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

TABLE No. 11.

	BIRTHS.				Increase or Decrease.	DEATHS.				Increase or Decrease.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
Tewksbury, .	58	62	61	57	*4	162	147	216	132	*84
Bridgewater, .	52	56	49	46	*3	178	173	129	171	†42
Monson, .	19	16	17	18	†1	45	45	53	61	†8
Rainsford, .	17	24	19	7	*12	45	92	57	72	†15
Totals, .	146	158	146	128	*18	430	457	455	436	*19

\* Decrease.

† Increase.

The health of the institutions is better than one would anticipate, under the circumstances before detailed. The uniformity in the rate of mortality too, is quite remarkable,—the extreme variation in four years being only twenty-seven. For

the present year the rate at Tewksbury is  $4\frac{5}{10}$  per cent. of the whole number supported; at Bridgewater,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; at Monson,  $3\frac{7}{10}$  per cent.; and at Rainsford, 11 per cent.

The next table will show the number remaining October 1, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, respectively, with the rate of decrease in each institution, since last year.

TABLE No. 12.

	NUMBER REMAINING, OCTOBER 1.						Decrease from 1861.	Rate per cent.
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.		
Tewksbury, . .	751	822	635	628	974	776	198	$20\frac{34}{100}$
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	560	204	$26\frac{70}{100}$
Monson, . . .	638	565	495	519	596	596	—	—
Rainsford, . .	253	212	159	147	163	124	39	$23\frac{92}{100}$
Totals, . . .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	441	$*17\frac{66}{100}$

\* Average per cent.

It will be seen that the number of paupers remaining October 1, 1862, is less by 441, or about one-sixth, than at the corresponding date of 1861.

The current expenses of the almshouses and pauper hospital, (by which we mean the sums actually expended for the care and support of inmates) for the past four years, are as follows:

TABLE No. 13.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	\$38,594 61	\$38,414 94	\$46,236 31	\$44,176 85
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	31,728 91	29,458 65	32,945 61	25,552 69
Monson Almshouse, . .	32,137 66	29,376 84	31,187 52	33,563 25
Rainsford Island Hospital, .	22,190 27	23,002 14	24,614 15	19,490 74
Totals, . . . .	\$124,651 45	\$120,252 57	\$134,983 59	\$122,783 53

The cost per week of maintaining each pauper appears to be as follows for the last three years :

TABLE No. 14.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
At Tewksbury, . . . .	1.11	.98 $\frac{8}{10}$	.93 $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{14}$
Bridgewater, . . . .	1.02 $\frac{8}{10}$	1.01 $\frac{7}{10}$	.69 $\frac{4}{10}$
Monson, . . . .	1.03 $\frac{2}{10}$	1.03 $\frac{4}{10}$	.99 $\frac{3}{10}$
Rainsford, . . . .	2.61 $\frac{7}{10}$	2.76	2.41 $\frac{8}{10}$

The whole sum expended at each institution, not only for support of the inmates but for permanent improvements, repairs and renewals, as ascertained by an account of stock carefully made at the close of each year, appears to be as follows :

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$49,197 77
Bridgewater, . . . . .	26,652 69
Monson, . . . . .	35,439 06
Rainsford, . . . . .	21,449 23
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$132,738 75</u>

Assessing, in addition, upon each inmate, the sums thus paid, the weekly cost for 1862 is—

At Tewksbury, . . . . .	1.03 $\frac{8}{13}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	.72 $\frac{4}{10}$
Monson, . . . . .	1.04 $\frac{8}{10}$
Rainsford, . . . . .	2.66 $\frac{1}{10}$

If to the above figures twenty cents per week be added—for interest upon the real estate and improvements, furniture, &c.—it will be the extreme limit to which, by any stretch of imagination, the weekly expense of supporting our State paupers can be forced.

The following statement shows the amount drawn from the treasury by each almshouse for the year ending October 1, 1862, with the appropriations for the present financial year, and the average of population in each house.

	Money drawn.	Appropriation.	Average population.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$46,412 79	\$50,000 00	913
Bridgewater, . . . . .	32,920 79	35,000 00	708
Monson, . . . . .	33,585 65	36,000 00	650
Totals, . . . . .	\$112,919 23	\$121,000 00	2,271

Assessing upon each inmate the whole sum thus drawn from the treasury, without giving any credits soever, or paying any regard to the "account of stock," we find the result to be as follows :

Weekly cost at Tewksbury, . . . . .	.97 $\frac{8}{10}$
“ “ Bridgewater, . . . . .	.89 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ Monson, . . . . .	.99 $\frac{4}{10}$

It will be seen by the above statement that all the institutions have kept handsomely within their appropriations. The difference between the expenses as given for the almshouses in Table No. 13, being \$103,292.79, and the above sum of \$112,919.23 drawn from the treasury, viz.: \$9,626.44, has been used in part for repairs, permanent improvements, &c., and the remainder has been invested in articles purchased in advance, and appears in the several inventories.

TABLE No. 15,

*Showing the Current Expenses of the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from their opening to the present date.*

Expenses to September 30, 1854, (part of a year,) . . .	\$61,762 34
Expenses from October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1855, . . .	167,197 79
“ “ “ 1855, “ 1856, . . .	177,985 69
“ “ “ 1856, “ 1857, . . .	160,786 49
“ “ “ 1857, “ 1858, . . .	171,543 44
“ “ “ 1858, “ 1859, . . .	124,651 45
“ “ “ 1859, “ 1860, . . .	120,252 57
“ “ “ 1860, “ 1861, . . .	134,983 59
“ “ “ 1861, “ 1862, . . .	122,783 53

Appended are some of the principal items of expense in the three almshouses for the last four years.

TABLE No. 16.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour and Crackers, .	\$18,749 00	\$16,053 33	\$20,393 46	\$21,562 08
Grain, . . . .	3,649 37	5,400 34	5,203 85	4,275 05
Fuel and Lights, . .	7,616 18	8,746 13	8,983 88	6,240 63
Dry Goods, . . .	7,575 82	9,791 38	10,543 54	11,246 78
Milk, . . . . .	6,815 41	5,269 45	4,113 80	3,969 27
Hay, Straw and Pasture,	2,070 20	2,694 82	2,922 14	2,162 22
Eggs, Butter and Cheese,	1,455 60	1,376 28	1,576 77	1,118 53
Meats and Beef stock,	15,598 89	15,298 98	14,495 54	14,800 29
Fish, . . . . .	1,160 57	996 28	1,600 33	1,253 47
West India Goods, .	8,830 29	8,711 67	8,889 45	7,821 18
Beans and Potatoes, .	1,762 41	1,651 56	2,700 17	2,552 50
Soap and Soap stock, .	1,565 98	808 15	1,504 23	1,379 39
Shoes, Leather, &c., .	2,762 10	2,377 44	2,306 49	2,396 55
Hats and Caps, . .	367 45	306 29	398 83	327 41

The great increase in the amount expended for flour and dry goods in 1861 and 1862 is mainly due to the much greater number of consumers ; the weekly average being in the former year greater by 328, and in the latter by 498, than in 1860.

The large reduction in the items of milk, hay and butter, notwithstanding this great increase of consumers, is undoubtedly due to the advancing productiveness of the several farms.



TABLE No. 17,

*Shows the number of former inmates who have returned to the Institutions within the past two years, and the number of times each has been admitted.*

	2 times.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	9 times.	11 times.	12 times.	Total.
Tewksbury, . .	582	186	77	30	20	7	3	1	1	1	908
Bridgewater, . .	336	58	18	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	425
Monson, . . .	285	89	21	14	2	—	1	—	—	—	412
Rainsford, . .	96	19	8	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	135
Totals, . . .	1,299	352	124	61	27	9	5	1	1	1	1,880

Thus it appears that out of those admitted for 1861 and 1862, 1,880 persons have made 2,872 applications for re-admission, being nearly 24 per cent. of the whole number applying; and after excluding the deaths, the children indentured, and the removals from the State, they would constitute at least 33 per cent. of all applicants. If we reckon those who, after discharge from one almshouse have gone to the others, this percentage would be greatly increased.

The number of children of British subjects born in Massachusetts and admitted to the almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, will be found in

TABLE No. 18.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Number born of Irish parents, . .	453	316	210	32	1,011
“ “ English parents, . .	11	16	8	1	36
“ “ Scotch parents, . .	7	4	5	—	16
“ “ Nova Scotian parents, . .	6	4	2	2	14
“ “ Canadian parents, . .	2	2	10	—	14
“ “ N. Brunswick parents, . .	2	—	—	—	2
Totals, . . . . .	481	342	235	35	1,093

In the next table will be found the nativity of those persons admitted who were not born in Massachusetts.

TABLE No. 19.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Ireland, . . . . .	899	567	387	224	2,077
England, . . . . .	83	77	71	34	265
Scotland, . . . . .	45	30	40	11	126
Wales, . . . . .	4	1	1	—	6
	1,031	675	499	269	2,474
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	33	25	11	16	85
New Brunswick, . . . . .	25	27	4	13	69
Canada, . . . . .	18	31	26	5	80
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	3	3	1	—	7
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1	3	2	1	7
Totals, . . . . .	80	89	44	35	248
Total in Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . .					2,474
Total in Provinces, . . . . .					248
Total of British subjects, . . . . .					2,722

Thus it appears that out of 4,935 individuals admitted to our pauper asylums, in 1862, 3,815 were British subjects, or their children born in this State, and the bare cost of maintaining them has been \$90,000 at least. If lunatics were included some 300 more would be added to the number, and the expense would exceed \$135,000. Besides these, the Commissioners have sent away over 300 of this class within a year under the law of 1851, without allowing them to become further chargeable.

TABLE No. 20,

*Showing the number of Persons born in other Foreign Countries, and the place of their birth.*

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Germany, . . . . .	13	17	14	4	48
France, . . . . .	5	4	3	4	16
Italy, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Sweden, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2
Africa, . . . . .	—	4	—	—	4
Azores, . . . . .	2	19	—	2	23
Switzerland, . . . . .	3	3	1	—	7
Prussia, . . . . .	4	1	—	—	5
West Indies, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
Russia, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Holland, . . . . .	2	5	—	—	7
Portugal, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
South America, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Norway, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Denmark, . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2
Sandwich Islands, . . . . .	1	5	—	—	6
Cape de Verde, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
At Sea, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Unknown, . . . . .	19	19	—	—	38
Totals, . . . . .	54	84	21	14	173

The following table, showing the number of persons entering the institutions in 1862, who have arrived in the State within two years, is suggestive of the expediency of the policy of removal.

TABLE No. 21.

	Arrived in 1861.	Arrived in 1862.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	120	32	152
Bridgewater, . . . . .	69	20	89
Monson, . . . . .	440	26	466
Rainsford, . . . . .	47	19	66
Totals, . . . . .	676	97	773

TABLE No. 22,  
*Showing the number of Persons born in other States, &c.*

STATES.	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Total.
Maine, . . . .	51	46	12	40	149
New Hampshire, . . .	49	16	8	10	83
Vermont, . . . .	12	15	12	3	42
Connecticut, . . . .	12	12	22	3	49
Rhode Island, . . . .	12	21	7	2	42
New York, . . . .	48	52	35	14	149
New Jersey, . . . .	1	4	6	—	11
Pennsylvania, . . . .	12	11	7	2	32
Maryland, . . . .	3	1	1	1	6
Virginia, . . . .	—	6	2	1	9
North Carolina, . . .	1	1	1	—	3
Louisiana, . . . .	1	5	—	—	6
Ohio, . . . .	8	—	2	—	10
Michigan, . . . .	—	3	—	—	3
Indiana, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Illinois, . . . .	1	—	2	—	3
Iowa, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Kentucky, . . . .	3	—	—	1	4
Georgia, . . . .	—	1	1	—	2
Tennessee, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Delaware, . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
District of Columbia, .	1	3	2	—	6
Totals, . . . .	216	199	122	77	614

The number of persons born in Massachusetts of American parents is as usual about 6 per cent. of the whole number admitted.

The next table gives the number of persons sent from the several towns and cities which have contributed most largely to the institutions for the last five years.

TABLE No. 23.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Boston, . . . . .	2,719	2,176	2,225	2,484	1,921
Lowell, . . . . .	480	304	319	478	385
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184	633	856	1,384	435
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196	161	172	157	269
New Bedford, . . . . .	177	92	49	71	64
Lawrence, . . . . .	174	71	82	161	93
Worcester, . . . . .	157	35	47	56	56
Roxbury, . . . . .	123	81	78	113	63
Chicopee, . . . . .	102	34	25	50	32
Bridgewater, . . . . .	95	38	138	55	340
Salem, . . . . .	92	76	52	95	70
Springfield, . . . . .	88	56	55	102	81
Fall River, . . . . .	75	45	38	71	50
Lynn, . . . . .	69	25	28	58	29
Monson, . . . . .	55	11	3	13	7
Cambridge, . . . . .	54	50	51	67	56
Charlestown, . . . . .	51	56	74	66	54
Newburyport, . . . . .	51	27	15	23	21
Chelsea, . . . . .	45	25	33	28	18
Holyoke, . . . . .	42	12	15	21	21
Taunton, . . . . .	38	10	13	20	11
Milford, . . . . .	33	5	11	40	14
Waltham, . . . . .	35	16	14	9	19
Totals, . . . . .	6,135	4,039	4,393	5,622	4,109

From the foregoing table it appears that 23 cities and towns have furnished all but 826 of the State paupers admitted during the year.

The number of children bound out or given in adoption, at the several almshouses, is as follows :

TABLE No. 24.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	69	28	28	88
Bridgewater, . . . . .	52	12	20	20
Monson, . . . . .	139	118	89	108
Totals, . . . . .	260	158	137	216



This is an increase of 79 over last year. Considerable annoyance is experienced from the conduct of parents who have abandoned their children for years, and after they have been well taught, and otherwise cared for by the State, and provided with comfortable and permanent homes, come to claim them, with threats and insulting words, that they may avail themselves of the pittance they can earn to indulge a little longer in brutal debauchery. Sad, indeed, is the fate of the little ones who pass from the kind nurture of the State to the degraded haunts and vicious associations of their unnatural guardians. Is there no remedy for this grievous wrong?

#### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

The sum of \$7,000 was appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance of this department for the present financial year. In the three quarters ending September 30, 1862, \$5,204.30 has been expended, leaving for the last quarter a balance of \$1,795.70, which will amply provide for the remaining expenditures.

As an offset, the Commissioners have collected from various sources and paid into the treasury \$3,069.69, so that the net cost of the department for the year cannot exceed \$3,930.31. With more assistance it is probable that the Commission might be made nearly if not quite self-sustaining.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.  
LEVI REED.

## APPENDIX.

## [I.]

*The following is a List of Persons removed from the State under the Law of 1860, and the Amount of Fare in each case.*

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1861.			
Oct. 3,	Lohay, Jeremiah, . . .	New York, . . .	\$2 00
	Montgomery, Mary, . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	3 50
8,	Daniels, Eleanor, . . .	New York, . . .	} 3 00
	" Louisa, . . .	" . . .	
	" James, . . .	" . . .	
9,	Dennehey, Eliza, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	Ford, Bridget, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	Barry, John, . . .	" . . .	2 00
10,	Duffy, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	Cullinen, James, . . .	" . . .	1 00
	Higgins, Margaret, . .	" . . .	2 00
	Cumiskey, Julia, . . .	" . . .	2 00
12,	Walter, George, . . .	Coventry, Vt., . . .	7 50
17,	Heine, Moses, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
21,	Moffatt, Martha, . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	3 00
26,	McMullen, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	Dempsey, Maria, . . .	Albany, . . .	} 5 25
	" Maria, Jr., . . .	" . . .	
	Gierney, Thomas, . . .	Ireland, . . .	
	Thomasia, Christine, .	Fayal, W. I., . . .	16 00
31,	Silvay, Mary, . . .	St. Andrews, N. B., .	} 3 50
	" Johanna, . . .	" . . .	
	Mains, Mary A., . . .	Boonstown, N. J., .	
	" Mary A., Jr., . . .	" . . .	} 10 00
Nov. 9,	Smith, James, . . .	New York, . . .	
11,	Borden, Joseph, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Ahern, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	Hardy, Mary Ann, . . .	St. John, N. B., . .	} 4 50
	" Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
18,	Burns, Margaret, . . .	Bath, Me., . . .	
	" Patrick, . . .	" . . .	} 3 75
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	" Margaret, . . .	" . . .	
	" Dennis, . . .	" . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Nov. 19,	Sullivan, Eliza, . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	" Timothy, . . .	" . . .	
	" Eliza, . . .	" . . .	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	2 00
20,	Thompson, William, . .	" . . .	
25,	Montcalm, Maria, . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
	" Maria, Jr., . .	" . . .	3 50
28,	Johnson, William, . .	New York, . . .	2 00
Dec. 5,	Graham, James, . . .	Bristol, N. H., . .	4 00
9,	O'Brien, Lizzie, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 00
11,	Nelson, David S., . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	Fahay, Mary A., . . .	" . . .	2 00
13,	Mullony, Patrick, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	O'Shaughnessy, Mary, . .	Albany, . . .	7 00
	" Mary, Jr., . . .	" . . .	
	" Catharine, . . .	" . . .	
30,	Wallace, Margaret, . .	Providence, R. I., . .	2 70
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
1862.			
Jan. 1,	Sawyer, Elizabeth, . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	3 00
	" Jacob, . . .	" . . .	
2,	McCarson, Neal, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	Thompson, Charles, . .	Grafton, Vt., . . .	8 25
	" Mary, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Mary, Jr., . . .	" " . . .	
	" William, . . .	" " . . .	
6,	L. Gloppe, Barter, . .	New York, . . .	5 00
	Anting, Maria, . . .	" . . .	
	" Helana, . . .	" . . .	
	" Hylyi, . . .	" . . .	
7,	Sawyer, Carrie, . . .	Laconia, N. H., . .	3 00
	Lawson, Margaret, . .	Meriden, Ct., . . .	10 50
	" Maria, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Charles, . . .	" " . . .	
	" William, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Sarah, . . .	" " . . .	
13,	Crowley, Isabella, . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	" William, . . .	" . . .	
	" Georgianna, . . .	" . . .	
15,	Lyman, Mary, . . .	" . . .	2 00
	Mason, Johanna, . . .	Albany, . . .	7 00
	" Julia, . . .	" . . .	
	" Charles, . . .	" . . .	
	" William, . . .	" . . .	
22,	Kershaw, Isabella, . .	New York, . . .	5 00
	" Thomas, . . .	" . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
	" James, . . .	" . . .	
24,	Clark, Mary, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . .	1 75

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Jan. 24,	Campbell, Maria, . . .	Woonsocket, R. I., . . .	} \$3 00
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	
30,	Vermilyea, Henry, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	Coughlan, Joseph, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
31,	Donnogan, Mary Jane, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
Feb. 1,	Spencer, Maria, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	} 7 00
	“ Julia, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ “ . . .	
4,	Marshall, Joseph, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	} 2 00
	“ Elizabeth, . . .	“ “ . . .	
5,	Smith, James, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
10,	Donaldson, Mary Ann, . . .	“ . . .	} 3 00
	“ Kate, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Thomas, . . .	“ . . .	
12,	Wade, Henry, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
19,	Marston, Maria, . . .	Hamilton, C. W., . . .	} 10 50
	“ Nettie, . . .	“ “ . . .	
25,	Moran, Simeon, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	“ Mary, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
	Clarke, Mary Ann, . . .	Hancock, Vt., . . .	5 50
26,	Clifford, John C., . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 25
	Dennehan, John, . . .	New York, . . .	} 46 12
	Cuneen, John, . . .	“ . . .	
	Lake, George, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Ellen, . . .	“ . . .	
	Dugan, John, . . .	“ . . .	
	Judd, Patrick, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ . . .	
	Criesten, W. N. H., . . .	“ . . .	
	Sullivan, Mary, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ . . .	
	Dorsey, Margaret, . . .	“ . . .	} 2 00
	Rock, John, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ William, . . .	“ . . .	
	Cain, John, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ . . .	} 2 00
28,	O'Neil, James, . . .	“ . . .	
	Gorden, S. R., . . .	“ . . .	2 00
	Bigelow, George, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
March 3,	Whalon, Mary, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 25
6,	Smith, William, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
10,	Gould, Benjamin, . . .	Rockland, Me., . . .	} 6 00
	“ Almira, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Frederick, . . .	“ “ . . .	
11,	Morgan, William, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
12,	Lovejoy, Margaret, . . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
	“ Maria, . . .	“ . . .	3 50
15,	Dolan, John, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 00

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
March 28,	Ormand, Ann, . . .	England, . . .	\$67 00
	“ William, . . .	“ . . .	
	Fickle, Rebecca, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Alice, . . .	“ . . .	
April 9,	“ James W., . . .	“ . . .	
	Sutton, David, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	
	“ Elizabeth, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Emma, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Duffy, Ann, . . .	“ “ . . .	11 87
	“ Ann Jane, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Matthias, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Andrew, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Thomas, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Catharine, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Mary Jane, . . .	“ “ . . .	15 00
10,	Kelly, Margaret, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	
	“ Margaret, Jr., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Julia, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Daniel, . . .	“ “ . . .	3 50
11,	Walker, James, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ “ . . .	3 50
	Roberts, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
18,	Feherrer, Bernard, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
24,	Grant, Barker W., . . .	Prospect, Me., . . .	7 00
	“ Sarah, . . .	“ “ . . .	
25,	Partridge, William, . . .	Albany, . . .	7 50
	“ Mary A., . . .	“ . . .	
30,	Smith, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
	Crandell, David, . . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
	Riley, James, . . .	England, . . .	19 00
	Winn, Charles, . . .	Ireland, . . .	30 00
May 6,	McCoun, Maria, . . .	Hamilton, C. W., . . .	10 50
	Brown, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
7,	Griffen, William R., . . .	Washington, D. C., . . .	9 25
	Ennis, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
8,	Graves, Ann, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	5 00
	Lownder, Margaret, . . .	“ “ . . .	5 00
12,	Layton, Frances, . . .	England, . . .	21 75
	Smith, John, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
13,	Collins, Stephen, . . .	“ . . .	4 00
	“ Ellen, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Kate Jane, . . .	“ . . .	
15,	Greene, Mary, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
	Richardson, Mary Jane, . . .	Gardiner, Me., . . .	1 50
18,	Graham, Rachel, . . .	Montreal, . . .	9 00
23,	Ryan, William, . . .	Newburg, N. Y., . . .	4 00
	Flynn, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Winnefred, . . .	“ . . .	



## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
May 27,	McGrain, Mary, . . .	Zanesville, Ohio, . . .	} \$19 50
	“ Mary, Jr., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Anna, . . .	“ “ . . .	
28,	Lemehan, Ellen J., . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	6 00
30,	Daniels, Martha A., . . .	Exeter, Me., . . .	8 50
	Clifford, John R., . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 50
	Mitchell, Richard, . . .	New York, . . .	00
	Winn, Sarah, . . .	“ . . .	} 4 00
	“ Ann M., . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Charles, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Frederick, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Sarah Jane, . . .	“ . . .	} 4 20
June 2,	Waters, Andrew, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Casey, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	
	Donaldson, Mary, . . .	“ . . .	} 6 00
	Gornal, Richard, . . .	“ . . .	
	Casey, John, . . .	“ . . .	
7,	Fletcher, Del Mira, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 50
9,	Collins, Esther, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
12,	Doyle, Peter, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	3 50
	Johnson, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 2 00
	“ F. G., . . .	“ . . .	
17,	Woodman, Winnefred, . . .	Hartford, Ct., . . .	} 3 50
	“ Agatha, . . .	“ . . .	
23,	Shurburt, Mary, . . .	Montreal, . . .	9 00
25,	Burke, Patrick, . . .	New York, . . .	2 00
26,	Russell, Rachel, . . .	“ . . .	2 00
	Green, George W., . . .	Albany, . . .	3 50
July 2,	Holt, Sarah, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
	“ Elizabeth, . . .	“ . . .	3 00
	Moran, Philip, . . .	New Haven, Ct., . . .	4 00
5,	Rae, Isabella, . . .	Shelburne, N. S., . . .	} 6 00
	“ Isabella, Jr., . . .	“ “ . . .	
11,	Nolan, Thomas, . . .	Ireland, . . .	19 00
28,	Cunningham, Bridget, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	} 5 00
	“ James, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Murphy, Elizabeth, . . .	“ “ . . .	5 00
29,	Glover, Elizabeth, . . .	England, . . .	19 50
	Gwinan, Robert, . . .	Ireland, . . .	} 78 00
	“ Betsey, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ William, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Robert, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Elizabeth, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Jane, . . .	“ . . .	} 3 00
31,	Shay, Julia, . . .	New York, . . .	
	“ Margaret, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Matthew, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Julia, . . .	“ . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
August 2,	Church, Jane, . .	Noil, N. S., . .	\$12 00
	Kenner, Mary, . .	" " . .	
	Jennings, Bridget, .	New York, . .	2 00
	" Mary Jane, . .	" . .	
	O'Keefe, Elizabeth, .	" . .	2 00
4,	Evans, John, . .	" . .	2 00
	Mathers, Julia, . .	" . .	4 00
	" Ann, . .	" . .	
	" Eva, . .	" . .	
	" Harmon, . .	" . .	11 50
5,	McGill, Bridget, . .	Erie, Penn., . .	
	" James, . .	" " . .	
	" John, . .	" " . .	1 75
7,	Drake, Elizabeth R. .	Dover, N. H., . .	
8,	Thomagie, Maria, . .	Fayal, . .	25 00
12,	Norton, John, . .	New York, . .	2 00
18,	Lord, Ann, . .	" . .	2 00
	Beard, Mary, . .	" . .	2 00
	" Mary Ann, . .	" . .	
20,	Good, Margaret, . .	England, . .	17 00
27,	Butler, Jane, . .	New York, . .	9 00
	" James, . .	" . .	
	" Sarah, . .	" . .	
	" Jane, . .	" . .	
	" Michael, . .	" . .	
	" Anthony, . .	" . .	
	Littlefield, Maria, .	Meriden, Ct., . .	10 50
	" Maria, Jr., . .	" " . .	
	" Charles, . .	" " . .	
	" James, . .	" " . .	
	" Mary, . .	" " . .	
	" Sophia, . .	" " . .	19 00
30,	McMahan, Patrick, .	Ireland, . .	
	Burns, William, . .	" . .	19 00
	Campbell, William, .	Portland, Me., . .	1 25
	Desoto, Felix, . .	New York, . .	3 00
	McCarty, Ellen, . .	" . .	3 00
	Sullivan, Mary, . .	" . .	3 00
Sept. 5,	Bailey, Jane, . .	Ireland, . .	38 00
	Harper, Margaret, . .	St. John, N. B., .	6 00
13,	Mooro, Sophia, (colored,) .	Cleveland, Ohio, .	25 00
	" Annetta, " . .	" " . .	
	" Eliza, " . .	" " . .	
	Watkins, Ann, " . .	" " . .	
	" Harriet, " . .	" " . .	12 00
19,	Morgan, Elizabeth, .	Newport, Me., . .	
	" Maria, . .	" " . .	
	" Elizabeth, . .	" " . .	12 00
23,	Murry, Mary, . .	St. Andrews, N. B., .	
	" Elizabeth, . .	" " . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Concluded.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Sept. 24,	Mitchell, Peter, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	\$1 25
25,	Roberts, Thomas, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
	Winery, Andrew, . . .	Halifax, . . .	7 00
Number removed, 290, . . . . .			\$1,069 14
CR.			
By cash from friends of Mary Keehoe,	. . .	. . .	\$6 00
" " " of David Gallagher,	. . .	. . .	2 50
" " " of Honora Malony,	. . .	. . .	6 00
" " " of Jane Bailey,	. . .	. . .	19 00
" " Brig Amelia, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	26 00
			59 50
			\$1,009 64

## [II.]

## STATE AND TOWN SYSTEMS COMPARED.

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Believing that whatever opposition may exist to the State system results not so much from wilful prejudice and hatred of innovation, as from ignorance of the causes that induced its adoption, and no precise understanding of what it has accomplished, the Commissioners desire to place before the public a simple record of the facts derived from official sources, and capable of the clearest proof. They do not appear as its special advocates; on the other hand, it is their appointed duty to search out its weak points and expose its short-comings. Their only aim is to correct misrepresentations, refute calumnies, and do even justice to its founders and executive officers. If the experience of eight years proves it to be economical, humane and just in its operation, let it have the confidence and cordial support of the people; if it does not fulfil these conditions, let it be swept away.

Any comparison of this system, during its experimental stage, with another which had been so many years in existence, must operate manifestly to its disadvantage. In fact the State is just beginning to reap the full fruits of its investment. It must be admitted that at the outset grave errors of administration were committed. Unfortunate sites were selected; unsuitable buildings erected; extravagant outlays permitted, and too many managing boards established. But these temporary errors should not cause the policy to be too hastily condemned. Under other management it has vindicated itself; and despite the hindrances caused by these early mistakes, the truth-telling figures testify to its annual advance in efficiency and economy.

The present method of supporting State paupers was agreed upon in 1852, after a thorough investigation of the whole subject by a most able committee representing all political parties, of which the Hon. Charles H. Warren was chairman. The plan reported by them received the unanimous sanction of the legislature and the assent of the executive. This fact effectually disposes of the charge that the new scheme had its origin in political intrigue, or was pressed from partisan motives. The reasons must have been weighty that induced a general concurrence in a

change so radical. But they were based on incontrovertible facts and figures, and time has only added to their force. They were,

1st. Justice to the several towns. As the amount allowed by the State was barely one-third of the actual expense of support, and these paupers were very unequally distributed, the burden in many towns was becoming intolerable, while others more favorably situated contrived to avoid it altogether. For instance, in 1849 the county of Worcester reported relief furnished to 1,109 State paupers. Returns were made from 55 towns, being all but two. Thirty-one towns relieved in all but 54 State paupers, while Blackstone alone aided 55, the town of Worcester 735, and five others, together, 143. In the same year the county of Hampden returned from 18 towns 630 State paupers, of whom 607 were aided by five towns, while the remaining thirteen supported only 23. In the county of Bristol, Fall River helped 37, and New Bedford 376. In the county of Essex, Gloucester, 25, and Salem, 266. Similar inequalities occur throughout the returns for a long series of years.

2d. Economy. The committee found that the annual cost of maintaining the State paupers eleven years ago was "nearly \$212,000," the average per week for each being at the least one dollar and fifty cents, and probably considerably more. They were convinced that a suitable support could be furnished at a much lower figure, and repudiated any policy "which promises luxuries to pauperism," or "professes to give any thing more than a bare support," as "uncalled for by a wise humanity, and unjust to the community whose industry is taxed to meet these claims."

3d. A proper classification. The inmates of the local almshouses having legal settlements in the respective towns were mainly aged and infirm men and women, who had been useful members of society in their day, but without relatives to provide for them in their disability, had been compelled to rely on public charity. Most of them were worthy and decent. They had "seen better days." They were kindly remembered and visited by their townsmen, and were likely to pass their latter years in peace.

The State paupers were mostly of another class. They were rather criminal than unfortunate—diseased in body and debased in mind—the refuse of other States and other lands. With these strangers, disgusting in their conversation and filthy in their habits, the old residents of the almshouses were forced to eat and lodge, and maintain a daily intercourse. This connection, so annoying, aroused a strong feeling in the towns, based not so much on prejudice of color or race as on common decency, and this feeling was not without its effect on the legislature. The influence, example and "evil communications" of these new-comers were also most dangerous to the children reared in the town almshouses,



and pernicious to the whole neighborhood, and no safety or comfort could be secured save by a total separation.

4th. The establishment of "*systematic charity, systematic labor, systematic discipline.*" The committee believed that "the first effect of the adoption of such new system would be to drive from among us all foreigners who are able, but not willing, to work—all who are looking to see how much they can draw from the public, and how little they can do in return—all, in fine, who are not proper objects of charity."

5th. The prevention of illegal charges by the towns, and the interminable disputes which resulted from the refusal to allow them.

The Act passed under the influence of these and yet other arguments, ably stated by the best talent of either House, and supported by facts and figures, provided for the erection of three buildings, each of which should accommodate five hundred inmates, with provision for the labor of the same either on land to be purchased, or in workshops to be constructed. Each institution was to be managed by a resident superintendent, and supervised by three inspectors, whose powers were quite limited. After the completion of these buildings, the governor was to make the fact known by proclamation, and thereupon, the cities and towns were to have the "right to send to one of said institutions, to be maintained at the public expense, all paupers not having a settlement within the Commonwealth who" were "then receiving support from, or who might thereafter fall into distress in said cities or towns;" and no allowance was to be made to any city or town for any "expense of supporting such paupers incurred more than thirty days after the issuing of such proclamation." The superintendent was to "receive all paupers sent as aforesaid with a *proper certificate*," and absconding inmates over sixteen were to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor, if "found soliciting public or private charity within any city or town of the Commonwealth within one year from the time of such leaving."

As adjuncts to the system, other laws were enacted, providing for the removal of State paupers, and barring, as far as possible, their ingress, without security that they should not become a public burden. And finally the Board of Alien Commissioners was directed to superintend these and all other laws relating to the support of State paupers.

In 1854 the buildings were completed, the necessary transfers immediately made, and the practical development of the new theory began. Of its operation we will presently speak.

Previous to this time this class of persons was supported jointly by the towns and the State. The statute so providing was passed in 1837, and modified on the 16th of March, 1844, at which date the existing laws may be briefly stated as follows.

1st. State paupers are persons in distress, having no lawful settlement in this Commonwealth, and no kindred bound by law to maintain them.

2d. It is the duty of the overseers of the poor to provide for all such persons, whenever found within their jurisdiction.

3d. The Commonwealth will reimburse the cities and towns for expenses thus incurred to the amount of seven cents a day for all such paupers over twelve years of age, and four cents, if under that age.

But to this reimbursement are affixed two conditions. 1st. No money can be drawn from the State treasury for supporting any person over twelve, if "of competent health to labor." 2d. The persons for whose relief claims are presented must have received "an actual and entire support" from the town or city, "for the whole number of days set forth in the respective claims."

This plan of partnership, as stated by the committee on a previous page, operated very unequally. In towns having few paupers and a large and productive farm, the State compensation was more than one-half the cost of support; while in others less favorably situated, it hardly equalled its fourth. A very close examination of the best data to be found for the few years previous to the change shows that the average cost of each pauper throughout the State was about \$1.50 per week. Hence the Commonwealth reimbursed to the cities and towns an average of not quite one-third the actual expense. The cities and manufacturing places, the frontier towns, and those located along the railroads suffered very severely, and that too from an idle and vagrant population, which paid no taxes, and, so far from doing any thing to enrich the community, only preyed upon the products of its industry. Especially was this true of the manufacturing towns, which add so enormously to the aggregate of wealth, and yet retain within their own limits but a moderate proportion of the values created, while they furnish to the rural sections a permanent market for their produce, and a gradual but sure accumulation of taxable property. This inequality fast becoming to the smaller towns of this class a frightful burden could only be remedied by some legislation which should assess this expense proportionally upon all the towns.

Again, the State was grossly wronged by some towns through inadvertence, and outrageously cheated by others. After covering with a flowing mantle of charity all sins of omission, and such actual transgressions as can be charged to inexperience, negligence, unwillingness to assume responsibility, and incapacity to understand the law, there remain too many evidences of absolute, indefensible fraud. Some towns charged for paupers having a clear and undeniable settlement on their own territory. In a single year twenty-eight charges of this kind have been found. In one case the pauper had been charged to the State for twenty-one years, in another twenty, and yet another nineteen. One town charged

for *five* of its own paupers. Another for a lad who had been bound out for several years, and of course cost the town nothing whatever.

There are living witnesses to-day to prove that the gift of a pair of shoes to one member of a family, or a peck of meal, or a small load of wood, has been made a pretext for charging parents and children to the State for an entire winter!

Men who would shrink from the slightest irregularity in their private business, when associated in those days as overseers of the poor, seem to have forgotten not only the first elements of honesty, but the sanctity of their official oath. The writer was informed by a member of the last legislature, one of the best and most experienced town officers in the State, that he knew of a manufacturing village where, during one winter, the whole operative population was registered and charged as State paupers! The examining agents for the State were often startled at the apparition of a departed pauper, whose burial bill they had allowed years before, dragged from his grave and made to claim his wonted stipend.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the hopeless condition of the returns presented, as regards legality or accuracy. In 1846, the committee on accounts being unable to audit all the returns, the claims of one hundred and ninety-six towns were referred to a commission, with instructions to examine the same and report all over-charges to the next legislature. They did their duty well and fearlessly, and we have the printed testimony of the Hon. John Sargent of Cambridge, and Thomas Kempton of New Bedford, that out of claims to the amount of \$12,494.88, an aggregate of \$5,510.63 was set aside as illegal or fraudulent; and the commissioners, in their report, "regret to say that in several instances they found the State charged for the support of persons who had received no assistance whatever from the towns making such claim."

In another year, since that date, out of claims presented for over \$80,000, the sum of \$22,330.88 was rejected as illegally charged. We have no disposition to pursue this painful subject farther, and only mention these facts because a truthful statement requires it.

There was another fatal defect in this system. It practically invited paupers from other States, while providing no effectual means for their return. The only statute in existence for that purpose was harsh in its terms, expensive to enforce, and involved an amount of labor, litigation and responsibility, which town officers did not care to assume. Their only interest, indeed, their only practicable course was to drive them from their corporate limits; for if removed from the State by one town, they would forthwith return to another, and there were no means of identification and no way of redress. Our State soon became the chosen

camping ground and safe asylum of thousands of the worst kind of vagabonds. When "driven from one city" they "would flee unto another" seeking with a veteran pauper's instinct the sunniest nooks, the best provided tables, and the most inert or indulgent masters, and skilfully avoiding all localities where labor was expected to compensate for support. This evil was growing more onerous, with each advancing year; but the burden being divided among so many towns, it was never fully realized, till the working of the new system developed its extent and enormity. We shall allude to it again presently. It is enough to say here that within five years, nearly ten thousand of this class have been quietly removed to their own places, very few of whom have ever returned. We are sorry to add that large numbers of paupers and lunatics were unquestionably sent hither by other communities in the full assurance that the unfailing charity of Massachusetts would shelter and maintain them. This great wrong which the old system could not remedy or even reach has been checked in great measure by the vigorous execution of the newly enacted laws.

We now propose to speak with entire frankness of the working of the State system.

Its very commencement was wrong,—a violation of positive law. Instead of purchasing improved farms, where the labor of the inmates could be made immediately available, rough and barren spots were chosen, requiring an outlay equal to the original cost to render them productive. Limited by the Act to the erection of buildings of the capacity to accommodate five hundred inmates, at an outlay of not exceeding \$100,000, which sum was to include the fitting up of Rainsford Island Hospital, and all necessary repairs, the commissioners expended for the almshouses alone and their outfits \$241,758, providing accommodations for double the expected number, and by so doing practically defeating that section of the Act, directing that when these houses were full, the surplus should be supported by the towns at the expense of the Commonwealth. This was a most judicious provision, and if carried out as intended would have removed most of the objections to the system on the score of humanity, by permitting all the better class of State paupers and the permanent residents to be retained in their respective towns, thus preventing the breaking up of households, and obviating the difficulties which are supposed to arise from the want of proper classification.

But after all this outlay the almshouses were left in a state of incompleteness, which has required up to this date an additional expenditure of \$47,000 for indispensable needs. This has increased the construction account to \$288,611.30, while the \$5,000 set apart for Rainsford has been swelled to \$58,650.88. Fortunately nothing more appears to be



needed, unless it be land for labor and barns to hold the increasing harvests.

The institutions were then placed under four separate boards of inspectors, when one board would have secured greater harmony of action, efficiency and economy.

Once opened, they were conducted on principles which we conceive to be entirely erroneous, and contrary to the intentions of their projectors. It *seemed* to be their policy to "enlarge their borders," encourage the coming of paupers, swell the number of inmates, and make a boastful display of the philanthropy of Massachusetts. The views and reasonable hopes of the committee, as to "systematic labor," were not carried out. Laziness seemed to be at a premium, and the possible obstacles to success seemed likely to become realities.

The current expenses were enormous, amounting in four years and five months to \$739,275.75, an average per year of \$167,402.06, and the stock on hand at the close of the period we refer to was hardly \$30,000, so completely had every thing available been consumed.

To this ruinous policy and this career of extravagance a sudden stop was put in 1858. The institutions were purged, as far as possible, of those who had no right to a State support, and the average number dropped from 2,783 in 1858, to 2,135 in 1859, and 1,934 in 1860, and would have gone still lower, but for the outbreak of the rebellion.

The current expenses, too, fell from \$171,543.44 in 1858, to \$124,651.45 in 1859, and \$120,252.57 in 1860. The sudden shock of war raised them to \$134,983.59 in 1861, but the increased efforts of the combined authorities have again reduced them to \$122,783.53 in 1862, notwithstanding the average number in the houses has been larger than in any year save one of their existence. The aggregate expense of the State almshouses and Rainsford for the last four years is \$502,671.14; and the average per year \$125,667.79. And of this aggregate \$72,000 is represented by stock on hand, over and above the amount received from the former management in 1858.

Justice requires us to say, that the almshouse at Bridgewater has been a notable exception to the course above described. Its superintendent, Levi L. Goodspeed, Esq., seems to have comprehended from the start the original intent of the new system, and as far as lay in his power has closely followed it. He has kept down his numbers by judicious discharges. He has maintained a rigid economy, while not only keeping good but largely increasing the equipment of his house. He has made every pauper *work*, who was fit to do so. The result is manifest. He has never yet had a successor. His current expenses, for the past year, assessed upon the inmates, are under seventy cents per week for each, and his inventory of property stands at \$33,006.55. This is over twenty



cents per week less than the other superintendents have been able to attain, with the most strenuous and praiseworthy efforts. The cause of the difference is plain, and the fault is not theirs. For years they have been struggling with the almost hopeless task of trying to relieve their institutions from the financial strait in which they found them; and to do this out of appropriations based on their actual annual wants. They found the farms in poor condition;—within and without, almost every thing required renewal. Many indispensable things were wanting altogether. But they have nearly succeeded, and another year, we hope, will reduce their weekly expense yet lower.

By the above statement of the past administration of the State system, as compared with the present, it is clear that the early obstacles to its success have been removed, and that it *can* be conducted without extravagance and according to its original plan.

Let us now briefly consider its advantages as claimed by its friends, and the objections of its opponents.

The first advantage claimed is *economy*. This is denied by persons who have made superficial investigations, and relied on the stories of town authorities, whose sworn returns fail to make good their statements. We will give indisputable data. The public may judge for itself.

*Table showing the current expenses of the three State Almshouses for the four years ending September 30, 1862, with the whole number supported, the average weekly number and cost.*

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Current expenses, . . .	\$102,461 18	\$97,250 43	\$110,369 44	\$103,293 79
Whole number supported, . .	6,737	6,174	8,124	6,777
Average weekly number, . .	1,964	1,765	2,103	2,263
Average cost for each, . . .	\$1 00.3	\$1 05.9	\$1 00.9	\$0 87.8

Now let us see what it has cost the cities and towns to support *their* poor during the three years ending December 31, 1861.

The official returns for 1861 fix the average weekly cost throughout the State at \$1.45 $\frac{1}{4}$ —the highest county being Suffolk, which is \$1.95—the lowest, Franklin, \$1.10. This cost is in addition to the income of the farms, of which there are over 200, containing 21,212 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, while the State has but three, containing less than 400 acres. If the difference in the income of the town and State farms were added to the expenses of

the towns, and duly assessed upon the paupers, as it should be in a just comparison, this weekly cost would reach nearly \$2.

Out of 219 towns making returns, 100 report their weekly cost as over \$1.49 per week (33 being \$2 and over,) and 24 as under \$1, these latter being generally small towns with large farms and few paupers. In 1860, 153 towns report it as \$1.25 per week, or over,—a large majority being over \$1.50. In 1859, it was highest in Suffolk, \$2.00, and lowest in Franklin, \$1.16. Of 222 towns making returns, it equalled or exceeded \$1.50 in 106, in 36 of which it ranged from \$2 to \$3.

If we add to the above averages the interest on the respective outlays, the difference in favor of the State is yet more striking.

Assessed on State paupers—the State interest has never exceeded 14 $\frac{7}{10}$  cents per week for each inmate.

Assessed on town and State paupers, the town interest was, in 1838, 22 $\frac{8}{10}$  cents; in 1848, 30 cents; and on town paupers alone, in 1858, 45 cents.

The cost per week of supporting paupers in the almshouse of Boston, from 1846 to 1860 inclusive, by the returns of the overseers, averaged \$1.65 $\frac{2}{3}$  for each. Statistics might be multiplied, if necessary, but we have given enough to prove our assertion that the cost to the towns was and is not less, on the average, than \$1.50 per week; and nearly \$2, if the interest on their almshouse establishments be included;—while in the State almshouses, for four years past, it has averaged but 98 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, and including interest, \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

And here is involved a very important fact in comparing the cost of the two systems. As the State paid the towns but forty-nine cents a week for adults, and twenty-eight cents for children under twelve, averaging perhaps forty cents for each pauper,—the balance of the cost came out of the towns. Now the sum actually paid to the towns (after cutting off their illegal claims,) was:

In 1848, . . . \$53,000 00	In 1851, . . . \$65,000 00
1849, . . . 57,000 00	1852, . . . 52,000 00
1850, . . . 86,000 00	1853, . . . 50,000 00

The reduction in the last two years being due to the thoroughness and zeal of the State agent for examination of the claims. If then the whole cost had been only eighty cents per week, the sum paid by the towns would equal that paid by the Commonwealth, and the aggregate expense would considerably exceed the present annual cost of the State almshouses; that for 1849, for example, would be \$114,000, against \$102,000 in 1859. If the cost were \$1.20 per week, the towns would pay twice as much as the Commonwealth, and the whole cost to both would average for the years quoted, \$172,500. We have no doubt that

the actual cost to both was at the rate of \$1.50 per week, and consequently in the neighborhood of \$200,000 per annum; but the burden being divided among so many towns weighed less heavily then on the minds of the people, than in these days the contemplation of half that sum, paid at once from the State treasury. Those accustomed to voting money by the thousand, with the utmost caution, are frightened at the hundred thousand, be their share of it ever so small.

But the objection is raised, "The towns still support a great many State paupers, and the expenditure of the State almshouses does not represent the whole cost of this class to the community." Very true; nobody has claimed the contrary; but

1st. The towns do not support gratuitously any more, or so many, as under the old system, where they got no reimbursement for any partial relief, or for those who were able to labor even a portion of the day. And so strictly was the law construed, that an old woman who could rock a cradle, was stricken from the list of State paupers by a former legislative committee, as being able to perform some labor.

2d. If they do thus support them, it is a voluntary act. The almshouses are open. All persons sent with a proper certificate will be received. If any towns do not choose to avail themselves of this privilege, they should be the last to complain that they "have to support State paupers."

3d. As stated in the foregoing Report, towns incur much needless expense, and bring no little on the State, by not enforcing the law of 1851.

But objects another, "The cost for food and clothing can't vary much through the State; where then do you make the saving you pretend?"

1st. In making large purchases from first hands, thereby saving to the State the profits of the "middle men."

2d. In the medical department. Here, over 3,100 patients a year are skilfully attended and carefully nursed, at a cost for physician, nurse and medicine of only \$1.25 each, be their illness longer or shorter. Many of these are important surgical cases; great numbers suffer with severe acute diseases, requiring the daily attendance of an accomplished physician, and many others are sick the entire year. Now suppose these 3,100 patients distributed among three hundred towns, and attended by as many physicians; and call to mind the thousands of miles to be travelled to visit them, the extra nurses to be hired, the medicine to be paid for at retail prices, and it can be easily seen that in this department alone, thousands of dollars are annually saved. The writer knows of one town of not over six thousand people, where the saving in medical attendance alone has been two hundred dollars annually, since the State

almshouses were opened. If the claims presented to the legislature are any criterion, many single cases cost the towns from \$50 to \$150 each.

3d. In the care and oversight of the inmates. Exclusive of the departments of instruction and medicine, this supervision costs \$16,500 per annum in the State almshouses. Can from 5,000 to 7,000 additional paupers be supervised in 300 towns for an equal sum? The extra services of the overseers of the poor alone would reach that sum, to say nothing of the additional help to be hired, and the fact that from fifty to one hundred almshouses must be re-opened and kept in repair, in towns which now dispense with them. And besides there are more than two hundred insane and imbecile persons, now confined in the State almshouses, whom the towns would either have to board in the lunatic hospitals at \$2.62 per week, or employ special attendants to look after.

4th. In the items of fuel and lights, much less of either being obviously required, while they are procured at cheaper rates.

The second great advantage claimed is "prevention of imposition by other communities." This has never been properly appreciated. The State almshouses form three great receiving depots, where those belonging elsewhere are forthwith detected, and sent to their several homes, at a very small cost, accompanied, when needful, (as it is in numerous cases) by experienced officers, who receive for this service no additional pay. Probably an average of a thousand a year has thus been disposed of since the houses were opened. Under the town system this was not done to any extent, and cannot be except at great expense. Hence the great accumulation of such paupers ten years ago, and their subsequent disappearance. And as long as the State system endures, these people know that if they come again to Massachusetts seeking charity, they will be compelled to return at once.

And thirdly the State system has the advantage in "Humanity." The sick are better cared for; the children, separated from the other paupers, are carefully taught and nurtured, instead of being allowed, as was too often the case, to lounge in idleness and grow up a race of paupers, if not a "generation of vipers;" or sent for three months in the year to the district schools to encounter the fate of an "almshouse child." And when of sufficient age, they are transferred to comfortable homes, where the strong arm of the State is still their protector. In the local almshouses neither they, nor the honest and virtuous poor of the town, could be separated from vicious vagabonds whose very contact is pollution.

The treatment of the insane and idiotic too in the "work-houses" was once proverbial, and was a leading inducement to the establishment of the first lunatic hospital in the State. And finally there is a more rigid supervision, and closer responsibility. Any maltreatment or neglect of the unfortunate poor cannot fail to be forthwith detected and punished. There can be no "Oliver Twists," under the State system.



And fourthly, "Justice" is very nearly secured, as regards the burden of pauperism. Towns are no longer punished for their business or locality; but all enjoy similar privileges, and are equally assessed for their cost, which is an annual tax of little more than an eighth of a mill on the valuation of the State.

The fifth advantage is the "better provision for the town poor." The transfer of the State paupers has relieved the overseers of the necessity of reducing their bounty to the lowest limit, to protect themselves from an invading horde of strangers, which threw itself like devouring locusts, upon every place which remembered its poor in kindness. This fact is so well known that we need not dwell upon it.

The last advantage we shall name can be stated no better than in the admirable report of the Hon. Charles Hale to the legislature of 1859, on the State charities. He says :

"The adoption of the State system at once relieved the legislature and the State auditor of a vast deal of trouble in the settlement of the pauper accounts. Although gentlemen who did not personally witness the former state of things would perhaps hesitate to credit the statement, it is nevertheless unquestionably true that the difficulty which was experienced in this matter was one of the most powerful influences in inducing the legislature to make the change. Under the former system it was of course necessary that the towns should return their accounts at particular times and in accordance with prescribed forms. There were continual misunderstandings arising from want of conformity to the established regulations; not to speak of more serious difficulties in cases where over-charges were suspected to exist. The auditor on the part of the State, of course felt obliged to exercise a severe scrutiny in the inspection of the accounts; the town officers always felt aggrieved when any deductions were made. Cases frequently occurred in which the accounts were rejected altogether. In such cases, or in cases of abatements by the auditor of the town's or city's charges, an appeal always lay to the legislature. The questions occupied the time of committees largely, and were debated at length in both houses. An adverse decision was never final. There was no possible bar to a renewal of the suit as long as the parties interested chose to persevere. Whenever a favorable judgment was rendered in any case, petitions would immediately be sent in from other cities and towns covering other cases of disallowed claims, no matter how different in kind, or how remote in time. No law could prevent this; the laws that were passed to restrain the abuse simply complicated the matter. A constitutional provision alone could have answered as a check; and to such an absolute prohibition, if it could have been obtained, there would have been serious objections. A warmth of interest was frequently excited in these cases by the representatives of the towns interested, altogether disproportionate to the amount of money



involved. In fact, it was obvious that a system of administration whereby the State assumed the payment of accounts to a limited amount only for the support of paupers by three hundred and twenty different boards of officers, not appointed by the State, could not fail to cause confusion, misunderstanding and loss; and something must be added to the cost of maintaining the old system, to represent the time consumed by the legislature in considering questions arising from misunderstandings in the adjustment of the accounts. All this the State system saves."

The main objections to the State system are:

1st. "Its extravagance." We trust that the explanations and figures we give in this Report will henceforth set that complaint at rest, at least till they can be disproved. But if any one can point out a single method by which a dollar can be saved, without violating the demands of justice and humanity, it will be gladly welcomed, and, if possible, adopted by the State authorities.

2d. An "immense and overpaid corps of State officials." The only "immensity" here is in the mistake. The said "corps," including cooks, nurses, shoemakers, sempstresses, teamsters and watchmen, comprises fifty-one persons resident in the almshouses, of whom twenty-nine are males and twenty-two females. Of these fifty-one employees, thirty-five receive with their board from \$156 to \$300 per annum; twelve, \$300 to \$500; and four, over \$500.

Of the twenty-nine "overpaid officials" who are males, twenty are farmers, mechanics and laborers, who receive precisely the same wages for their labor that they could earn elsewhere. The remaining nine comprise the three superintendents, two clerks, two teachers, one chaplain, and one physician.

There are also seven non-resident officers, viz.: two physicians, two consulting physicians, two chaplains and one master shoemaker, who receive in the aggregate \$2,350 per annum, and a board of three inspectors for each institution, whose salary is \$160 each in full of all services.

The department of supervision (inspectors, superintendents and clerks,) costs annually, with the board of the last two,	\$6,280 00
The department of medicine (physicians and nurses) with the board of three persons, . . . . .	2,414 00
The department of instruction, with the board of nine teachers, . . . . .	1,764 00
The department of religious teaching (three chaplains) with board of one person, . . . . .	1,000 00
The department of labor (mechanical, agricultural, and domestic) with board of thirty-three persons, . . . . .	8,776 00
Total, . . . . .	\$20,234 00

Omitting from the 58 employees, resident and non-resident, the chaplains and consulting physicians, whose services are only occasional, we have remaining nine teachers to instruct and care for six or seven hundred children, and 44 other officers to feed, clothe, and warm from 6,000 to 8,000 persons a year, being a constant average of about 2,300; to prescribe for and nurse their sick; to oversee their labor in all its branches; to make the purchases and keep the books and records for the three establishments. This is an average of one teacher to seventy pupils, and one officer to every fifty-two inmates. Can an institution of charity, reform or correction be pointed out in Massachusetts which has proportionally so little "help"? or where the compensation is so moderate for the duties performed? Will any sane man assert that this mass of paupers, dispersed through 332 towns and cities, would require the additional employment of less than 58 persons, for all the purposes above mentioned? Will he tell us what local almshouse in the Commonwealth employs but one resident officer to every 52 inmates? We notice that in 1861 the city of Boston paid \$12,684.89 in salaries to twenty-six officers having the oversight of an average of only 688 persons, in the House of Industry and Reformation. The State pays but \$7,550 more for the care of 2,300 inmates, in three different houses.

3d. "The enormous wear and tear, and ruinous condition of the property." Here is another great mistake. The "unproductive property" of the State has just been appraised by a most competent and disinterested person, under the direction of the last legislature. He returns the present value of the three almshouse establishments (real estate and fixtures) as \$295,000. Their total cost is \$288,611.30 up to this date. The "wear and tear" is mostly made good out of the annual appropriations at very small expense, because among the commitments are skilful mechanics of almost every kind, who cheerfully perform the labor.

4th. "Junketing." We utterly deny this charge as to the almshouses, and defy its proof. The highest official visitors can get nothing better than a substantial family dinner, and intoxicating drinks are unknown. For five years past we personally *know* that this is true, and yet this calumny is pressed with the greatest pertinacity, not to say malignity. We are sorely tempted to make known some facts on the other side, in this connection, but in the spirit of charity forbear. It is not unfair however to say that in recently looking over the printed expenditures of a certain town whose pauper authorities have been particularly severe on the State institutions, we found under the head of "Fuel and Supplies out of the Almshouse" the sum of over \$200 charged for an "*Excursion*." As this item formed about 10 per cent. of the cost of said

"Fuel, &c.," it is fair to infer that the authorities aforesaid "live in a glass house" of considerable size.

5th. "They are standing advertisements for paupers to emigrate from other States."

They are "standing" means of driving them out from *this* State and preventing their return. Any "victim of misplaced confidence" who may come hither with the intent to enjoy their hospitality never stays to be acclimated. Nothing connected with the system works more smoothly than the machinery for the removal of strange paupers. And *before* the establishment of the almshouses the State carried no heavier burden.

6th. "They interfere with the binding out of children, and opportunities for the labor of adults are wanting." This too is an error of the first magnitude. The demand for children is much greater than the supply; applicants come thither even from other States, and the State almshouses serve as so many intelligence offices, securing convenience and promptness in the dispatch of this business of indenturing. In the last four years, 771 children have been put out, and the remainder, who are suitable subjects, will be disposed of in the same way, as soon as their age will permit.

"Opportunities for adult labor" are never wanting on the premises, and since the war began, it has been necessary to hire. Once or twice only for five years past, and then for a very few weeks, has there been an approach to a surplus over what was absolutely needed—and for this it is always easy to find employment. The popular notion that the almshouses are crammed with lazy, able-bodied vagabonds, who don't work and won't work, is a complete fallacy. Of the average of 2,300 inmates, about one-half are children; one-fifth of the other half are insane and imbecile; three-fifths are cripples or in the hospital; and among the tenth part remaining we must look for all who can be expected to do any substantial labor. As that leaves but one person to do the drudgery for nine others, it will readily be seen that there is no lack of a chance to work.

7th. "The almshouses will burn up." So will "the world and all that therein is;" and for all we know, they may stand till the final conflagration, abiding memorials of how far man may tempt Providence with impunity. But it is hardly worth while to borrow trouble; they haven't burned yet; they have never been on fire. They have outlived the Reform School, the Brattleboro' Hospital, and the building at Deer Island, all apparently secure against such a catastrophe. They are now amply provided with water, and the constant presence of so many persons in all parts of the building, by night and by day, with the

strict watch maintained, is a tolerable guaranty that any commencing fire would be instantly discovered and extinguished.

The objections thus far considered seem to us to be either unfounded or trivial; and they constitute all we have ever heard or read, except three, which certainly have a substantial basis. The first practically causes but little trouble, though under less considerate and kind-hearted men than the present Superintendents, it might prove a cruel hardship. We refer to the association of the innocent with the vile—the decent and respectable with the outcast from men. This absence of classification is undeniably an evil in the system as at present existing. All attempts to cure it incur opposition, and it has been left to the supervisory authorities to counteract it. Between the Commissioners, who remove such parties from the almshouses and provide for them elsewhere as soon as possible, and the Superintendents and Matrons who give them some separate employment, or remove them from the viler class, as far as they can on the same premises, but little mischief is caused. We should be glad to see a system of classification authorized by law, at least for the permanent paupers. It would relieve the Commissioners and authorities of the houses of some labor and more anxiety.

The second objection of this class is, that “the breaking up of families and sale of their scanty furniture, consequent upon being ordered to a State almshouse, is a great hardship, and tends, by taking away their home, and breaking up their local ties, to discourage them and make them permanent paupers. And further, that many who would consent to go to a town poor-house positively refuse to enter a State institution, and thereby bring much suffering on themselves and their children.”

The first part of this proposition is entirely true. We have already stated that the original plan of the almshouses contemplated the accommodation of five hundred in each, and the support of the rest by the cities and towns, to be reimbursed by the State. We have no doubt that it was expected that the vagrant, friendless, and those destitute of all family ties, and whom there would be no special reason to retain in any particular town, would amount to the above number, leaving the more permanent class to be provided for as directed in the Act. But the law was not followed, and the spirit of its framers was not imitated, and to this may be traced whatever mischief has resulted. Fortunately this has been slight, as a spirit of generosity has induced many overseers, and a wholesome public opinion has compelled others to “do justice and love mercy;” but a few with remorseless avarice “tread upon the poor beetle,” grind the faces of the poor, and forget there is a God. For the encouragement of the one, and the restraint of the other, we should be



glad to see a simple provision introduced into the seventy-first chapter of the General Statutes, which would effectually remedy the wrong.

To the second part of the objection we cannot altogether assent. It is not well for a family to go to *any* almshouse, State or town, as long as it can possibly be avoided. It is far better to struggle hard and suffer much, rather than lose the honest pride of a self-supporting man, and the shelter of one's own roof, be it ever so homely. It is clear to us that increased facilities for entering town almshouses will add greatly to the number of paupers in the Commonwealth;—while to those who *can* work and would not, the threat of the dreaded State almshouse, where they will be compelled to labor, is a potent spell it will not be safe to dispense with.

The last and most serious objection is the “aggregation of so much vice and misery in three localities.” It is claimed that this is unsound in logic and wrong in principle; that the almshouses are so many huge festering sores upon the body politic, odious to look upon and contaminating our whole atmosphere. On the other hand, it is maintained with equal zeal that it is even more dangerous to the public morals to allow this mass of crime and wretchedness to be distributed throughout the State, under no closer surveillance than the feeble police and lax discipline of the towns, sowing everywhere seeds that, sure to germinate, will as surely yield a harvest of sorrow, and carrying pollution into every hamlet. We think that the masses, with whom we so freely mingle, adopt most decidedly this latter view. “Keep them from us and our children!” is the universal cry. “It is better that one member perish than the whole body” become corrupt. We have no room to discuss a subject so momentous. Its roots strike down deep among the foundations of human society. It raises questions which mystify the philosopher, puzzle the philanthropist, and perplex the Christian. In practically dealing with it, we seem to have but a choice of ills; and “when we would do good evil is present with us.”

It is some consolation to feel that while these persons are confined in the institutions, they are kept from the actual commission of crime, and are more useful and probably happier than they can ever hope to be under the malign influences that surround them in the outer world. They are generally docile and obedient, and under their close restraint there is little external manifestation of the troubles to be apprehended from such a congregation of the fallen.

If the people, through their representatives, would consent to the establishment of an “asylum for inebriates,” and a place of refuge for unfortunate females, (both of which, we are satisfied, could be effected without a dollar's increase of our charitable expenses,) this most disagreeable and painful feature of the State almshouses would be entirely removed.



In the limited time and space allowed us, we have given a hasty sketch of the results of our five years' experience in supervising the State system. We confess that we entered upon our duties in 1858 with a strong prejudice against it. The State almshouses were especially repulsive to us ; hence we do not wonder at the opinions or impressions of others, and can readily account for them. But candor compels us to own that we are convinced we were in error, and that the practical working of that system, in spite of abundant blunders, is the more economical, humane and just. It can still be improved by legislation, but more by the harmonious action of its too numerous managers. The terrible havoc of war will soon test its capabilities to the utmost.

Then let petty jealousies cease. Let precedence in good works be the only rivalry. Let every State officer in the charitable department confine himself to his especial duties, and perform them with discretion, zeal and thoroughness. Let the town officials execute the laws of the Commonwealth, and in so doing temper justice with mercy. Thus will obstacles gradually disappear, and the hopes of the wise and earnest founders of the system be realized.

[For the statements and expressions of opinion in this Appendix, the Chairman of the Commissioners only is responsible.]

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Part I.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

ALIEN PASSENGERS

AND

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

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1863.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
No. 4 SPRING LANE.

1864.



## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council :*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Commissioners of Alien Passengers and State Paupers herewith submit their Annual Report, for the year ending September 30, 1863.

The Alien Commission no longer exists. Its powers and duties have been transferred to the Board of State Charities, established by an act of the legislature, approved April 29, 1863, to take effect on the first day of October following.

In view of this supersedure, and of the duty imposed on the new board to suggest to the legislature such alterations in existing systems of charity or correction as it may judge expedient, the Commissioners are restrained by a sense of propriety, as well as courtesy, from their usual course of discussing the general subject, or offering any recommendations soever.

They, therefore, present in this, their last Annual Report, a simple record of the doings of the year, and certain facts and figures, now a part of the past, which may not be uninteresting to the public, or useless to their successors. And these latter they present, in a form and on evidence that cannot be questioned, with the greater readiness, because, like the projectiles of war, these powerful agents, in inexperienced hands, have too often injured and destroyed what they were designed to defend and maintain. Especially has this been the case with the State Charities, where the weightiest impressions have been made by the statement of certain isolated facts, the fantastic grouping of others, and the perversion, distortion and concealment of more,—due not to a dishonest intent, but, in part, to a misconception, and, in full, to a lack of knowledge of the whole

subject, which was an absolute bar to their scientific arrangement, or correct use.

Thus the public has been alternately shocked and chagrined by some wild statement as to "mortality," or "expenditure," till concerned in heart and pocket, it has cried out for change, forgetting that the remedy might be worse than the disease.

It is matter of hearty congratulation, that this change, long resisted with success as unsound in theory, and unsafe in practice, has come at last in a form which secures very general acquiescence. Statistical science is to lighten up all the dark corners of existing systems. Every thing unclean is at least to be exposed. What experience has proved valuable, is to be endorsed and published for the benefit of all mankind. There is to be no seignorage on the humanities of Massachusetts. Progress will be slow, but safe and sure; and guided by truths systematically arranged, and the sagacity of practical business minds, we may hope at least for such a combination of justice and mercy, with a due economy, as while it relieves the public chest, shall soothe and satisfy the public heart.

But to secure this most desirable result, there will be need of the cordial and complete coöperation of every official, whether of town or State, who shares in the administration of our charities. Doubtless, in most cases, it will be heartily rendered. It is expecting too much, however, to suppose that there will be no friction. As long as selfishness, conceit, and obstinacy are numbered among human infirmities; wherever men who do not know, and can not learn, contrive to secure places of grave responsibility; so long and there will there be interruption and annoyance. But let that man fall, (for he is not worthy to stand,) who obstructs with his petty office or his impracticable theories, the path of those who are marching on—pioneers in a most holy cause—to a higher development of Christian civilization. And all the people will say, Amen!

Called by the public interest to surrender a charge for many years in their keeping, the Commissioners are privileged to exhibit themselves the spirit they inculcate in others. Unanimous in heart and voice, the retiring Board welcomes its successors to their work. Rejoicing in their prospective triumph over the obstacles that have encumbered the past, and yet experienced in the trials that await them, it tenders its



warmest sympathy in their labors, and bespeaks for them the confidence of a generous public.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

By the General Statutes, this Board is required to “superintend the execution of all laws in relation to the introduction of aliens into this Commonwealth, and the support of State paupers therein.”

Its specific duties, designated by statute, or necessarily imposed by its connection with the almshouses and lunatic hospitals, were stated at length in the Report for 1862. But as these powers and duties, general and specific, are transferred, in their entirety, to the Board of State charities, they are here reprinted in detail.

1. The Commissioners must “appoint persons to visit all the almshouses, or other places where State paupers are supported, and ascertain whether the laws in regard to such paupers are properly executed, and report any case of infraction to the Commissioners.”

2. They must “give such directions as will ensure correctness in the returns to be made in relation to paupers.” (Their personal supervision is required here,—to remedy gross and inexcusable blunders.)

3. They must “use the means necessary to collect all desired information as to their support.”

4. They must “appoint one or more persons to ascertain the names of all foreigners brought into the State by any conveyance by land,—and by the regular lines of travel by water, within the limits of the United States,—and to procure the information necessary to identify such foreigners, should they become a public charge.”

5. They must “prescribe the form of the certificate, upon which paupers shall be sent to the State almshouses,” and furnish blanks, when called for, to all the cities and towns.

6. They must bind out minor inmates of the hospital at Rainsford Island, and exercise the same powers over State paupers therein, or in any lunatic hospital in the Commonwealth, and their property, as are by law vested in towns and in overseers of the poor, over town paupers.

7. They must decide what cities or towns in the Commonwealth may send sick State paupers to Rainsford Island.

8. They are to designate, if necessary, the State almshouse to which any city or town shall send State paupers, and attend personally to the distribution and transfer of the inmates, when demanded by the crowded condition of an institution, or any other exigency.

9. They are to commute the bonds taken by superintendents of alien passengers, on such terms as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Commonwealth.

10. They must visit frequently all the almshouses and hospitals, and examine each inmate, to ascertain his history, and where he may belong.

11. If he has a settlement in any town in this Commonwealth, they must cause that town to be notified; and the pauper to be removed;—or, in case of denial, they must collect all needful evidence, and commence and prosecute to final adjudication a suit for his support.

12. If his settlement is in any other State, they must remove him to his home as soon as practicable.

13. If he is a foreigner, they must ascertain where he landed, and paid his head-money; and if that place should prove to be without the limits of Massachusetts, they must remove him thither forthwith.

14. If he has funds or other means of support, they must take measures to indemnify the State for all expenses incurred for him.

15. If he has friends able to aid or maintain him, they must remove him to said friends, or induce them to contribute to his support.

16. They must not only see that all paupers and lunatics are removed to the places "where they belong," or "whence they came," but must attend personally to the removal of all the feeble, and the noisy or dangerous insane; and make all contracts, and pay all bills incident to such removal.

17. They must answer letters from overseers of the poor, and others, in every part of the State, in respect to State paupers, giving such information and advice as they require; and audit all accounts presented for the support or burial expenses of lunatics or paupers.

18. In all cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, they must see that a complaint is made and prosecuted to final adjudication, and must take measures to secure the State against any expense for the support of the child.

19. They must investigate all applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than one year, and send them to the "agents of railroad companies, or other means of conveyance, by which they were brought into the State," to be by them returned to the places whence they came, or otherwise provided for, in accordance with the law of 1851.

20. They must examine all applications under the law of 1860, and remove the parties, if proper.

21. They must keep the records of the institutions, which are sent each week to their office, and answer all inquiries respecting the locality, health, and prospects of the inmates.

In the performance of these varied and complicated duties, the Commissioners have made numerous visits to the several institutions, giving such aid and advice as the circumstances of each might require.

They have also, when necessary, given suitable directions to secure correctness in the returns under their immediate supervision, and are happy to report that their instructions of previous years have been so carefully followed by the town authorities, as to render their labor in this department, for the past year, comparatively light.

They have made diligent use of the limited means at their disposal for collecting information as to the support of paupers in this and other States.

They have identified and removed from the Commonwealth three hundred and ninety-nine paupers, under the statute of 1851, and have induced such action by the authorities of the towns and cities as has caused the prompt removal of numerous others, who have thus been prevented from swelling the number admitted to the almshouses and hospitals.

They have forwarded the blanks required by law to every town and city in the State.

They have transferred two hundred and forty-one inmates from one institution to another, as their necessities appeared to require, at a cost of \$475.89, or an average of \$1.97 each.

The member of the board having charge of the department of immigration, has caused numerous vessels to be boarded, examined into the cases of 13,787 passengers, and in lieu of bonds, collected head-money from 5,280 persons, to the amount of \$10,560. Of this sum, \$1,044 was refunded, (for 522 passengers in transit for places without the State,) leaving as the net receipts from this source, \$9,516. He has furthermore exacted bonds in the case of thirty-six persons, who were likely to become a public charge.

At their office, and at the several institutions, they have examined 3,404 cases, finding as the result 336 settlements within and without the State, causing 212 persons to be paid for or removed by their friends, and removing under the different statutes, 1,113 paupers and lunatics, at a cost of \$3,103.27, or an average of \$10.83 for those "sent beyond the seas," and \$2.21 for those conveyed to other localities; but, in no instance, either during the past year or the whole period of their administration, have they been compelled to bring a suit against any city or town for the support of its rightful poor.

They have conducted an extensive correspondence with the overseers of the poor throughout the Commonwealth, giving information and advice whenever required. And they are glad to learn that their efforts in this department have tended very greatly to diminish a species of litigation, at once expensive, embarrassing and irritating.

They have examined most of the claims presented for the support or burial of paupers, and the quarterly accounts of the lunatic hospitals,—all of which exhibit a marked degree of accuracy, in agreeable contrast with those of former years,—and the Commissioners feel that their abundant efforts to secure this result have been amply rewarded.

They have placed in the hands of legal gentlemen of character and ability, 24 cases of bastardy, nearly all of which have been satisfactorily adjusted by marriage or compromise.

In accordance with the most beneficent statute of 1860, they have removed to their homes, at a net expense of only \$943, no less than 255 persons, who would otherwise have become inmates of the almshouses and hospitals,—many of them for life,—and thus prevented an additional outlay for the current year

alone of at least \$10,000, and alleviated an amount of suffering not to be estimated by dollars and cents.

Among these beneficiaries have been numbered not a few discharged soldiers, victims of incompetence, neglect and "red tape," left in their infirmity, and oftentimes mutilation, to beg in the street, or wait in an almshouse for tardy justice.

And here the Commissioners cannot forbear to add, that this list would have attained to a frightful length, but for the assiduous care and untiring zeal of the warm-hearted surgeon-general of Massachusetts. They would leave a duty unfulfilled if they failed to allude to these invaluable services which by no act of his will ever be made known. His labors have been as boundless as his human sympathies. Let it be his reward, and we know he seeks no other, that his name is recalled with gratitude and love in a thousand lowly homes far away on hillside and in valley all over New England.

In addition to the labors detailed above, their faithful secretary has kept the records of the institutions, and responded to the almost innumerable inquiries for friends and relatives.

Such is a general statement of the work of the Commission for 1863. Its details will be found in the tables which follow.

#### EXAMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In previous Reports, the Commissioners have stated that it was their "practice to examine all the inmates of the several institutions, as soon as possible after their admission, to ascertain their birthplace and previous residence, their occupation, habits, and personal history; also the names and residences of their parents, grandparents and more remote ancestors in the direct line, the civil and pecuniary condition of all these parties, with such other facts as might throw any light upon the question of their settlement; and if foreigners, the time and mode of their immigration, the port where they landed, and the date of their entry into the State."

The following table will show the number and place of these examinations for 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863:



TABLE No. 1.

NUMBER OF CASES EXAMINED IN	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Almshouse at Tewksbury, . . .	1,021	848	1,400	1,610	1,695
Almshouse at Bridgewater, . . .	146	580	662		
Almshouse at Monson, . . .	162	212	402		
Rainsford Hospital, . . .	196	204	257		
Lunatic Hospitals, . . .	776	550	300	275	451
Office of Commissioners, . . .	1,103	1,036	1,424	1,466	1,115
Totals, . . . . .	3,404	3,430	4,445	3,351	3,261

After examination, each case is carefully studied, and all necessary investigation made, with the view to ascertain some possible means of support through a "lawful settlement," or "kindred of ability;" or, failing these, to verify the propriety of removal, by some one of the methods provided by law, and in the next table will be found the result of these labors for the past five years.

TABLE No. 2.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Settlements within the State, . . .	58	69	38	28	29
Settlements out of the State, . . .	106	268	350	351	307
Cases of discovery of funds, . . .	9	17	2	5	5
Cases where friends have paid or removed, . . . . .	27	186	413	245	212
Totals, . . . . .	200	540	803	629	553
Total found for five years, . . . . .					2,725

## REMOVALS.

In removing paupers and lunatics, the Commissioners have established, for their own guidance, certain rules, from which they seldom depart. It is their custom to publish them yearly. They are:

1. The parties shall have no settlement in the State.

2. They shall be inmates of a State institution, or subject to removal under the statutes of 1851 and 1860.

3. They shall not be able-bodied.

4. They shall be permanent paupers, or likely to become such.

5. They shall consent to the removal.

6. Their friends, if any, shall consent.

7. Any funds that can be raised by themselves or their friends, shall go toward defraying the expense of removal.

8. Paupers shall only be sent to the "places whence they came," or to those bound by their own statutes to receive and support them, unless friends shall come forward and guarantee that they shall not become a public charge.

In executing the law, under these limitations, the Commissioners have made every practicable effort, by their personal presence and assistance, to avert casualties, and fulfil the higher law of humanity.

The whole number of removals under the statutes, from

October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863, is . . . 1,113

From October 1, 1857, to October 1, 1863, . . . 10,431

The following table will show the number and general destination of the persons removed to the "places whence they came," from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863:

TABLE No. 3.

To places beyond the sea, . . . . .	75
To Canada, . . . . .	15
To various other places, . . . . .	624
To Maine via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	8
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	23
"    "    via steamer, . . . . .	65
To New Hampshire via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	3
"    "    via Maine Railroad, . . . . .	7
"    "    via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	8
To Vermont via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	2
"    "    via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	8
To Connecticut via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	2
"    "    via Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	2
"    "    via Western Railroad, . . . . .	7
To Rhode Island via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	15
To New York via Worcester Railroad, . . . . .	27
"    "    via Fall River Railroad, . . . . .	76

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

To New York via Providence Railroad, . . . . .	95
“ “ via Western Railroad, . . . . .	42
To Canada via Eastern Railroad, . . . . .	2
“ “ via Lowell Railroad, . . . . .	3
“ “ via Fitchburg Railroad, . . . . .	1
“ “ via steamer, . . . . .	3
	— 1,113

The expense of sending the above number, including their necessary food, clothing and outfit, has been \$3,103.27; the removal to places beyond the sea costing \$812.34, or an average of \$10.83 for each person sent; to other places, \$2,290.93, or \$2.21 for each. In addition two hundred and forty-one persons have been transferred, at a cost of \$475.89, or \$1.97 each, as appears in—

TABLE No. 4.

*Transfers.*

From Worcester Lunatic Hospital—	
To Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	25
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	2
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital—	
To Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	9
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	1
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	26
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	1
From Tewksbury Almshouse—	
To Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	2
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	1
Rainsford Island Hospital, . . . . .	15
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	3
Palmer Almshouse, . . . . .	105
From Bridgewater Almshouse—	
To Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	1
Rainsford Island, . . . . .	24
From Palmer Almshouse—	
To Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	6
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	6
From Rainsford Island Hospital—	
To Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	13
Bridgewater Almshouse, . . . . .	1
	— 241

## LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The alarming increase of the expenses of the State lunatic paupers, which have nearly doubled since 1859, has induced the Commissioners to devote much time and labor, during the past year, to a thorough examination of these institutions, with the hope of decreasing the number of inmates. This, under the present arrangement, appears the only feasible mode of materially reducing their cost to the State. Any serious reduction of the rate of board would, at present prices certainly, create a deficit which must either be paid by the State, through a special appropriation, or be assessed on the town and private patients. The former course would be in effect a restoration of the old rate of board; the latter would cause serious complaint, as unjust and subversive of the principles on which the hospitals were founded. It would be a virtual exclusion of the native born tax-payers in favor of the unnaturalized alien and the temporary resident from other States; for many towns *would* not, and many friends *could* not pay the increased rates thus forced upon them.

Assured that the most effectual method of obviating the evil was to attack its cause, the Commissioners have examined with the greatest care and minuteness into the circumstances and condition of nearly every lunatic with whose case they were not before familiar; and by themselves or their agents have travelled thousands of miles, and made the most searching inquiries, to verify the results of the original investigations.

The consequence has been the removal from the hospital of 101 patients, of whom 37 have been transferred to the almshouses as harmless and incurable, and 64 have been removed to the places whence they came, or given up to the towns liable for their support. And yet, despite this large removal of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number remaining October 1, 1862, the death of fifty others, and the discharge, for various reasons, of over one hundred more, so great has been the rush for admission, that the aggregate remaining October 1, 1863, is less by only thirty-one, than at the corresponding date of last year.

The Commissioners believe that a firm pursuance of this policy of removal will be absolutely necessary to keep us where we are, till a suitable classification shall be adopted, or some

other means devised to render our institutions less attractive and less easy of access to those who have rights elsewhere.

As the remedies for existing evils will doubtless occur to their successors, and be presented by them in a form that will secure a more general attention, the Commissioners forbear to allude to them.

The following table will show the number of State lunatics in the several hospitals on the 1st of October, 1858 to 1863, inclusive.

TABLE NO. 5.

	October 1, 1858.	October 1, 1859.	October 1, 1861.	October 1, 1860.	October 1, 1862.	October 1, 1863.
Worcester Hospital, .	86	87	130	156	189	175
Taunton Hospital, .	139	175	196	243	271	238
Northampton Hospital, .	176	153	221	216	232	248
	401	415	547	615	692	661
Decrease since 1862, . . . . .						31
Increase since 1861, . . . . .						46
Increase since 1860, . . . . .						114
Increase since 1859, . . . . .						246
Increase since 1858, . . . . .						260

It will be seen that the increase since 1859 is  $59\frac{28}{100}$  per cent., and since 1858,  $64\frac{84}{100}$  per cent., while the most strenuous and unusual efforts of the past year have caused a reduction of only  $4\frac{48}{100}$  per cent. It is proper to add here that the column for 1862 has been corrected since the last Report, the investigation showing that there were 21 more State patients than had been returned previously.

The next table gives the number of persons removed from the lunatic hospitals by the Alien Commissioners to the State almshouses, or the places whence they came, during the period from 1854 to 1863, inclusive, which shows an average of  $77\frac{4}{10}$  per year.



TABLE No. 6.

	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement.	Total.
1854, . . . . .	35	14	49
1855, . . . . .	122	40	162
1856, . . . . .	81	28	109
1857, . . . . .	44	18	62
1858, . . . . .	14	102	116
1859, . . . . .	28	45	73
1860, . . . . .	9	21	30
1861, . . . . .	3	35	38
1862, . . . . .	3	31	34
1863, . . . . .	37	64	101
	376	398	774

The next table exhibits the probable number of inmates in the lunatic hospitals at the close of each of the nine years past, provided that no removals had been made. The percentage of deaths allowed is much larger than the rate of mortality among those remaining in the hospitals.

TABLE No. 7.

				Per ct. of Increase.
Number remaining at the close of 1855,	.	.	616	—
“ “ “ “ 1856,	.	.	661	.07 $\frac{3}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1857,	.	.	703	.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1858,	.	.	780	.11
“ “ “ “ 1859,	.	.	830	.06 $\frac{4}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1860,	.	.	950	.14 $\frac{5}{10}$
“ “ “ “ 1861,	.	.	1,016	.07
“ “ “ “ 1862,	.	.	1,087	.06
“ “ “ “ 1863,	.	.	1,118	.02 $\frac{9}{10}$

The above table has been prepared from year to year with the greatest care, and is deemed of much importance as showing the results of the policy of removal, and the consequences, both immediate and remote, that would follow its abandonment.

It appears thereby that since January 1, 1855, 3,159 additional patients would have been supported 52 weeks each, equal to 164,268 weeks, at an average cost of \$2.69 per week; amounting to \$441,880.92. Deducting \$86,996 for the support of those sent to the almshouses during the same period, there remains \$354,884.92, which may be put down as the net saving to the Commonwealth in nine years, from pursuing the policy of removal; and besides, we should to-day be maintaining 1,118 lunatics, at an annual cost of \$140,000, instead of 661, for about \$80,000.

It shows, too, that a failure to remove would cause an average annual accumulation of about 77 pauper lunatics, and an annual expenditure of about \$9,000, in advance of the outlay of the preceding year. A comparison of Tables No. 5, giving the yearly increase, No. 6, giving the number removed, and No. 12, containing the annual expenses, will prove our statements to be correct.

The lesson to be learned from these figures is a vigorous exercise of the removing power. But this is no easy matter. Between the philanthropists who think it a crime to remove *any body*; the politicians, who are afraid of hurting "the party;" the "solid men," who are constantly appealing in behalf of some *protegè*, and mingling threats with their appeals; and sympathizing friends, real or pretended, who come themselves to expound the law to the Commissioners, or propose some "better way" of executing it, the process of removal is slow and difficult. Formerly, the greatest obstacle was the unwillingness of the places whence the parties came, or where they belonged, to receive them back; but this has, in the main, disappeared, through the persistent exercise of courtesy and entire fairness towards other communities. The Commissioners are sorry to say that the "fire in the rear" has not abated. They warn their successors that in performing this, their duty, they will be held responsible for the freaks of wind and wave, the misplaced switch, the defective axle, the myste-

rious ways of Providence, and the decrees of “inevitable Fate.”

It will be noticed that for the three years succeeding 1859, the whole number removed was only 102, averaging but 34 per annum; whereas, in the five years from 1855 to 1859, inclusive, it was 522, or a yearly average of  $104\frac{2}{5}$ . In close connection with this fact, it will be seen that the annual expenses have risen from \$52,071 3, in 1859, to \$97,040.67, in 1862, and \$89,334.72, in 1863, with a total increase of \$131,459.71 in the four years that have passed, and an annual burden of many thousands for the years to come, for the support of those who were then in a condition to be removed, or would have been provided for where they belonged, but are now in a mental or physical state that forbids a change of locality, or else will not be received by the places once holden for their support.

The Commissioners purge themselves of any charge of remissness in duty, by declaring explicitly that these removals, eminently proper in themselves, sanctioned by law, and involving no more serious hardship to friends than is daily encountered by multitudes voluntarily, for the sake of pleasure, curiosity or gain, have been prevented by an outside interference, which has thus saddled upon the people of Massachusetts a needless tax of over \$130,000.

Shall we never learn the simple lesson that “charity begins at home?” Shall we never realize that we are doing no good service in the holy cause of humanity, by relieving other communities of their rightful burdens, and thus encouraging them in their unchristian repudiation of their duties to God and their brethren? And all this to the discomfort, and perhaps irreparable injury of the sufferers from our own hearthstones, stricken of the Almighty, but dear to our hearts, and cherished, though absent, in our fondest memories! Will the people of Massachusetts ever awake to the shameful truth that their fathers and brothers, mothers and sisters, whether native or of alien birth, are compelled to eat, and lodge, and hold a daily intercourse with the convicts, drunkards, and strumpets, crazed by their crimes; poured in upon us from other States and other lands?—mainly because of the morbid sympathy of a class of would-be philanthropists, who ride their single hobby over the lacerated feelings and aching hearts of their hapless

fellow-citizens? The wealthy can seclude their afflicted relatives, amid the luxuries of a private asylum, from all that can disgust their taste or shock their better instincts. Must the great middling interest of Massachusetts, the farmer, trader, and mechanic—must the larger class of the respectable and deserving poor be deprived of the privileges they are taxed to pay for, and subjected to associations and influences which necessity itself could hardly excuse, simply to gratify a sentiment?

During the past year, the Commissioners have succeeded in removing 101—about as many as in the three previous years together. The cause is obvious. The horrors of war have startled every feeling heart into instant action for their alleviation. Directed into these channels, the sympathies, once so mischievous, have been potent for good. The way has been clear, and the Commissioners have improved their opportunities.

It is not always pleasant to utter the truth; it sometimes subjects the plain speaker to persecution and loss of position; but during their official career, the Commissioners, though with bound hands, have never been awed into silence, and, as their last official act, are moved to “bear their testimony.”

And hereafter, whether in public station or on the level of the private citizen, they will claim of the law-makers, in the name of Justice and Humanity, a proper classification of the insane, and the removal to their own places, without our limits, of, at least, the guilty and the vile.

The following tables will show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths of State lunatics for the present year, with the whole number supported, and the number remaining on the first of October, 1862, and 1863, respectively:

TABLE No. 8.

	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1862.	Number of Admissions.	Whole number Supported.
Worcester, . . . .	189	87	276
Taunton, . . . .	271	133	404
Northampton, . . . .	232	53	285
Totals, . . . .	692	273	965

TABLE No. 9.

	Number of Discharges.	Number of Deaths.	No. remaining Oct. 1, 1863.
Worcester, . . . . .	92	9	175
Taunton, . . . . .	139	27	238
Northampton, . . . . .	23	14	248
Totals, . . . . .	254	50	661

TABLE No. 10,

*Showing the average weekly number of State Paupers at each Hospital from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863.*

Worcester, . . . . .	183 $\frac{50}{100}$
Taunton, . . . . .	257 $\frac{66}{100}$
Northampton, . . . . .	247 $\frac{87}{100}$
Average total supported, . . . . .	688 $\frac{43}{100}$

TABLE No. 11,

*Showing the amount paid by the State to the several Hospitals for the support of Pauper Lunatics during each Quarter of the past year.\**

	QUARTER ENDING				Annual Totals for each Hos- pital.
	Dec. 31, 1862.	Mar. 31, 1863.	June 30, 1863.	Sept. 30, 1863.	
Worcester, . . .	\$6,365 48	\$6,264 78	\$6,359 12	\$6,073 96	\$25,063 34
Taunton, . . .	9,532 49	8,812 83	8,527 44	8,621 23	35,493 99
Northampton, .	8,220 77	8,496 98	8,637 10	8,821 28	34,176 13
Totals, . . .	\$24,118 74	\$23,574 59	\$23,523 66	\$23,516 47	\$94,733 46

\* It must be remembered that the financial year of the State Institutions runs from October to October, while that of the State corresponds with the calendar year. This accounts for some apparent discrepancies in stating yearly expenses.



TABLE NO. 12,

*Showing the amount paid annually to the several Hospitals for the support of State Lunatics, from 1858 to 1863, inclusive.*

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.*	Totals for each Hospital.
Worcester, . .	\$12,351 99	\$20,179 09	\$21,883 43	\$24,365 48	\$23,377 86	\$102,157 85
Taunton, . .	28,709 01	26,317 38	31,060 27	36,657 13	32,689 00	155,432 79
Northampton, .	11,010 33	25,408 89	28,520 58	36,018 06	33,267 86	134,225 72
Totals, . .	\$52,071 33	\$71,905 36	\$81,464 28	\$97,040 67	\$89,334 72	\$391,816 36

\* Last Quarter estimated at the present rate of \$2.25 per week.

TABLE NO. 13,

*Showing the number of Acres connected with each Hospital, and the total cost to the State of the several Institutions, up to 1863.*

	No. of Acres.	Cost.
Worcester, . . . . .	113	\$146,946 90
Taunton, . . . . .	185	214,000 00
Northampton, . . . . .	170	334,295 80
Totals, . . . . .	468	\$695,242 70

TABLE NO. 14,

*Giving the ratio of the Deaths to the whole number supported, from 1858 to 1863.*

	1858.			1859.			1860.		
	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Worcester, . . .	273	8	.02 $\frac{93}{100}$	157	5	.03 $\frac{18}{100}$	180	4	.02 $\frac{22}{100}$
Taunton, . . .	299	20	.06 $\frac{69}{100}$	287	19	.06 $\frac{62}{100}$	338	18	.05 $\frac{33}{100}$
Northampton,* .	182	—	—	194	13	.06 $\frac{70}{100}$	234	13	.05 $\frac{55}{100}$

\* Part of a year. These inmates having been transferred are counted already in the other hospitals

TABLE No. 14—Continued.

	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.	No. sup-ported.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Worcester, . . .	242	14	.05 $\frac{7.9}{100}$	254	13	.05 $\frac{12}{100}$	276	9	.03 $\frac{2.6}{100}$
Taunton, . . .	372	35	.09 $\frac{41}{100}$	402	26	.06 $\frac{47}{100}$	404	27	.06 $\frac{6.8}{100}$
Northampton,* .	249	20	.07 $\frac{8}{100}$	275	12	.04 $\frac{3.6}{100}$	285	14	.04 $\frac{9.1}{100}$

\* Part of a year. These inmates having been transferred are counted already in the other hospitals.

TABLE No. 15,

*Giving the ratio of the Deaths to the average weekly number supported during 1862-3.*

	Average per week.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Worcester, . . . . .	183 $\frac{5.0}{100}$	9	.04 $\frac{9.0}{100}$
Taunton, . . . . .	257 $\frac{5.6}{100}$	27	.10 $\frac{4.8}{100}$
Northampton, . . . . .	247 $\frac{3.7}{100}$	14	.05 $\frac{6.6}{100}$
Totals, . . . . .	688 $\frac{4.3}{100}$	50	.07 $\frac{2.6}{100}$

## LUNATICS IN THE STATE ALMSHOUSES.

When the present Board assumed their duties in 1858, they found in the State almshouses a large number of lunatics, pronounced incurable and harmless by the authorities of the hospitals, and transferred to the former by their predecessors. There were probably nearly 200 of this class remaining at that date from the previous transfers. For the first two years of their administration, this Board followed the established policy, though with great caution, transferring 14 only in 1858, and 28 in 1859—merely making good the vacancies caused by death or removal.

Induced by reasons which have not yet ceased to have some weight, they then suspended these transfers, except in a few

cases too obvious for doubt, and which could have been cared for as well at their homes, if they had possessed any.

These reasons were the want of proper accommodations and oversight, the intermingling of the insane with the other inmates, and the presence of so many children, upon whose tender years and susceptible minds the sights and sounds to which they were constantly exposed could hardly fail to have a most deleterious influence. There was no existing authority vested in any Board or individual to remedy these evils. Accordingly, in 1860, 1861, and 1862, the Commissioners transferred but 18 in all, and appealed to the legislature to relieve the hospitals, and effect a saving of many thousand dollars for the present, and an uncounted sum for the future, by establishing an institution expressly for this class, or providing, at a very moderate outlay, a building at one or more of the almshouses, where they should receive proper attention from the physician of the house, and be entirely secluded from the other inmates. They stated that they preferred the former plan, but would be content with the latter, which would involve no extra appropriation; for the difference in the cost of support would be so great in a single year, that the buildings could be erected, and the patients properly maintained and cared for therein, out of the usual sum set apart for the use of the lunatic hospitals, while a surplus of that sum would still be left. Thus a present saving could be effected, and an enormous outlay for the future be prevented, while economy would go hand in hand with humanity. The facts and figures presented moved each successive legislature; but such was the conflict of opinion as to the best course to be pursued, and so much friction was caused by the jarring action of the several supervising boards, nearly all of which were represented in the Senate or House by one of their members, that up to last year nothing whatever was done. This inaction has cost the State at least \$80,000 since 1859, and in each succeeding year there is repeated a loss, which would cover all the expense of remedying the evils complained of, and so preventing that very loss for the future.

Unwilling to make further transfers, but unable to secure any definite legislative action, the Commissioners have been forced to yield by the crowded condition of the hospitals, which

was jeoparding the best interests of the patients and the people. They have therefore transferred to the almshouses since October, 1862, thirty-seven of the most suitable cases, many of whom are excellent laborers. Most of this number were sent to the Tewksbury almshouse, of whom the Hon. Mr. Marsh, superintendent, says in his report for the current year: "Thirty-four insane persons have been transferred to this institution during the year by the Board of Alien Commissioners, from Taunton and Worcester Hospitals; two of them have escaped; all of the others have behaved well, and some of them are among my best laborers."

The Commissioners are certainly under great obligation to that gentleman, and to Mr. Goodspeed, of Bridgewater, with their Boards of Inspectors, for their readiness to do all in their power to assist them in this emergency, and for their patience in submitting to inconveniences and annoyances which were not "writ in the bond."

The number of insane now in the hospitals, who might be kept as above described, cannot be precisely stated. From the recorded opinions of the superintendents, given in the case of every inmate examined, it is thought to exceed two hundred.

As the legality of these transfers has been questioned, the statutes bearing on this subject are here quoted.

In chapter 73, section 27, of the General Statutes, (remodelled from Revised Statutes, chapter 48, section 15,) it is provided that

"If at any time all said hospitals are so full that the inmates cannot all be suitably accommodated therein, and in the opinion of the trustees of either hospital, it is proper that some should be removed, the trustees may remove to the jails or houses of correction in the respective counties from which such lunatics were sent, so many as may be necessary to afford suitable accommodation for the remainder. In making selections for such removal, the trustees shall, when other circumstances are equal, select foreigners before citizens, and among citizens those who, in their opinion, are least susceptible of improvement at the hospital; and the lunatics so removed shall be subject to the order and direction of the Commissioners of said counties respectively."

This statute appears to have been literally complied with up to the date of the establishment of the State almshouses. And



all "foreigners" so moved were paid for by the State. But after that period, the Commissioners seem to have believed that it was not only a substantial compliance with the spirit of the law, but a more humane provision for the class designated to secure the removal of the State paupers directly to these asylums, in place of their transfer to the penal institutions. It was doubtless far more economical. The same result would have been effected in a mode unquestionably legal, under Revised Statutes, chapter 48, section 14, by returning these alien inmates to the town of their former residence, from which the overseers of the poor could forthwith commit them to the State almshouses.

The present Board, however, not choosing to exercise an uncertain power, or to claim the right of transfer under their authority as overseers of the poor over the State pauper lunatics, secured, in 1860, the passage of the following law, under which the trustees and alien commissioners have acted harmoniously in making the transfers, when absolutely required by the crowded condition of the hospitals.

"The inmates of a State almshouse, State lunatic hospital, or the hospital at Rainsford Island, may be transferred from one institution to another, or sent to any State or place where they belong, by the Board [of Commissioners,] or their order, when the public interest or the necessities of the inmates require such transfer; but no patient shall be transferred or discharged from a State lunatic hospital, without the concurrence of the trustees thereof."—*General Statutes*, ch. 71, sect. 7.

#### STATE ALMSHOUSES AND RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

In regard to the almshouses the Commissioners have little to add to their statements of previous years. They appear to have been managed with such discretion and economy, that in spite of the enormous advance in the prices of all articles consumed, the appropriations based on estimates made a year ago have not been exceeded.

The number of admissions is less by 826 than in 1862, and the whole number supported is less by 1,267; but the saving arising from this reduction of numbers is nearly counterbalanced by the fact that those admitted have remained a longer time. The tables that follow show that the whole



number supported for 1862 and 1863 is to the weekly average as three to one; that is, that three temporary inmates are equal to one permanent resident, or, in other words, that each person supported during the year has been chargeable for an average of four months; whereas, in 1861 the ratio was  $3\frac{8}{100}$  to 1, making the average time  $3\frac{8}{100}$  months. The disturbing effect of the war is here evident. The able-bodied, on whom has been heretofore the main reliance for labor, have been almost wholly withdrawn, and their places supplied by a useless and therefore more expensive company of feeble widows, helpless orphans, and too often disabled and discharged soldiers and seamen. The former class remained but a few days or weeks at a time; the latter are almost permanent residents. Hence arises an increase of expense, while the resources are diminished by the withdrawal of the laborers. It is highly creditable to the Superintendents that, under these adverse circumstances, they have held their own in comparison with the expenditure of previous years.

The Commissioners owe it to these gentlemen to say in this, their final Report, that filling offices of the gravest responsibility, intrusted with the comfort and safety of sometimes a thousand souls, burdened with most perplexing cares, harassed by every annoyance—not to say torment—that the ingenuity of veteran beggars, and the craft of experienced sinners can devise, and tried daily in a very furnace of vexations, they have never yet been found wanting. They deserve the sympathy of the public, and the generous consideration of all the supervising boards. Personally responsible for the minutest details in their respective institutions, the law has properly given them a large discretion. They are under heavy bonds for the “faithful performance of their duties.” While held then to a strict account for the trust confided to them, they should not in common justice be hampered by needless restrictions upon the details of their labor, or by individual interference with their daily routine. Their subordinates, whom they are permitted to select and nominate, should not be compelled to serve two masters, but should receive their orders from the Superintendents alone. No officers should be forced upon them, who are unsuited to their needs, or repugnant to their taste. They should be secure from too relentless a supervision, from a dictatorial

address, and a visitation so frequent as to be suggestive to any sensitive mind of suspicion and distrust. And while in matters of great moment, directions are occasionally given, and in some of less importance, advice is more often tendered, their long experience, faithful services, past success, and greater familiarity with the actual and impending want, should never be forgotten by those whose right it is to order or to counsel. It is easy to see how the best intentions, and the shrewdest plans of an efficient Superintendent, may be marred by the unlucky interference of some well-meaning supervisor of more limited experience and inferior judgment. And yet for the failure, the Superintendent must be responsible. This gross unfairness is too obvious to be tolerated.

Most of the guardians of the almshouses recognize in their theory and their practice the correctness of the policy just laid down.

And there are some who *do not*.

To the great body of the Inspectors, and to all the Superintendents, the Commissioners are under lasting obligations for manifold courtesies, and indispensable aid in the discharge of their official duties for the past six years, and in the severance of the bond which has so long united them, they tender to each, without exception, their heartiest wishes for his happiness and prosperity in time present and to come.

As no Report has been received, up to this date, from the authorities of Rainsford Island Hospital, the Commissioners forbear any comment upon the institution. Its condition and prospects will doubtless receive the early attention of their successors. They present its statistics, as returned weekly to their office, in connection with those of the almshouses.

The following table will show the whole number supported in the several almshouses and Rainsford Hospital for the past six years, with the weekly average of inmates, and the increase or decrease for the year ending October 1, 1863.

TABLE No. 16.

	WHOLE NUMBER SUPPORTED.						Decrease from 1862.	WEEKLY AVERAGE.						Decrease from 1862.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
Tewksbury, .	3,586	3,026	2,411	3,528	2,920	2,609	311	952	779	665	900	913	737	176
Bridgewater, .	2,209	1,768	1,854	1,992	2,207	1,710	497	762	604	551	623	700	598	102
Monson, .	2,938	1,943	1,909	2,604	1,650	1,309	341	823	581	549	580	650	602	48
Rainsford Isl.,	1,123	633	964	762	655	537	118	246	171	169	159	155	116	39
Totals, .	9,856	7,370	7,138	8,886	7,432	6,165	1,267	2,783	2,135	1,934	2,262	2,418	2,053	365

Allowing for 167 inmates transferred from one almshouse to another, and therefore counted twice, and 172 so disposed of last year, we have 5,998 as the true number supported, and 1,262 as the actual decrease since October 1, 1862. After making this correction, it appears that the whole number has decreased  $17\frac{38}{100}$  per cent., and the weekly average  $15\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. during the past year. The number supported is also nearly 4,000 less than in 1858, and smaller than in any year since the almshouses were fully opened.

In the next table will be found a statement of the admissions and discharges in the several institutions, for 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, respectively :

TABLE No. 17.

	ADMISSIONS.				Decrease from 1862.	DISCHARGES.				Decrease from 1862.
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
Tewksbury, .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	113	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	229
Bridgewater, .	1,360	1,512	1,443	1,150	293	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	425
Monson, . .	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	341	1,345	1,955	993	683	310
Rainsford, .	805	615	492	413	79	725	542	459	343	116
Totals, .	5,355	7,112	4,935	4,109	826	4,906	5,931	4,940	3,860	1,080

Allowing as above for 167 inmates transferred, we have 3,942 as the actual number of admissions, and 821 as the true decrease in admissions since October 1, 1862.

TABLE No. 18.  
*Births and Deaths.*

	BIRTHS.					Increase from 1862.	DEATHS.					Decrease from 1862.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
Tewksbury, .	58	62	61	57	64	7	162	147	216	132	193	†61
Bridgewater, .	52	56	49	46	44	*2	178	173	129	171	123	48
Monson, . .	19	16	17	18	12	*6	45	45	53	61	56	5
Rainsford, .	17	24	19	7	16	9	45	92	57	72	50	22
Totals, .	146	158	146	128	136	8	430	457	455	436	422	14

\* Decrease.

† Increase.

In the next two tables will be found the percentage of mortality in the above institutions, calculated both upon the weekly average and the whole number supported.

TABLE No. 19.

	Weekly Average supported.	No. of Deaths.	Per cent. for 1863.
Tewksbury, . . . .	737	193	.26 $\frac{19}{100}$
Bridgewater, . . . .	598	123	.20 $\frac{57}{100}$
Monson, . . . .	602	56	.09 $\frac{30}{100}$
Rainsford, . . . .	116	50	.43 $\frac{10}{100}$
Totals, . . . .	2,053	422	.20 $\frac{56}{100}$

TABLE No. 20.

	Whole number supported.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. 1863.
Tewksbury, . . . .	2,609	193	.07 $\frac{40}{100}$
Bridgewater, . . . .	1,710	123	.07 $\frac{20}{100}$
Monson, . . . .	1,309	56	.04 $\frac{23}{100}$
Rainsford, . . . .	537	50	.09 $\frac{31}{100}$
Totals, . . . .	6,165	422	.06 $\frac{85}{100}$

The next table will show the number remaining October 1, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, respectively, with the rate of decrease in each institution, since last year.

TABLE NO. 21.

	NUMBER REMAINING, OCTOBER 1.							Decrease from 1862.	Rate per cent.
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.		
Tewksbury, .	751	822	635	628	974	776	633	143	.18 $\frac{30}{100}$
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	24	.04 $\frac{28}{100}$
Monson, . .	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	26	.04 $\frac{36}{100}$
Rainsford, . .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	†20	†.16 $\frac{13}{100}$
Totals, . .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	173	*.08 $\frac{41}{100}$

\* Average per cent.

† Increase.

It will be seen that the number of paupers remaining October 1, 1863, is less by 173, or about one-twelfth, than at the corresponding date of 1862. It is also about one-fourth less than on October 1, 1861.

The next table will show the ratio of the whole number supported to the weekly average for the past six years, and the average residence of the inmates for each year.

TABLE NO. 22.

	Whole number supported.	Weekly average.	Ratio in per cent.	Average Residence.
1858, . . .	9,856	2,783	3.54	3 $\frac{89}{100}$ months.
1859, . . .	7,370	2,135	3.45	3 $\frac{48}{100}$ months.
1860, . . .	6,979	1,934	3.61	3 $\frac{82}{100}$ months.
1861, . . .	8,800	2,262	3.89	3 $\frac{8}{100}$ months.
1862, . . .	7,260	2,418	3.	4. months.
1863, . . .	5,998	2,053	2.92	4 $\frac{11}{100}$ months.



TABLE No. 23

*Shows the number of Former Inmates who have returned to the Institutions within the past two years, and the number of times each has been admitted.*

	2 times.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times.	9 times.	11 times.	13 times.	Totals.
Tewksbury, . .	514	196	70	39	18	12	5	4	1	1	860
Bridgewater, . .	300	80	25	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	420
Monson, . . .	211	73	25	14	2	—	1	—	—	—	326
Rainsford, . .	90	15	10	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	124
Totals, . . .	1,115	364	130	69	25	13	8	4	1	1	1,730

Thus it appears that of the persons admitted in 1862 and 1863, 1,730 were previously inmates. They have made in all 4,552 applications, and are therefore reckoned as 4,552 persons supported, whereas only two-fifths of that number actually received assistance. If a similar correction were made for each of the nine years since the almshouses were opened, the oft repeated, but oftener doubted, assertion of the Commissioners, that the number of State paupers within ten years has not only relatively, but absolutely decreased, would be sustained beyond a cavil. If we reckon those who, after discharge from one almshouse have gone to the others, this number would be yet further decreased.

The number of children of British subjects born in Massachusetts and admitted to the almshouses and Rainsford Hospital, will be found in

TABLE No. 24.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Totals.
Number born of Irish parents, . . .	418	276	170	37	901
“ “ English parents, . . .	14	7	8	2	31
“ “ Scotch parents, . . .	1	1	6	—	8
“ “ Nova Scotian parents, . . .	5	1	—	1	7
“ “ Canadian parents, . . .	2	1	—	—	3
“ “ N. Brunswick parents, . . .	4	5	—	—	9
“ “ P. E. Island parents, . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Totals, . . . . .	446	292	184	40	962

In the next tables will be found the nativity of those persons admitted who were not born in Massachusetts.

TABLE No. 25.

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford Island.	Totals.
Ireland, . . . . .	793	442	220	190	1,645
England, . . . . .	74	41	52	18	185
Scotland, . . . . .	40	18	17	12	87
Wales, . . . . .	—	2	—	1	3
Totals, . . . . .	907	503	289	221	1,920
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	31	23	1	12	67
New Brunswick, . . . . .	23	22	4	9	58
Canada, . . . . .	17	4	9	4	34
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	3	3	—	5	11
Newfoundland, . . . . .	2	1	1	2	6
Totals, . . . . .	76	53	15	32	176
Total in Great Britain and Ireland, . . . . .					1,920
Total in Provinces, . . . . .					176
Add children of British subjects as per table, . . . . .					962
Total, . . . . .					3,058

Thus it appears that out of about 3,900 individuals admitted to our pauper asylums in 1863, 3,058, or more than three-fourths were British subjects, or their children born in this State, and the bare cost of maintaining them has been at least \$100,000. If the lunatic hospitals were included in this statement, 500 would be added to the above number, and the expense would reach \$160,000.

Besides these the Commissioners have sent away nearly 400 of this class since October 1, 1862, under the statute of 1851, without permitting them to become further chargeable, and quite a number in addition, under the statute of 1860; so that the sum total of this class supported or relieved during the year will reach 4,100.

TABLE NO. 26,

*Showing the number of Persons born in other Foreign Countries, and the place of their birth.*

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Totals.
France, . . . .	2	4	2	—	8
Portugal, . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
Italy, . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Germany, . . . .	15	16	18	5	54
Prussia, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Russia, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Poland, . . . .	1	2	—	—	3
Austria, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Switzerland, . . . .	1	1	2	—	4
Sweden, . . . .	1	—	—	2	3
China, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
South America, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Azores, . . . .	3	7	—	4	14
Cape de Verde, . . . .	2	2	—	1	5
Saint Helena, . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
East Indies, . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Sandwich Islands, . . . .	—	3	—	—	3
At Sea, . . . .	2	—	1	—	3
Unknown, . . . .	20	24	17	—	61
Totals, . . . .	50	64	42	13	169

The following table, showing the number of persons entering the institutions in 1863, who have arrived in the State within two years, is suggestive of the expediency of the policy of removal.

TABLE No. 27.

	Arrived in 1862.	Arrived in 1863.	Total.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	73	45	118
Bridgewater, . . . . .	30	21	51
Monson, . . . . .	22	29	51
Rainsford, . . . . .	31	30	61
	156	125	281

TABLE No. 28,

*Showing the number of Persons born in other States, &c.*

	Tewksbury.	Bridgewater.	Monson.	Rainsford.	Totals.
Maine, . . . . .	64	54	11	21	150
New Hampshire, . . . . .	37	23	3	11	74
Vermont, . . . . .	14	11	6	4	35
Connecticut, . . . . .	11	12	14	—	37
Rhode Island, . . . . .	9	19	7	2	37
New York, . . . . .	42	36	32	6	116
New Jersey, . . . . .	3	1	—	—	4
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	14	7	4	3	28
Delaware, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Maryland, . . . . .	5	1	1	2	9
Virginia, . . . . .	4	3	2	2	11
North Carolina, . . . . .	1	2	—	2	5
South Carolina, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Georgia, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Alabama, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Mississippi, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	2
Kentucky, . . . . .	11	1	—	—	12
Illinois, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	2
Indiana, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Michigan, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Ohio, . . . . .	3	1	1	—	5
District of Columbia, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1
Totals, . . . . .	226	174	83	56	539

The number of persons born in Massachusetts of American parents is usually about 6 per cent. of the whole number admitted.

The next table gives the number of persons sent from the several towns and cities which have contributed most largely to the institutions for the last five years.

TABLE No. 29.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Boston, . . . . .	2,719	2,176	2,225	2,484	1,921	2,020
Lowell, . . . . .	480	304	319	478	385	294
Palmer, . . . . .	1,184	633	856	1,384	435	239
Tewksbury, . . . . .	196	161	172	157	269	150
New Bedford, . . . . .	177	92	49	71	64	43
Lawrence, . . . . .	174	71	82	161	93	65
Worcester, . . . . .	157	35	47	56	56	48
Roxbury, . . . . .	123	81	78	113	63	81
Chicopee, . . . . .	102	34	25	50	32	16
Bridgewater, . . . . .	95	38	138	55	340	14
Salem, . . . . .	92	76	52	95	70	40
Springfield, . . . . .	88	56	55	102	81	65
Fall River, . . . . .	75	45	38	71	50	38
Lynn, . . . . .	69	25	28	58	29	19
Monson, . . . . .	55	11	3	13	7	4
Cambridge, . . . . .	54	50	51	67	56	59
Charlestown, . . . . .	51	56	74	66	54	68
Newburyport, . . . . .	51	27	15	23	21	25
Chelsea, . . . . .	45	25	33	28	18	16
Holyoke, . . . . .	42	12	15	21	21	4
Taunton, . . . . .	38	10	13	20	11	19
Milford, . . . . .	33	5	11	40	14	9
Waltham, . . . . .	35	16	14	9	19	16
Totals, . . . . .	6,135	4,039	4,393	5,622	4,109	3,352

From the foregoing table it appears that 23 cities and towns have furnished all but 548 of the State paupers admitted during the year.



The number of children bound out or given in adoption, at the several almshouses, is as follows :

TABLE No. 30.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Tewksbury, . . . .	69	28	28	88	60
Bridgewater, . . . .	52	12	20	20	30
Monson, . . . . .	139	118	89	108	138
Totals, . . . . .	260	158	137	216	228

This is an increase of 12, as compared with last year, and makes up the number of 999 children who have thus been comfortably cared for within the past five years.

In connection with this subject, the Commissioners feel bound once more to report that “considerable annoyance is experienced from the conduct of parents who have abandoned their children for years, and after the latter have been well taught, and otherwise cared for by the State, and provided with comfortable and permanent homes, come to claim them, with threats and insulting words, that they may avail themselves of the pittance they can earn to indulge a little longer in brutal debauchery. Sad, indeed, is the fate of the little ones who pass from the kind nurture of the State to the degraded haunts and vicious associations of their unnatural guardians.” And they are impelled to ask if there is no remedy for this grievous wrong.

Is it too great an infringement of personal right to require, by special enactment, that children abandoned to public charity for the space of one year, shall thereafter be deemed and held as apprentices at the several institutions ; to be so retained till a specified age, unless transferred to a competent and reputable master, under a formal indenture ? And to provide further, that they shall not be released, unless by consent of the Board of State Charities, on request of any Superintendent, approved by his Board of Inspectors ?

If some such safeguard be not provided, we shall but "cherish the viper within our arm-pits."

To avert the pressing evils arising from its absence, the Commissioners have strained their legal powers to the utmost; but too often unsuccessfully. They have hoped and striven for better things. They have waited long for the dawning of the day; but, like the patriarchs of old, they are doomed to "die without the sight." They most earnestly commend this subject to those who follow them, with the sincerest prayers that success may crown their labors for the "little ones" whom the Master loved.

#### EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF STATE PAUPERS.

This subject is considered in a separate article, not only from its inherent importance, but because the Chairman of the Commission wishes neither of his colleagues to be held responsible for statements that may be unpalatable, or calculations that by interested parties may be declared erroneous.

For years these expenditures have been the subject of comment in public discussion and private conversation; they have been enveloped in a cloud of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It is the purpose of the writer to give a plain exposition of the whole matter during the administration of the present Commissioners—a period of nearly six years—and to present the actual figures from official sources, so arranged as to form a safe and permanent record for future reference. He proposes to speak of the expenditures:

1. Of the Lunatic Hospitals.
2. Of the State Almshouses.
3. Of the Rainsford Island Hospital.
4. Of the Alien Commission.
5. Of allowances to towns for burials, support, &c.
6. Of expenses of transportation of paupers by the Commissioners, and in other modes designated by law.

And under these heads are included all disbursements on account of State paupers.

### 1. *Expenses of Lunatic Hospitals.*

The finances of these institutions are in the hands of a treasurer appointed by the trustees, whose accounts are supervised by a committee from their number.

The only connection of the Commonwealth with their annual outlay, is the obligation imposed by special statute, to pay a certain weekly sum for each State pauper lunatic therein supported, and a trifling amount in addition for clothing, burial, and the pursuit of absconding patients.

This weekly stipend has varied considerably. In 1859 it was fixed at \$2.50, to take effect from and after September 30th of that year. In 1862 it was changed to \$2.62 from and after May 30th, and in 1863 the rate was reduced to \$2.25, commencing with October 1st. Previous to October, 1859, it had been for some time \$3.00 per week for the first six months after commitment, and \$2.75 afterwards.

Knowing what has been paid on account of these weekly rates, and what is yet due, one can easily reach the exact expenditure. It has been given already in Table No. 12, but for convenience is again inserted here.

TABLE No. 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.*	Totals for each Hospital.
Worcester, . .	\$12,351 99	\$20,179 09	\$21,883 43	\$24,365 48	\$23,377 86	\$102,157 85
Taunton, . .	28,709 01	26,317 38	31,060 27	36,657 13	32,689 00	155,432 79
Northampton, .	11,010 33	25,408 89	28,520 58	36,018 06	33,267 86	134,225 72
Totals, . .	\$52,071 33	\$71,905 36	\$81,464 28	\$97,040 67	\$89,334 72	\$391,816 36

\* Last Quarter estimated at the present rate of \$2.25 per week.

The interest per annum on the actual cost of each hospital to the State, is now as follows :

TABLE No. 32.

	Cost.	Interest at 6 per cent.	Whole cost for 1863.
Worcester, . . . .	\$146,946 90*	\$8,816 81	\$32,194 67
Taunton, . . . .	214,000 00	12,840 00	45,529 00
Northampton, . . . .	334,295 80	20,057 75	53,325 61
Totals, . . . .	\$695,242 70	\$41,714 56	\$131,049 28

\* For the cost of the Worcester Hospital we are indebted to a most skilful calculation by Dr. Edward Jarvis, one of the Trustees.

This interest, assessed upon the State pauper inmates, and added to the new rate of \$2.25 per week, will make the actual cost to the State of their support in each hospital, as follows:

TABLE No. 33.

	Average Number.	Average weekly cost.	Average yearly cost.
Worcester, . . . . .	183 $\frac{50}{100}$	\$3 17 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$165 05
Taunton, . . . . .	257 $\frac{56}{100}$	3 20 $\frac{8}{10}$	166 85
Northampton, . . . . .	247 $\frac{37}{100}$	3 80 $\frac{9}{10}$	198 07
Totals, . . . . .	688 $\frac{43}{100}$	\$3 415	\$177 593

As the hospitals at Taunton and Worcester are in "easy circumstances," it is hoped that they will succeed in supporting their State paupers at the new rate of \$2.25 per week. At Northampton this is hardly possible, and a deficit of at least four thousand dollars must be expected.

It was intended to present in this Report, a thorough analysis and comparison of the expenses of each institution under the supervision of the Commissioners. The necessity of abandoning this intention is greatly regretted.

It is unavoidable from the fact that the financial returns of the hospitals are either very incomplete, or dissimilar among themselves, and there is no time to collect them anew.

It is impossible to give even a comparative statement of the number of employees, or their aggregate compensation.

One superintendent returns but five "salaried officers;" another, forty-three receiving salaries and wages. One separates the cost of fuel and lights; another gives it in the aggregate. One states the cost of "supplies" at some twenty-six thousand dollars, and "furnishing" at twelve thousand dollars, giving no particulars; another puts his "provisions and supplies" at nineteen thousand dollars, and "furniture" at eighteen hundred dollars; but each specifies some additional items, which cannot be classified with the statements of the other, and would change essentially the sums named above. Another year will doubtless witness a total change in the system of reporting the financial condition of the institutions.

We have made sure of two facts in examining this year's returns. First, that the superintendents receive, with the support of themselves and their families, a yearly compensation as follows: at Worcester, \$1,800; Taunton, \$2,100;\* Northampton, \$1,900.\* Second, that they earn it.

## 2. *Expenses of the State Almshouses.*

Upon these institutions, really more comfortable, better managed, and at the same time cheaper than any thing of the kind we have examined in other communities, are emptied the "vials of wrath" which have been industriously bottled up by the advocates of other systems of support. Many of these gentlemen are as sincere in their belief as they are earnest and persistent in its expression. But others, who must know better, insist upon charging to "State paupers" alone, the entire outlay for charities, reforms and corrections which the legislature has permitted for the last few years. To the latter we have nothing to say. From the former we expect a candid hearing and a fair judgment.

The State almshouses are supported by annual appropriations. These, if not exceeded, must of course form the extreme limit of yearly expense. We therefore give, in the next three tables, a schedule of the amount granted to each for the last five years, and the amount actually paid out, noting all excess and deficiency.

TABLE No. 34.

	APPROPRIATIONS FOR					Totals for each Institution.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
Tewksbury, .	\$42,000 00	\$42,009 00	\$42,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$46,400 00	\$222,400 00
Bridgewater, .	35,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 09	35,000 00	35,000 00	175,000 00
Monson, . .	35,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00	36,000 00	36,000 00	177,000 00
Totals, . .	\$112,000 00	\$112,000 00	\$112,000 00	\$121,000 00	\$117,400 00	\$574,400 00

We next give the amounts actually paid from the treasury for each year.

\* The Superintendent receives a small increase of salary as Treasurer.



TABLE No. 35.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Totals for each institution.
Tewksbury, .	\$43,299 88	\$46,355 41	\$54,407 95	\$49,599 71	\$39,184 92	\$232,847 87
Bridgewater, .	33,404 41	32,470 41	34,043 39	31,807 08	26,993 76	158,719 05
Monson, .	32,937 93	34,957 40	34,971 65	35,322 75	29,478 67	167,668 40
Totals, .	\$109,642 22	\$113,783 22	\$123,422 99	\$116,729 54	\$95,657 35*	\$559,235 32

\* 11 months.

The amount saved from the appropriations, or expended in excess thereof, are given in

TABLE No. 36.

	1859.		1860.	
	Saved.	Excess.	Saved.	Excess.
Tewksbury, .	—	\$1,299 88	—	\$4,355 41
Bridgewater, .	\$1,595 59	—	\$2,529 59	—
Monson, . .	2,062 07	—	42 60	—
Totals, . .	\$3,657 66	\$1,299 88	\$2,572 19	\$4,355 41

TABLE No. 36—Concluded.

	1861.		1862.		Amount remaining for last month's expenses in 1863.
	Saved.	Excess.	Saved.	Excess.	
Tewksbury, .	—	\$12,407 95	\$400 29	—	\$7,215 08
Bridgewater, .	\$956 61	—	3,192 92	—	8,006 24
Monson, . .	28 35	—	677 25	—	6,521 33
Totals, . .	\$984 96	\$12,407 95	\$4,270 46	—	\$21,742 65

Total excess, . . . . . \$18,063 24

Total saved, . . . . . 11,485 27

Difference against the Almshouses, . . \$6,577 97

The last table shows that for the four years ending December 31, 1862, the net excess of expenditure over the aggregate of the regular annual appropriations was \$6,577.97. But as the large sum of \$21,742.65 remains to pay the bills of December, 1863, which will probably amount to between \$15,000 and \$16,000, the saving for the present year will nearly if not quite balance the above excess; and the aggregate of the regular appropriations for the five years will almost exactly represent the actual expenditure.

Two facts here must be specially noted.

1st. Many items have been charged to the annual appropriations, and their cost defrayed therefrom, which should have been placed in the construction account. We should judge from an examination of the analyses for the five years named, that these charges would reach \$10,000. At Tewksbury alone, in 1859, \$2,927.53 was thus applied, and \$1,136.36 in 1862.

2d. Although these appropriations have been expended, their value is not exhausted. Much of it still remains in equipment and stock on hand. In 1858, the almshouses were poor. They are now rich. Their joint inventories, in 1858, did not reach \$69,000. They now, in 1863, amount to \$123,353.03. This difference of \$55,000 is an actual saving to the State of nearly one-tenth of the aggregate appropriation. Let the credit go where it belongs. The result is due neither to Commissioners nor Inspectors, but to the untiring industry and close financiering of the three superintendents, and their assistants.

The inventories for 1858 and 1863 are as follows :

TABLE NO. 37.

	1863.	1858.	Increase in five years.
Tewksbury, . . .	\$49,462 39	\$23,311 04	\$26,151 35
Bridgewater, . . .	41,283 92	17,003 89	24,280 03
Monson, . . . . .	32,606 72	28,085 10	4,521 62
Totals, . . . . .	\$123,353 03	\$68,400 03	\$54,953 00

The question is often asked, "Why do the appropriations for Tewksbury, and its annual expenses, so much exceed the others?" and ignorance of the facts has caused great injustice to be done to that institution, and its excellent corps of officers. We propose to answer it definitely. It is—

Because it supports, on the average, forty per cent. of the average yearly number of paupers; has required a much larger outlay for "permanent improvements," and has increased its inventory to the extent of over \$26,000 in five years.

It will be seen that while the inventory of Monson has increased fourteen per cent., those of Tewksbury and Bridgewater have more than doubled.

As a correct statement of the annual expenditure, and a fair comparison of the average weekly cost of the several institutions must depend upon the accuracy and impartiality with which their property is valued, it is extremely important that the valuation should be made by some person entirely disinterested, and that the same individual should be employed, if possible, in all the institutions, and for successive years. It seems to us especially improper that it should be made by the Inspectors, who are strongly interested to give the most favorable view of the expenditures and general economy of their respective houses. It is worse than an impropriety that extra charges should be made, and audited and allowed by themselves for this doubtful service, as was certainly the case at Tewksbury and Monson, till within a year or two. At Bridgewater and Rainsford, the account of stock has been taken by the same gentleman, as we are informed, since 1858; and we are constrained to believe the valuation of the latter two more impartial and reliable. The language of the statute, "The inspectors \* \* \* shall annually, on the thirtieth day of September, *cause to be made* an accurate inventory," &c., certainly does not require these gentlemen to perform this duty themselves, either gratuitously or for hire; nor does it exclude them from the eminently proper course of employing a more competent and disinterested person. We are glad to notice, by the record at Tewksbury, that an attempt was made by the Inspector from Lowell, a thorough and most efficient business man, to have the account for this year thus taken. Though voted down by his colleagues, it was still a step in advance. We exhort

him to persevere. He has our full sympathy and support, and, we doubt not, the approval of our common superiors.

The construction account for the State almshouses and Rainsford stands as follows, as per all bills rendered up to October 1st, 1863.

TABLE No. 38.

	Construction Account, October 1, 1863.	Original Cost of Land, Buildings and Equip- ments.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$99,941 59	} \$241,758 00
Bridgewater, . . . . .	98,407 01	
Monson, . . . . .	98,384 85	
Totals, . . . . .	\$296,733 45	\$241,758 00
Increase since 1854, . . . . .		\$54,975 45
Rainsford, . . . . .	\$59,000 80	
Original allowance for fitting up, . . . . .	5,000 00	
Increase, . . . . .		54,000 80
Total increase of construction account since 1854, . . . . .		\$108,976 25
Total cost of the four institutions, \$355,734.25.		

The next table shows the interest on the present cost of the State almshouses and Rainsford, at six per cent.

TABLE No. 39.

	Interest.	Cost.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$99,941 59	\$5,996 50
Bridgewater, . . . . .	98,407 01	5,904 42
Monson, . . . . .	98,384 85	5,903 09
	\$296,733 45	\$17,804 01
Rainsford, . . . . .	59,000 80	3,540 01
Totals, . . . . .	\$355,734 25	\$21,344 02

Having now all the necessary elements, we proceed to calculate the weekly average cost of supporting paupers in the almshouses for the entire period since 1858. This we do by adding to the inventory at the beginning of this period all the payments from the treasury since, with interest on the con-

struction account for four years, as it stood on the 1st of October, 1862, and for one year as it now stands, and deducting therefrom the inventory as made up on the 1st of October last, with the cash on hand, and performing the necessary divisions. We make no allowance for "depreciation," as the property has been so well kept up from the annual appropriation, that the appraiser appointed a year since by order of the legislature has valued it at an advance of some \$8,000 on the actual cost.

Inventory at close of 1858, . . . . .	\$68,400 03
Payments to December 1, 1863, . . . . .	559,235 32
Estimate of payment for December, 1863, . . . . .	16,000 00
Five years' interest at 6 per cent. on construction account, . . . . .	87,088 10
<hr/>	
Total debit, . . . . .	\$780,723 45
Deduct present inventory, . . . . .	123,353 03
<hr/>	
	\$607,370 42
And cash on hand, . . . . .	3,439 36
<hr/>	
Total cost, . . . . .	\$603,931 06

Dividing by 2,006.6 (the average weekly number for five years) we have as the cost of supporting each pauper for five years and keeping up the property, . . . . .	\$300 97
And for one year, . . . . .	60 19 $\frac{4}{10}$
And for one week, . . . . .	1 15 $\frac{3}{10}$

Excluding interest on construction account, the total cost of support, repairs and renewals, for five years, is . . . . .	\$516,842 96
And of each pauper for that time, . . . . .	257 57
And of each pauper for one year, . . . . .	51 51
And of each pauper for one week, . . . . .	99 $\frac{1}{2}$

These calculations are for the calendar years commencing with January 1st, 1859, and ending with December 31st, 1863. The details for each almshouse are given below.

Excluding interest and repairs, the total cost of support is, for five years, . . . . .	\$499,731 77
And of each pauper for that time, . . . . .	249 05
And of each pauper for one year, . . . . .	49 81
And of each pauper for one week, . . . . .	95 $\frac{1}{2}$

This calculation is for the five years ending October 1, 1863. The details for each almshouse will be found below.



TABLE No. 40.

	Inventory 1853.	Payments for five years.	Interest for five years on Construction Account.	Total debit.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$23,311 04 +	\$238,847 87 +	\$29,049 54	= \$291,208 45
Bridgewater, . . . . .	17,003 89 +	163,719 05 +	28,624 87	= 209,347 81
Monson, . . . . .	28,055 10 +	172,668 40 +	29,413 69	= 230,167 19

TABLE No. 40—Concluded.

	Inventory 1863.	Cash on hand.	Total expense for five years including interest.	Average Number.	Average cost of each pauper for five years.	No. of years.	Average yearly cost.	No. of weeks.	Average weekly cost.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	— \$19,462 39	— \$2,935 50	= \$238,810 56 ÷	799.8	= \$298 64 ÷	5	= \$59 73 ÷	52	= \$1 14 $\frac{45}{52}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	— 41,283 92	—	= 168,063 89 ÷	615.2	= 273 19 ÷	5	= 54 80 ÷	52	= 1 05 $\frac{20}{52}$
Monson, . . . . .	— 32,606 72	— 503 86	= 197,056 61 ÷	592.4	= 332 64 ÷	5	= 66 53 ÷	52	= 1 27 $\frac{48}{52}$

TABLE No. 41,  
*Omitting interest on Construction Account.*

	Total expense.	Average Number.	Aver'e expense for five years for each.	N <sup>o</sup> . of yrs.	Aver'e yearly expense for each.	N <sup>o</sup> . of wks.	Aver'e weekly expense for each.
Tewksbury,	\$209,761 02 ÷	799.8	== \$262 27 ÷	5	== \$52 45 ÷	52	== \$1 00 $\frac{45}{52}$
Bridgewater	139,439 02 ÷	615.2	== 226 66 ÷	5	== 45 33 ÷	52	== 0 87 $\frac{33}{52}$
Monson,	167,642 92 ÷	592.4	== 282 99 ÷	5	== 56 60 ÷	52	== 1 08 $\frac{45}{52}$
Average,*	-	-	== \$257 57 ÷	5	== \$51 51 ÷	52	== \$0 99 $\frac{34}{52}$

\* For all without interest.

TABLE No. 42,  
*Omitting interest, cost of repairs, &c.*

	Total expense.	Average Number.	Aver'e expense for five years for each.	N <sup>o</sup> . of yrs.	Aver'e yearly expense for each.	N <sup>o</sup> . of wks.	Aver'e weekly expense for each.
Tewksbury,	\$198,199 95 ÷	799	== \$248 06 ÷	5	== \$49 61 ÷	52	== \$0 95 $\frac{21}{52}$
Bridgewater	141,918 02 ÷	615	== 230 76 ÷	5	== 46 15 ÷	52	== 0 88 $\frac{39}{52}$
Monson,	159,613 80 ÷	592	== 269 62 ÷	5	== 53 92 ÷	52	== 1 03 $\frac{36}{52}$
Average,	\$199,731 77 ÷	2,006	== \$249 05 ÷	5	== 49 81 ÷	52	== \$0 95 $\frac{41}{52}$

This result we believe to be almost precisely correct; for, although we are obliged to estimate the expenditure for December, 1863, and to calculate the interest for five years on the present amount of the construction account, instead of its amount on the 1st of October, of each of those years, yet it would require an error in the aggregate outlay of \$5,217.16 to make a difference of a single cent in the average weekly cost, which is hardly possible. Any variation will make the cost less.

Applying the same rules to the year ending October 1st, 1863, we can give the weekly expense at each almshouse to the fraction of a mill. See

TABLE No. 43.

	Amount received from Treasury.	Interest on cost one year.	Inventory Oct. 1, 1862.	Totals.	Deduct Inventory Oct. 1, 1863, and cash on hand.	Whole cost for year ending Oct. 1, 1863.
Tewksbury, . . .	\$49,446 49+	\$5,996 50+	\$36,381 94	= \$91,821 93	{ \$49,462 39 } { *2,935 50 }	= \$39,427 04
Bridgewater, . . .	31,214 23+	5,904 42+	33,006 55	= 70,125 20	— 41,283 92	= 28,841 28
Monson, . . .	35,265 00+	5,903 09+	{ 31,277 45 } { *531 50 }	= 72,977 04	{ \$32,606 72 } { *505 86 }	= 39,866 46
Totals, . . .	\$115,925 72+	\$17,804 01+	\$101,197 44	= \$234,927 17	— \$120,792 39	= \$108,134 78

\* Cash on hand.

And continuing the process in TABLE No. 44, we have—

	Whole cost with interest.	Divided by weekly average.	Yearly cost of each pauper.	Number of weeks.	Weekly cost of each pauper.	Cost without interest.	Divided by weekly average.	Yearly cost of each pauper.	Number of weeks.	Weekly cost of each pauper.	Interest adds to w'kly cost.
Tewksbury, . . .	\$39,427 04 ÷	737	= \$53 49 ÷	52	= \$1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$33,430 54 ÷	737	= \$45 36 ÷	52	= \$0 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bridgewater, . . .	28,841 28 ÷	598	= 48 23 ÷	52	= 92 $\frac{3}{8}$	22,936 86 ÷	598	= 38 36 ÷	52	= 73 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 $\frac{9}{8}$
Monson, . . .	39,866 46 ÷	602	= 66 22 ÷	52	= 1 27 $\frac{3}{8}$	33,933 37 ÷	602	= 56 37 ÷	52	= \$1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{4}{8}$
Totals, . . .	\$108,134 78 ÷	1,937	= \$58 83 ÷	52	= \$1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$90,300 77 ÷	1,937	= \$46 62 ÷	52	= \$0 89 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$

The above results indicate the extreme limits of the weekly average cost, including the keeping up of the property. A still more favorable result might have been obtained with perfect fairness, by deducting certain items and carrying them to the construction account, in which case, only the interest of their cost would have been assessed on each inmate. This would have reduced the weekly expense by several cents ; but we have preferred to present the case in its worst aspect, confident that an equally rigid process applied to the annual pauper expenses of the cities and towns, would prove the State system to be far more economical than either a partial or complete support by the former. Many interesting conclusions may be deduced from these tables. One among them is too important to be overlooked.

The weekly average at Bridgewater and Monson differs only by 4, and the annual interest by \$1.33, while the weekly cost at the latter exceeds that at the former by  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents,—being nearly fifty per cent. Hence, one of two things would seem to be clear ; either that there is gross mismanagement at Monson, or that healthy children (who constitute three-fourths of its population) cost far more than feeble and insane adults, who make up about the same proportion of the population at Bridgewater. This latter proposition has been quite generally denied ; but we have long believed it true, and are confirmed in our opinion by a personal knowledge of the pains-taking economy practiced at Monson for the last six years.

The current expenses of the almshouses and pauper hospital, (by which we mean the sums actually expended for the care and support of inmates,) for the five years ending October 1st, 1863, are as follows :

TABLE No. 45.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Tewksbury, .	\$38,594 61	\$38,414 94	\$46,236 31	\$44,176 85	\$30,777 24
Bridgewater, .	31,728 91	29,458 65	32,945 61	25,552 69	22,232 16
Monson, . . .	32,137 66	29,376 84	31,187 52	33,563 25	33,348 53
	\$102,461 18	\$97,250 43	\$110,369 44	\$103,392 79	\$86,357 93
Rainsford, . .	22,190 27	23,002 14	24,614 15	19,490 74	19,688 08
Totals, . . .	\$124,651 45	\$120,252 57	\$134,983 59	\$122,783 53	\$106,046 01

In the above aggregate, the cost of permanent improvements, renewals, &c., is omitted. Leaving out also the item of interest, and consulting the respective inventories, and calculating as before, the cost per week of maintaining each pauper appears to be as follows for the last four years :

TABLE No. 46.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
At Tewksbury, . . .	1.11	.98 $\frac{3}{10}$	.93 $\frac{13}{14}$	.80 $\frac{16}{52}$
Bridgewater, . . .	1.02 $\frac{8}{10}$	1.01 $\frac{7}{10}$	.69 $\frac{4}{10}$	.71 $\frac{26}{52}$
Monson, . . .	1.03 $\frac{2}{10}$	1.03 $\frac{4}{10}$	.99 $\frac{3}{10}$	1.06 $\frac{28}{52}$
Rainsford, . . .	2.61 $\frac{7}{10}$	2.76	2.41 $\frac{8}{10}$	3.26 $\frac{20}{52}$



TABLE No. 47,

*Showing the Current Expenses of the State Almshouses and Rainsford Island Hospital, from their opening to the present date.*

Expenses to September 30, 1854, (part of a year.)	.	.	.	\$61,762	34
Expenses from October 1, 1854, to September 30, 1855,	.	.	.	167,197	79
" " " 1855,	"	"	"	177,985	69
" " " 1856,	"	"	"	160,786	49
" " " 1857,	"	"	"	171,543	44
" " " 1858,	"	"	"	124,651	45
" " " 1859,	"	"	"	120,252	57
" " " 1860,	"	"	"	134,983	59
" " " 1861,	"	"	"	122,783	53
" " " 1862,	"	"	"	106,046	01

It is claimed by some that we should assess upon each inmate the whole sum drawn from the treasury, without giving any credit soever, or paying any regard to the "account of stock," on the ground that "the money thus annually drawn is virtually sunk, and never appears again in the assets of the State." For their benefit, we have prepared

TABLE No. 48.

	Amount drawn from Oct. 1, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1863.	Average weekly number.	Cost per week.
Tewksbury, . . . .	\$49,446 49	737	\$1 29
Bridgewater, . . . .	31,214 23	598	1 00
Monson, . . . .	35,265 00	602	1 12½
Totals, . . . .	\$115,925 72	1,937	1 15½
Add Rainsford, . . . .	20,544 34	116	3 41

Appended are some of the principal items of expense in the three almshouses for the last five years.

TABLE No. 49.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour and Crackers, . . .	\$18,749 00	\$16,053 33	\$20,393 46	\$21,562 08	\$20,524 37
Grain, . . . . .	3,649 37	5,400 34	5,203 85	4,275 05	*4,515 75
Fuel and Lights, . . .	7,616 18	8,746 13	8,983 88	6,240 63	17,946 09
Dry Goods, . . . . .	7,575 82	9,791 38	10,543 54	11,246 78	8,294 95
Milk, . . . . .	6,815 41	5,269 45	4,113 80	3,969 27	3,253 35
Hay, Straw and Pasture, .	2,070 20	2,694 82	2,922 14	2,162 22	1,367 64
Eggs, Butter and Cheese, .	1,455 60	1,376 28	1,576 77	1,118 53	480 08
Meats and Beef stock, . .	15,598 89	15,298 98	14,495 54	14,800 29	11,402 63
Fish, . . . . .	1,160 57	996 28	1,600 33	1,253 47	1,980 59
West India Goods, . . .	8,830 29	8,711 67	8,889 45	7,821 18	7,480 75
Beans and Potatoes, . . .	1,762 41	1,651 56	2,700 17	2,552 50	2,400 36
Soap and Soap stock, . . .	1,565 98	808 15	1,504 23	1,379 39	1,121 06
Shoes, Leather, &c., . . .	2,762 10	2,377 44	2,306 49	2,396 55	*3,353 54
Hats and Caps, . . . . .	367 45	306 29	398 83	327 41	311 25

\* More than one-fourth of this amount is still on hand, large purchases having been made, in anticipation of a rising market for grain, and to provide the means for manufacturing shoes.

The above items, with "salaries and wages" (which amount to \$21,565.64) have cost for the current year \$106,097.62, or within \$3,000 of the actual net expenditure for 1863. There is a decided decrease in the expenditure for all of them, save those noted above, and fish and fuel. Fish has been used to a considerable extent as a substitute for meat, and in respect to fuel the almshouses have suffered in common with the rest of the community.

### 3. *Rainsford Island Hospital.*

We stated on a previous page, that the delay of its Annual Report induced us to forbear any comments upon this institution. The document has reached us at the last moment, but is

so incomplete in its statements, and so lacking in financial details, as to be of very little service.

This hospital has an excellent Board of Inspectors, whose wise recommendations for several years have been too lightly regarded.

Since December last, it has been under the superintendence of Dr. George L. Underwood, a physician of repute, and a gentleman of high character and undoubted energy and perseverance. He has struggled manfully with the many trials of his position, and his zeal and fidelity to his duties as he understands them, can be questioned by none.

As witnesseth the last page of his Report, he has been afflicted with a chronic distrust of the Commissioners, his supervising Board, whose decisions, as regards the inmates, he is bound by the laws of the Commonwealth to respect and obey. That he has failed to do both is doubtless due to injudicious counsels. Experience and a study of the statutes will soon correct their pernicious influence. A little of the "faith that moveth mountains" will enable him to endure a controlling Board. He is assured of the kind feeling of the retiring Commissioners, who utterly decline any personal controversy.

This institution is not a necessary part of the present State system. If it ever was, that time has long since passed away. Its usefulness is very questionable. Its chief end appears to be, to spend a large sum of money to very little advantage. And, indeed, a literal compliance with the law, without the use of the power of transfer, would soon reduce its inmates to a mere handful.

Its financial condition is very unsatisfactory. Its inventory is less by 10 per cent. than in 1858. Its expenditures for provisions and other items, when compared with those of the almshouses for the same articles, present results which demand immediate investigation. We confess that we do not understand the cause; but calling attention to the fact, relinquish the inquiry to others, simply remarking that as at present advised, we impute no censure to the Superintendent or Inspectors.

The regular appropriations for Rainsford since 1858, and the sums actually paid from the treasury, with the average number of inmates, have been as follows :—

TABLE No. 50.

YEARS.	Sums appropriated.	Sums paid.	Excess over appropriations.	Average number of inmates.
1859, . . . .	\$22,000 00	\$22,878 11	\$878 11	171
1860, . . . .	20,000 00	23,500 00	3,500 00	169
1861, . . . .	20,000 00	25,000 00	5,000 00	159
1862, . . . .	20,000 00	21,186 77	1,186 77	155
1863, . . . .	20,000 00	20,943 31	94 331	116
Total for five years, .	\$102,000 00	\$113,508 19	\$11,508 19	154*

\* Constant average.

The inventories of 1858 and 1863 are as follows :

1858, . . . . .	\$13,671 05
1863, . . . . .	12,329 87
Decrease, . . . . .	<u>\$1,341 18</u>

The estimated cost of fitting up the Island for hospital

purposes, was . . . . . \$5,000 00

And that sum was appropriated in 1853.

Its construction account now stands at . . . . . 59,000 80

Being an increase of . . . . . \$54,000 80

The annual interest on its present cost is . . . . . \$3,540 05

The average cost of supporting paupers at Rainsford since 1858 is made up as follows :

Inventory at close of 1858, . . . . . \$13,671 05

Payments from treasury for 5 years to Dec. 31, 1863, . . . . . 113,508 19

Five years interest on construction account, . . . . . 17,700 05

Total, . . . . . \$144,879 49

Deduct present inventory, . . . . . 12,329 87

Total cost, . . . . . \$132,549 62

Dividing by 154, (the average weekly number for 5 years,) we have as the cost of each pauper for 5 years, \$860 71  
 And for one year, . . . . . 172 14  
 And for one week, . . . . . 3 31 $\frac{2}{3}$

Leaving out interest, the total cost is, . . . . \$114,849 37  
 And for each pauper for 5 years, . . . . . 745 77  
 And for one year, . . . . . 149 15  
 And for one week, . . . . . 2 86 $\frac{1}{3}$

Omitting interest, improvements and repairs, the total amount of current expenses for the five years ending October 1, 1863, is . . . . \$108,985 38  
 Average for each pauper for five years, . . . . . 707 70  
 And for one year, . . . . . 141 54  
 And for one week, . . . . . 2 72 $\frac{1}{2}$

The average weekly cost for the year ending October 1, 1863, made up in the almshouses, is as follows :

Receipts from treasury for year, . . . . .	\$20,544 34
Add one year's interest on cost, at 6 per cent., . . . .	3,540 05
Add inventory October 1, 1862, . . . . .	11,380 38
Total debit, . . . . .	\$35,464 77
Deduct inventory, October 1, 1863, . . . . .	12,329 87
Total expense, with interest, . . . . .	\$23,134 90

Dividing by 116, (average weekly number,) we have as yearly cost of each inmate, . . . . . \$199 44  
 And dividing by 52, we have as weekly cost of each inmate, . . . . . 3 83 $\frac{2}{3}$   
 Leaving out interest on cost, the annual cost of each inmate is . . . . . 168 92  
 And the weekly cost, . . . . . 3 24 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Leaving out interest and repairs, &c., (that is basing the calculation on current expenses,) the annual cost of each inmate is . . . . . 169 72  
 And the weekly cost, . . . . . 3 26 $\frac{2}{3}$

A comparison of the detailed expenses of the several institutions is very suggestive. For instance, in the year 1862, as



appears by the Auditor's Report, the average cost of the food at the Almshouses and Rainsford was as follows :

TABLE No. 51.

	Per year.	Per week.
At Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$25 12	\$0 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	23 44	45 $\frac{4}{5}$
Monson, . . . . .	23 79	45 $\frac{3}{5}$
Rainsford, . . . . .	53 97	1 03 $\frac{1}{2}$

It would naturally be expected that the cost of the raw material would average very nearly the same at all the institutions. This holds good as to the Almshouses, when compared together ; the extreme range of difference being only  $3\frac{8}{52}$  cents per week. But Rainsford presents the anomaly of more than double the cost for the same articles, and for the same class of inmates. It cannot be explained away on the ground that it is a hospital, for two of the almshouses include hospitals, larger considerably than this, a fact which we regret, but cannot alter or amend ; nor on the ground of "transportation expenses," for these are *not* added to the cost of food at Rainsford, while at the almshouses a considerable portion of the freight by railroad is unavoidably included.

Taking next the item of "stationery, postage, papers and books," we find the following result in 1862 :

TABLE No. 52.

	Amount expended.	Average Number.	Amount for each.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$150 23	913	\$0 16 +
Bridgewater, . . . . .	127 71	700	18 +
Monson, . . . . .	120 86	650	18 +
Rainsford, . . . . .	138 37	155	89 +

The cost of these items at Rainsford appears to be absolutely larger than at two of the almshouses, nearly as large as at the third, and relatively five times as large as their average. The equality of cost at the latter appears as strikingly here as in the item of food.

And next "medicines and hospital supplies."

TABLE No. 53.

	Amount expended.	Average number.	Amount for each.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$453 67	913	\$0 49 +
Bridgewater, . . . . .	459 36	700	65 +
Monson, . . . . .	198 70	650	30 +
Rainsford, . . . . .	822 03	155	5 30 +

How this most extraordinary result can be excused we cannot say. The whole number of inmates at Rainsford, sick and well, for the year 1862, was only 655, with 72 deaths; while at Tewksbury it was 2,920, with 1,434 cases of sickness, and 132 deaths; and yet the cost of medical supplies is absolutely nearly twice as large at Rainsford, and relatively almost eleven times as large. Compared with Monson, which had 704 cases of illness and 61 deaths, (that is to say, 49 more patients and 11 less deaths,) the absolute cost is over four times, and the relative over 17 times as large. Possibly if the number of medical students had been limited to one, this item of expense might have been brought within reasonable limits.

It must be remembered that those sent to Rainsford are, by statute, limited to persons who by "reason of inability" cannot be conveyed in the cars or otherwise to a State almshouse. We should fail to do our subject justice if we did not add that these "constructively" sick people, (half of them females,) averaging 155 throughout the year, contrived to make away with 324 pounds of tobacco and 116 gallons of liquors in that time, and in one single month with nearly 3,000 pounds of poultry, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, &c.!

We stop here, because the matter grows worse as we proceed, merely remarking that for the first nine months of the present year the average cost of food alone is \$56.13 per inmate, or 74.84 per annum, or  $\$1.43\frac{9}{10}$  per week, being 51 cents more than the entire weekly cost of a pauper at Bridgewater Almshouse, interest, improvements and repairs included. And also that the medical supplies for the 594 patients at Monson for 12 months ending October 1, 1863, have cost \$137.68, while for 9 months at Rainsford they have cost \$635.12 for a number which during the entire year was only 537.

It is surely somewhat odd that under this state of facts the Superintendent should assert that "the usefulness of the institution was much reduced" by the action of the Commissioners in removing to the almshouses persons able to travel, whose food and physic alone were averaging nearly \$80 a year, while at the latter it would be less than \$26.

#### 4. *Expenses of Alien Commission.*

We give these for the five years ending December 31, 1863, as they are recorded in the Auditor's accounts. On a subsequent page they will be given for five years and one quarter, as they appear on the Treasurer's books. Any apparent discrepancy in the amounts for each year is explained by the fact that the former cover the expenses of each calendar year; the latter the payments made for the last quarter of any given year, and the first three-quarters of the next.

TABLE No. 54.

YEARS.	Appropriations.	Expenses.	Amount saved.	Amount paid into treasury.	Net expense.
1859, . .	\$7,500 00	\$7,448 63	\$51 37	—	\$7,448 63
1860, . .	7,500 00	7,374 23	125 77	\$1,385 85	5,988 38
1861, . .	7,500 00	6,831 67	668 33	638 81	6,192 86
1862, . .	7,000 00	6,745 58	254 42	3,069 69	3,675 89
1863, . .	7,200 00	6,185 40	1,014 60	3,451 18	2,734 22
Totals, .	\$36,700 00	\$34,585 51	\$2,114 49	\$8,545 53	\$26,039 98

The net amount then drawn from the treasury for the maintenance of the Alien Commission for five years is \$26,039.98.

Besides the sum above named, as paid into the treasury, the further sum of \$2,363.13 was collected and paid over to several institutions, in 1859 and 1860, which would reduce the above-named expense of the Commission by that amount.

*5. Expenses for Burial of Paupers, and for their Support, by Cities and Towns, for five years, will be found in*

TABLE No. 55.

YEARS.	Cost of Burials.	Cost of support.	YEARS.	Cost of Burials.	Cost of Support.
1858, .	\$3,020 32	} \$561 52	1861, .	\$2,442 50	\$349 79
1859, .	2,940 75		1862,* .	1,579 50	713 99
1860, .	2,860 50	287 00	Totals,	\$12,843 57	\$1,912 30

\* The bills for 1863 are not rendered till January 1864. Bills to the amount of several thousand dollars in the above years are not yet allowed—because of informality and errors.

Total cost for support and burials, \$14,755.87.

*6. Expenses of Removals will be found in*

TABLE No. 56.

YEARS.	By Commis- sioners.	By other parties.	YEARS.	By Commis- sioners.	By other parties.
1859, .	\$7,999 81	\$271 50	1862, .	\$3,388 00	\$511 05
1860, .	7,400 00	278 00	1863, .	4,400 00	76 85
1861, .	7,852 15	\$55 45	Totals,	\$31,039 96	\$1,192 85

Total cost of removals, \$32,232.81.

## RECAPITULATION.

## 1. Cost of Institutions to State :

Lunatic Hospitals, . . . . .	\$695,242 70
State Almshouses, . . . . .	296,733 45
Rainsford Hospital, . . . . .	59,000 80
Total cost to October 1, . . . . .	<u>\$1,050,976 95</u>

## 2. Annual interest at 6 per cent. on cost of—

Lunatic Hospitals, . . . . .	\$41,714 56
State Almshouses, . . . . .	17,804 01
Rainsford Hospital, . . . . .	3,540 05
Total annual interest, . . . . .	<u>\$63,058 62</u>

## 3. Payments from treasury, from 1859 to 1863, inclusive :

For Lunatic Hospitals, . . . . .	\$391,816 36
State Almshouses, . . . . .	575,235 22
Rainsford Hospital, . . . . .	113,508 19
Alien Commission, . . . . .	34,585 51
support and burials, . . . . .	14,755 87
removals and transfers, . . . . .	32,232 81
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$1,162,133 96</u>
Paid into the treasury by Alien Commission, . . . . .	8,545 53

Net amount of payments from treasury, for paupers  
and lunatics for 5 years, ending Dec. 31, 1863, . \$1,153,588 43

The bills yet to be allowed for the whole period can hardly exceed  
\$4,000.

4. Amount of Inventories in State Almshouses and Rainsford  
Hospital :

For 1863, . . . . .	\$135,682 90
1858, . . . . .	82,071 08
Increase, . . . . .	<u>\$53,611 82</u>

5. Net cost of maintaining Hospitals and Almshouses for five  
years, including interest and renewals of the property :

Lunatic Hospitals, . . . . .	\$433,530 92
State Almshouses, . . . . .	603,931 06
Rainsford Hospital, . . . . .	132,547 62
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$1,170,009 60</u>



## 6. Net expense of above Institutions, excluding interest :

Lunatic Hospitals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$391,816 36
State Almshouses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	516,842 96
Rainsford Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	114,849 37
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$1,023,508 69</u>

## 7. Net expense of Almshouses and Rainsford, excluding interest and repairs, for 5 years, ending October 1, 1863 :

State Almshouses,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$499,831 77
Rainsford Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	108,985 38
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$608,817 15</u>

## 8. Rate of expense at Lunatic Hospitals :

TABLE NO. 57.

	Per year of 52 weeks.	Per week.
Till September 30, 1859, for first six months,	\$156 00	\$3 00
After six months,	143 00	2 75
From September 30, 1859, to May 30, 1862,	130 00	2 50
May 30, 1862, to September 30, 1863,	136 24	2 62
After September 30, 1863,	117 00	2 25

## 9. Rate of expense at State Almshouses :

TABLE NO. 58.

	Each pauper.	Per year.	Per week.
For five years ending December 31, 1863, including interest at 6 per cent.,	\$300 97	\$60 19 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$1 15 $\frac{2}{3}$
Excluding interest,	257 57	51 51	99 $\frac{2}{3}$
For five years ending October 1, 1863, excluding interest and repairs,	249 05	49 81	95 $\frac{1}{2}$

10. Rates at each Almshouse for 5 years, ending December 31, 1863 :

TABLE No. 59.

	WITH INTEREST.			WITHOUT INTEREST.		
	For 5 yrs.	One year.	One week.	For 5 yrs.	One year.	One week.
Tewksbury, . .	\$298 64	\$59 73	\$1 14 $\frac{45}{52}$	\$262 27	\$52 45	\$1 00 $\frac{45}{52}$
Bridgewater, .	273 19	54 80	1 05 $\frac{20}{52}$	226 66	45 33	87 $\frac{9}{52}$
Monson, . . .	332 64	66 53	1 27 $\frac{49}{52}$	282 99	56 60	1 08 $\frac{44}{52}$

11. Rates at each Almshouse for 5 years, ending October 1, 1863, excluding interest and cost of repairs :

TABLE No. 60.

	Each pauper for 5 years.	For one year.	For one week.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$248 06	\$49 61	\$0 95 $\frac{21}{52}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	230 76	46 15	88 $\frac{39}{52}$
Monson, . . . . .	269 62	53 92	1 03 $\frac{36}{52}$

12. Rates at each Almshouse for year ending Oct. 1, 1863 :

TABLE No. 61.

	WITH INTEREST.		WITHOUT INTEREST.	
	For one year.	For one week.	For one year.	For one week.
Tewksbury, . .	\$53 49	\$1 02 $\frac{47}{52}$	\$45 36	\$0 87 $\frac{13}{52}$
Bridgewater, . .	48 23	92 $\frac{39}{52}$	38 36	73 $\frac{30}{52}$
Monson, . . . .	66 22	1 27 $\frac{18}{52}$	56 37	1 08 $\frac{21}{52}$

TABLE No. 62.

	WITHOUT INTEREST AND REPAIRS.	
	For one year.	For one week.
Tewksbury, . . . . .	\$41 76	\$0 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgewater, . . . . .	37 18	71 $\frac{2}{5}$
Monson, . . . . .	55 40	1 06 $\frac{2}{5}$

As the particulars in regard to Rainsford have already been given by themselves, it is not necessary to repeat them here.

It was our earnest desire to expose in this Report the fallacy of the statements so often made to the legislature, as to the "enormous increase" of the cost of supporting State paupers under the present system, as compared with twenty years. We have the evidence at hand, but time and space fail us.

The facts are briefly these :

1. Lunatics cost more, for the reasons set forth in the preceding pages.

2. State paupers (excluding lunatics) actually cost the State less than was paid jointly by the towns and State twenty years ago.

3. Although the foreign population, with their children born here, which class furnishes 94 per cent. of the whole number of State paupers, has doubled more than once since 1845, the average yearly number supported by the State since 1858, is not so great as the number of State paupers supported jointly by the towns and State in the former year.

4. The machinery for supervising and removing these paupers was not in operation twenty years ago. Its net cost, including the expense of removals, is now about \$7,000 a year. This of course is an additional outlay. Within five or six years, it has removed 10,500 paupers and lunatics. Has it not proved a good investment ?

5. All the other expenses are very trifling in the aggregate, and have not materially changed for more than twenty years.

With the proper reforms in the lunatic hospitals and at Rainsford Island, we are satisfied that the State paupers and insane can be comfortably cared for, at no greater annual cost than \$175,000, which is a tax of only two-tenths of a mill on each dollar of the last valuation of the State.

#### APPROPRIATION AND EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION.

The sum of \$7,200 was appropriated by the legislature for the maintenance of this department for the present financial year. In the three quarters ending September 30, 1863, \$4,837.38 has been expended, leaving for the last quarter a balance of \$2,362.62, which is transferred by law to the Board of State Charities, to be expended for the same purposes as before, and in addition, for the collection and publication of the statistics of the Commonwealth.

As an offset to the above expenditure, the Commissioners have collected from various sources, and paid into the treasury \$3,451.18, so that the net cost of the department for 1863, up to the close of their official term, is only \$1,386.20. The traveling expenses charged to the State for the entire official year, ending October 1, 1863, have been \$301.39.

In fact, despite the obstacles encountered at every turn, the Alien Commission, which once cost from \$9,000 to \$11,000 per annum, would in a year or two longer have actually paid a net profit to the treasury.

#### THE ALIEN COMMISSION.

This Board was established by Act of legislature of May 24, 1851, and was composed, under the terms of that statute, of one member of the Council, the Auditor of Accounts, and the Superintendent of Alien Passengers. It had its origin in the confusion and embarrassment resulting from the claims of the cities and towns for the support of State paupers, and the necessity of providing some remedy for the evils attending the immense immigration of that period.

Its first *act* was the appointment of two classes of agents; one to investigate the claims aforesaid, which were often erroneous or fraudulent, as described at length in the Report of last year; the other to watch the incoming tide of passengers

by railroad and steamboat, to detect those likely to become a public charge, and turn them back, or so describe them that they might be readily identified in future.

Its first *suggestion* was, that the State make direct provision for the parties causing the troubles above named; thus terminating the costly conflict of so many years between itself and its own corporate members. This suggestion, acted upon forthwith, resulted in the building of the three State almshouses, which were opened in 1854, and the fitting up of Rainsford for sick emigrants, arriving by water.

Meanwhile the agents, of both classes, performed their work with great thoroughness. In the first year the examiners—four in number—detected and disallowed over-charges to the amount of \$22,330.88; besides preventing by their efficiency the making of as many more “in process of preparation,” estimated at \$7,500.

They ascertained the “whole number of poor persons presented for State support in all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth” to be 10,267. This was of course exclusive of the lunatics charged to the State in the several asylums, who numbered 614. As many of these were discovered to belong to the towns, a further sum of considerable amount was thus saved. Their exertions alone thus paid the whole expense of the Commission for that year, amounting to \$2,670.16, (for an average service of three months,) and left a net profit to the State of at least \$30,000.

The other class, or “railroad agents,” made a vigilant inspection of all aliens arriving from other States, and succeeded in greatly reducing the aggregate of those, who, after arrival became a public charge.

The system thus inaugurated continued in full operation till 1856, with the exception that after the State almshouses were opened in 1854, the examining agents performed their duty in those institutions, instead of visiting the several towns. By the statute of June, 1856, the place of the Councillor on the Board was supplied by a person appointed for three years, who was to act as its chairman and executive officer. The first appointee was the Hon. Benjamin F. White, of Weymouth, whose early and much regretted resignation deprived the State of services which would have been invaluable. He was succeeded



by the Hon. Joseph E. Dawley, of Fall River, who continued to serve till June, 1858, when a majority of the present Board, who had been commissioned in April, entered upon active duty.

Up to this time the expenses of the Commission had been as follows :

Payments for 1851, (one quarter,*) . . . . .	\$2,670 16
1852, . . . . .	8,230 89
1853, . . . . .	8,543 80
1854, . . . . .	7,958 22
1855, . . . . .	9,634 24
1856, . . . . .	11,237 08
1857, . . . . .	9,952 17
1858, (three quarters,*) . . . . .	6,152 69
<hr/>	
Total for 7 full years, ending June 30, 1858, . .	\$64,379 25
Average yearly expenses, . . . . .	\$9,197 04

There can be no doubt whatever that, even under the awkward and unwieldy system then existing, and the disadvantages of defective legislation, the Commission saved to the State a very large sum, amounting annually to several times its own current expenses.

The first official acts of the present Board were measures to reduce its current expenses, to introduce efficiency and economy into the whole State system, and to secure such legislation as would obviate certain difficulties, which were obstructing the execution of the laws. How far they have succeeded their record will show.

They have investigated more than 20,000 cases of pauperism and lunacy, and have preserved the information obtained in a permanent form.

They have removed from the Commonwealth 10,500 paupers, of whom about 500 were lunatics, thereby saving to the State more than half a million of dollars.

They have established settlements for 233 paupers within this State, and for 1,402 in other communities.

\* Each yearly amount includes the last quarter's expense of the preceding year, because it is paid in January of the next year.

They have vigorously pushed the policy of requiring parties to be paid for, or removed from the public custody, by their friends, whenever possible, and have thus relieved the State of the support of 1,104 persons.

They have applied for the issue of more than 200 bastardy warrants, most of which have been prosecuted till a settlement was effected, either by marriage or compromise.

They have reduced the current expenses of the Commission, as the following table will show, and by great pains-taking have diminished the "travelling expenses" of the entire Board and its employees, which once exceeded \$1,500 per annum, to less than \$400. In fact, the amount charged and received by the three Commissioners, and their agents and assistants, for fares, horse-hire and hotel expenses, from July 1, 1858, to September 30, 1863, is precisely \$3,069.69, while the number of miles travelled has not been less than 150,000.

*Table, showing the Expenses of the Alien Commission from July 1, 1858, to September 30, 1863, inclusive, as per the Treasurer's books.*

Payments for 1858, (one quarter,)	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,716 60
1859,	.	.	.	.	.	7,066 07
1860,	.	.	.	.	.	7,499 19
1861,	.	.	.	.	.	7,247 53
1862,	.	.	.	.	.	6,913 30
1863,	.	.	.	.	.	6,386 38
						<hr/>
Total for 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ years,	.	.	.	.	.	\$36,829 07
Average yearly expense,	.	.	.	.	.	\$7,015 86

They have collected, from various sources, and paid into the treasury, or to the several Superintendents, \$10,908.66, which deducted from the above total, makes their net expense \$25,920.41, and their yearly average \$4,937.22.

They have diligently cultivated good feeling toward other States and their authorities, and have discouraged strife and litigation at home.

And, finally, to the best of their ability, they have fulfilled their supervisory and executive duties under all the statutes, not above alluded to.

They state these facts, thus briefly, in no spirit of boasting, but simply as a matter of history, and of simple justice to

themselves. Their office has been no sinecure. Their labor has been excessive and ill-requited. They have been subjected to no ordinary amount of persecution and annoyance. Jealous eyes have maintained a ceaseless watch for some error in judgment, or lapse from duty. Slandrous tongues have not spared their venom. And, even now, that they have fulfilled their course, and in their conscience believe, as on their honor and their oath they can affirm that they "have kept the faith," the echo of their retiring footsteps is drowned by the din of accusing voices.

Unable, as of old the magistrates of the classic city, before a jury of their peers, in the august presence of the people, to undergo the final "audit," they can only avow that, as in the past they have courted the closest scrutiny, so now, and in the future, they defy all calumny.

Perfection is not vouchsafed to the results of mortal labors. Errors in judgment, faults in execution, have marred the sublimest conceptions of finite minds,—the completest work of human hands. From the universal law they look for no exception. But—

In the faithful discharge of onerous and painful duties,

In the frugal and honest expenditure of the public moneys,

In the maintenance of the just rights of the Commonwealth,  
and, above all,

In the earnest endeavor to fulfil their trust to suffering humanity, they claim an untarnished record. And this consciousness is at once the antidote to malice, and to themselves the "fulness of reward."

With ready acquiescence they resign their task to others. With earnest hearts they pray that their own trials may not accompany the transfer. With according voice they cheer them to their work. They exhort them to remember that, as in the clangor of arms, and the arts of peace, so in the exercise of a sound philanthropy, and the discharge of practical Christian duty, Massachusetts must lead the van. Herein her people are always ready. With them "to know is to do." They only await the signal. Then let the "standard-bearers carry on the eagles."

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.  
EDWARD HAMILTON.

## APPENDIX.

*The following is a List of Persons removed from the State under the Law of 1860, and the Amount of Fare in each case.*

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
1862.			
Oct. 2,	Rodgers, Charles, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	\$1 50
6,	Tice, George W., . . .	New York, . . .	1 50
	Gallaghan, Margaret, . . .	" . . .	3 00
8,	Keegan, Mary, . . .	" . . .	3 00
	Campbell, Sarah, . . .	Clinton, Me., . . .	4 50
13,	Thompson, Maria, . . .	Thornton, N. H., . . .	} 8 00
	" Mary Ann, . . .	" " . . .	
	" Julia, . . .	" " . . .	
	" William, . . .	" " . . .	
	" James, . . .	" " . . .	} 1 50
20,	Davis, Henry, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	
	Lamb, Catharine, . . .	" " . . .	
21,	Buero, Margaret, . . .	New York, . . .	
24,	Clark, Mary Ann, . . .	" . . .	3 00
29,	Lloyd, John, . . .	" . . .	3 00
31,	Haggerty, Eliza, . . .	Ireland, . . .	35 00
	Hayes, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	} 38 00
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
Nov. 1,	Lewis, Cartlan, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
5,	Wescott, Gustin, (Vol.)	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 35
	Gassett, Ruben, " . . .	Marlow, N. H., . . .	5 00
	Carpenter, Florence, " . . .	Bangor, Me., . . .	6 00
7,	Darcey, Samuel F., " . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	3 00
	Walker, Freeman F., " . . .	Saco, Me., . . .	2 50
10,	Gray, William, . . .	New York, . . .	1 50
14,	Manning, Catharine, . . .	" . . .	3 00
	Bickford, Mary Ann, . . .	Middletown, Ct., . . .	} 8 00
	" John E., . . .	" " . . .	
	" Mary Ann, . . .	" " . . .	
	" William, . . .	" " . . .	
20,	Silva, Jose, . . .	Fayal, . . .	18 00
26,	Marlingford, Maria, . . .	Glover, Vt., . . .	} 7 25
	" Maria, 2d, . . .	" " . . .	
29,	Wilkes, James, . . .	New York, . . .	} 7 25
	" Hannah, . . .	" . . .	
	" Sarah, . . .	" . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Nov. 29,	Wilkes, William, . . .	New York, . . .	\$10 50
	“ James, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Hannah, . . .	“ . . .	
Dec. 5,	Libby, John M., (Vol.)	Limerick, Me., . . .	4 00
	Holmes, Stephen, “	Hancock, N. H., . . .	2 70
	Davis, Mary Ann, . . .	Walpole, “ . . .	3 50
	“ Mary Ann J., . . .	“ “ . . .	
8,	Briggs, Charles, . . .	Burlington, Vt., . . .	6 50
9,	Callahan, Daniel, (Vol.)	Hallowell, Me., . . .	3 75
	Cummings, George, “	Weston, Vt., . . .	5 00
12,	O'Donnell, John, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
	Timerman, Alvin, . . .	Calais, Me., . . .	6 00
	Rowness, Harriet M., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Hinckly, Julia, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Helen M., . . .	“ “ . . .	9 00
17,	Wilkes, Martha A., . . .	Durham, Ct., . . .	
	“ Mary E., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Julia M., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Charles S., . . .	“ “ . . .	7 00
	“ Martha A., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	Williams, James, . . .	Danville, Vt., . . .	7 00
22,	Shaw, George, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	4 50
	“ Mary, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ George, Jr., . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ “ . . .	
	“ Joseph, . . .	“ “ . . .	48 00
1863.			
Jan. 1,	Ford, John C., (Vol.)	Belfast, Me., . . .	5 50
	Rice, John, “	Whiting, Me., . . .	13 50
	Gasiagethe, Mr., . . .	Poland, . . .	48 00
	“ Mrs., . . .	“ . . .	48 00
5,	Shaw, Alice, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
	“ William, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ Robert, . . .	“ . . .	
8,	Hook, Harriet, . . .	Concord, N. H., . . .	2 35
12,	Groves, George S., (Vol.)	Norridgewock, Me., . . .	6 50
	Howard, Fred'k A., “	North Anson, Me., . . .	6 50
	Beers, George C., “	Windsor, Vt., . . .	4 10
19,	Hearn, John P., . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
22,	Myers, George, . . .	“ . . .	3 00
	Wallace, William, . . .	“ . . .	3 00
24,	Duvall, Eugene, . . .	Portsmouth, N. H., . . .	1 70
	Cochrane, William, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	10 00
28,	Downey, Ellen, . . .	New York, . . .	3 00
29,	Kelley, Edward, . . .	“ . . .	3 00
31,	Shaw, William, . . .	Portland, . . .	4 50
	“ Martha, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ James, . . .	“ . . .	
	“ John, . . .	“ . . .	



## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Feb. 9,	Williams, Margaret, . .	Burnham, Me., . .	} \$5 50
	“ Amelia, . .	“ “ . .	
16,	Gardner, Anna, . .	Portsmouth, N. H., . .	1 70
	Towne, Russell, (Vol.)	Manchester, “ . .	1 85
	Wardmer, Byron, “	Keene, “ . .	2 85
17,	Tierney, Ellen, . .	Portland, Me., . .	} 1 50
	“ John, . .	“ “ . .	
18,	White, John, . .	Concord, N. H., . .	2 35
	Heitemann, Henry, . .	New York, . .	3 00
	Wilkey, Maria, . .	Glover, Vt., . .	7 50
20,	McCarty, Catharine, . .	Gloucester, Mass., . .	} 2 00
	“ Mary T. . .	“ “ . .	
	“ Charles H., . .	“ “ . .	
	“ George, . .	“ “ . .	
	“ Catharine, . .	“ “ . .	
27,	Langloty, George, . .	New York, . .	3 00
March 6,	Brennan, Margaret, . .	Manchester, N. H., . .	} 3 70
	“ Mary, . .	“ “ . .	
9,	Williams, James, (Vol.)	Rutland, Vt., . .	5 50
	Thompson, Elizabeth L.,	Searsport, Me., . .	1 50
16,	Dennen, Mary, . .	Portland, “ . .	1 50
17,	Powers, Jane, . .	“ “ . .	1 50
19,	Langthorn, Lucy, . .	Eastport, “ . .	5 00
	Bennett, Judson, (Vol.)	Pittsfield, “ . .	5 75
	More, Rebecca, . .	Bristol, Penn., . .	} 5 50
	“ Harriet, . .	“ “ . .	
	Gallagher, Bridget, . .	St. John, N. B., . .	Free.
	“ Mary Jane, . .	“ “ . .	“
	“ Ellen, . .	“ “ . .	“
	Crowley, John B., . .	“ “ . .	“
	Pratt, Mary A., . .	Montague, Mass., . .	3 45
	Candron, Patrick, . .	Milford, “ . .	1 00
	Orr, Alexander, . .	Springfield, “ . .	2 75
31,	Sullivan, Mary, . .	New York, . .	} 7 50
	“ Thomas, . .	“ . .	
	“ James, . .	“ . .	
	“ Mary, . .	“ . .	
	“ George, . .	“ . .	
	“ Hannah, . .	“ . .	} 5 75
April 7,	Canfield, Eliza, . .	Lisbon, N. H., . .	
	“ Mary Jane, . .	“ “ . .	
	“ Elizabeth, . .	“ “ . .	} 1 50
8,	Lovett, John, . .	Portland, Me., . .	
10,	Conlson, John H., . .	Bath, “ . .	1 50
17,	Macrink, William, . .	New York, . .	3 00
	Marston, Maria, . .	Burnham, Me., . .	} 5 50
	“ Mary E., . .	“ “ . .	
	McAllister, Calvin, . .	Freeport, “ . .	2 00
21,	Lowell, Mary E., . .	Newport, “ . .	6 00
	Strong, George N., . .	Bangor, “ . .	} 13 00
	“ Nancy B. . .	“ “ . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
April 22,	Hatch, Henry H., . . .	Norwich, Vt., . . .	\$4 10
	Timmins, Mary E., . . .	Philadelphia, . . .	6 00
23,	Carr, Mary, . . . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	Free.
28,	Daley, Ellen, . . . . .	Millbury, . . . . .	1 25
30,	Duffy, Sarah, . . . . .	Ireland, . . . . .	25 00
May 5,	Worthing, Lizzie, . . . .	New York, . . . . .	3 00
7,	Ross, Richard, . . . . .	" . . . . .	3 00
8,	Costello, Patrick H., . . .	" . . . . .	3 00
12,	Jennings, Margaret, . . . .	" . . . . .	} 3 00
	" Adelia, . . . . .	" . . . . .	
	" Winnefred, . . . . .	" . . . . .	
	Reeves, Franklin, . . . . .	Portland, Me., . . . .	75
19,	Coffey, Patrick, . . . . .	Concord, N. H., . . . .	} 4 70
	" Mary, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" Timothy, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	Finchinger, Margaret, . . . .	New York, . . . . .	} 6 00
	" Mary, . . . . .	" . . . . .	
	" Andrew, . . . . .	" . . . . .	
	" Margaret, . . . . .	" . . . . .	} 3 00
20,	Burkton, Elizabeth, . . . . .	Portland, Me., . . . .	
	" Sarah E., . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" William, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	3 00
23,	Pendar, Michael, . . . . .	Concord, N. H., . . . .	} 4 70
	" Margaret, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" Matthew, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" William, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	} 4 00
28,	Dalton, John, . . . . .	Newport, R. I., . . . .	
	" Ann, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" Mary, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	3 00
	Kellar, Mena, . . . . .	New York, . . . . .	3 00
	" Mena, 2d, . . . . .	" . . . . .	3 00
	Conlan, Sarah, . . . . .	St. John, N. B., . . . .	Free.
	" Joseph, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	"
	" Frank, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	"
	Pierce, Rebecca, . . . . .	Fall River, Mass., . . .	} 1 50
	" Bertha, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
June 4,	Cummings, Jacob, . . . . .	Sandusky, Ohio, . . . .	} 20 00
	" Sarah, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
9,	Linnehan, John, . . . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
11,	O'Neil, Mary, . . . . .	St. John, N. B., . . . .	Free.
15,	Smith, Anna, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	5 00
	Grant, Thomas, . . . . .	Hartland, Me., . . . . .	6 25
19,	Butler, Mary, . . . . .	Rockland, " . . . . .	3 00
	Romaine, Clara F., . . . .	New York, . . . . .	3 00
22,	Tierney, Ellen, . . . . .	St. John, N. B., . . . .	} 7 00
	" John, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
July 6,	Bates, George W., . . . . .	Cleveland, Ohio, . . . .	16 40
9,	Archer, Isabella, . . . . .	St. John, N. B., . . . .	} 7 50
	" Thomas, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" William E., . . . . .	" " . . . . .	
	" George, . . . . .	" " . . . . .	

## PERSONS REMOVED—Continued.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
July 10,	Merceal, Jose Franceas, .	Fayal, . . .	\$25 00
	Hill, Ellen, . . .	Providence, R. I., .	1 35
	Thompson, Holland, .	Deer Isle, Me., . .	3 75
13,	" Maria, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
	" Wm. E., . . .	" . . .	
14,	Kelly, Mary, . . .	Clark's Factory, N. Y.,	7 00
17,	Johnson, Armenia, . .	New York, . . .	4 00
21,	Brown, Abraham, . . .	Providence, R. I., .	1 35
23,	O'Neil, Alfred, . . .	Buffalo, N. Y., . .	7 00
	Kelly, Patrick, . . .	Halifax, . . .	Free.
	Ryan, Michael, . . .	St. John, New'd, . .	5 00
28,	Ring, Rose, . . .	Rockland, Me., . .	3 00
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	3 00
	May, Sarah, . . .	Bangor, " . . .	4 00
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" " . . .	4 00
29,	Grady, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
	" Mary, 2d, . . .	" . . .	
31,	Miller, Robert, . . .	Scotland, . . .	22 00
	Henny, Michael, . . .	Ireland, . . .	22 00
	Nelson, Mary E., . . .	Montreal, Can., . .	9 00
August 1,	Fullerton, Grace, . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
	" James, . . .	" . . .	
	Vernon, Hannah, . . .	" . . .	
	" Anna, . . .	" . . .	4 00
7,	Sullivan, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	} 18 00
	" Mary, . . .	" . . .	
	" Dennis, . . .	" . . .	
	" Patrick, . . .	" . . .	
	" Bridget, . . .	" . . .	
	" Julia, . . .	" . . .	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" Cornelius, . . .	" . . .	
13,	Dillon, Mary, . . .	" . . .	} 10 00
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" George, . . .	" . . .	
	" Kate, . . .	" . . .	
	" Robert, . . .	" . . .	
	" Elizabeth, . . .	" . . .	
17,	O'Brien, Michael, . .	St. John, N. B., . .	6 00
18,	Freiling, Hariog, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
24,	Boker, George W., . .	Baltimore, . . .	8 00
	Murphy, William, . . .	Ireland, . . .	23 00
25,	Reibele, John, . . .	New York, . . .	} 8 00
	" Louisa, . . .	" . . .	
	" John, . . .	" . . .	
	" Joseph, . . .	" . . .	
	" Frank, . . .	" . . .	
	" Henry, . . .	" . . .	
27,	Burke, John, . . .	St. John, N. B., . .	Free.
Sept. 1,	Duffy, James, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
4,	Horton, Mary, . . .	" . . .	4 00

## PERSONS REMOVED—Concluded.

Date.	Name.	Where Sent.	Expense.
Sept. 5,	Duff, Henry G., . . .	Halifax, . . .	\$10 00
7,	Gallagher, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
	" Mary, 2d, . . .	" . . .	
9,	Fuller, Margaret, . . .	St. Johnsbury, Vt., . . .	} 11 50
	" Maria B., . . .	" " . . .	
	" Margaret, . . .	" " . . .	} 43 00
	Mahony, James, . . .	Ireland, . . .	
11,	Wallace, James, . . .	Manchester, N. H., . . .	1 85
23,	Reynolds, Jane, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
24,	Smith, Mary, . . .	St. John, N. B., . . .	6 00
26,	McArdle, Barney, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
	Haley, Mary, . . .	" . . .	4 00
30,	Peirce, Henry G., . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
	Albert, Rebecca, . . .	Taunton, . . .	1 00
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"	"	" of Ellen Hayes, . . .	15 00
"	"	" of Henry G. Duff, . . .	7 00
			37 00
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